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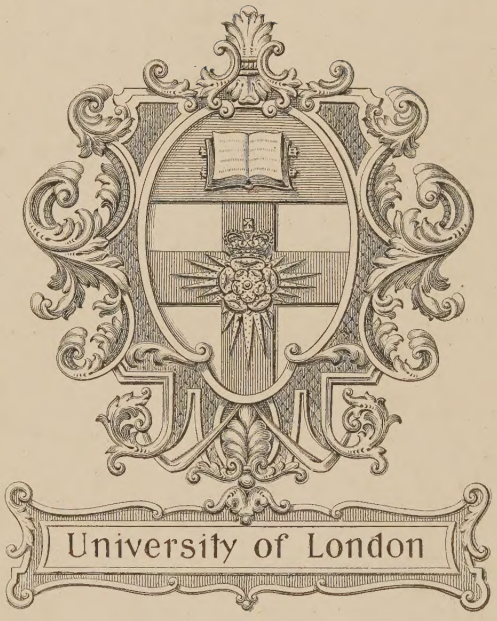

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—(12.)—

PRISONS.

GREAT BRITAIN

AND

IRELAND.

Session

12 *December* 1854 —— 14 *August* 1855.

VOL. XXVI.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1854-55.

FIFTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWELFTH VOLUME.

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[2005.] TWENTIETH REPORT of the INSPECTORS appointed under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, to visit the different PRISONS of GREAT BRITAIN :— III. Southern and Western District - - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

[1918.] TWENTIETH REPORT of the INSPECTORS appointed under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, to visit the different PRISONS of GREAT BRITAIN :—IV. Scotland - - - 123

[1897.] SIXTEENTH REPORT of the GENERAL BOARD of DIRECTORS of PRISONS in *Scotland* - - - - - - - - 191

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TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE.
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

2005

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TWENTIETH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

III.—SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c.

Sir, Westbourne Street, 1st March 1855.

I beg leave to lay before you my Annual Report upon the State of the Prisons in the Southern and Western District, being a part of the Twentieth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.

I have great satisfaction in stating that the Act of the last Session of Parliament relating to the better care and reformation of youthful offenders, has already led to the foundation of many Reformatory Schools in the district under my inspection, of which six have already been certified, and are in active operation, and several others approaching completion. The Schools which have already received the certificate required by the Act are those of Saltley, near Birmingham; Hardwicke, near Gloucester; Kingswood, near Bristol; Stoke, near Bromsgrove, for boys; and the "Red Lodge" at Bristol, and the Camden Street Reformatory at Birmingham, for girls.

As these establishments have only received their certificates within the last six months, I think it better to postpone any detailed account of their operation until the next Report, confining myself at present to a general expression of satisfaction at the manner in which this great and promising experiment has been hitherto conducted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN G. PERRY,
Inspector of Prisons.

REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

ANGLESEY.

BEAUMARIS COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SINCE the date of the last report, the well, which was described as furnishing a very precarious supply of water, has been deepened, and a much better supply has thus been obtained. The prison is in good repair, but is defective in its original construction, the prisoners being necessarily associated together in day-rooms, and the partition walls of the airing yards being so low that even the several classes of prisoners are not effectually separated. As there are only two male and one female officers, it is needless to say that no effectual supervision can be maintained over the several classes of prisoners.

Of the prisoners present on the last day of inspection, there were :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	1	0	1
Convicted at assizes and sessions	5	2	7
Convicted summarily - -	5	1	6
	11	3	14

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners are shown in the Appendix. The prisoners on being questioned made no complaints. One of the male prisoners, an orphan, 10 years of age, under sentence of transportation for 15 years, I recommended to be sent to the reformatory school,

under the management of Mr. Baker, and Mr. Bengough, at Hardwicke near Gloucester, where he was obligingly received by those gentlemen.

The male prisoners were employed in matmaking and in platting coir, the females in washing. There is a kind of manufacture here which is not commonly conducted in prisons, but which is very useful in preparing prisoners for matmaking, and in being suited to those whose strength is not equal to that kind of work. It consists in making scrubbing brushes of cocoa-nut fibre, which are used for cleaning floors and ships' decks; they are sold cheap, and there is a great demand for them, as well as for the mats and other articles. The prisoners also spin and weave the cloth used for shirts and sheeting.

The clothing and bedding are very good, sheets being allowed to all prisoners. Each prisoner has a bath on admission, and once a month afterwards.

The dietary of the prison is that recommended by the Secretary of State.

The chaplain is only required to attend twice in the week, on Sunday and Wednesday, on which days he reads prayers,—on the former preaching a sermon also, in Welsh and English, on alternate Sundays. Thus it happens that the prisoners have service in a language they can understand only on one Sunday in a fortnight. This objection would have less weight if a schoolmaster were engaged, or if it were a part of the duty prescribed to the chaplain to converse with prisoners, as is the case in most prisons; but I am informed that he is not required to converse with any prisoners, except those in solitary confinement. In the course of this year a very handsome present of bibles and prayer books has been made to the prison by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The surgeon attends twice a week, and oftener when necessary. There has been no epidemic disease in the prison for some years, and the prisoners were quite healthy at the time of my last inspection.

The following table shows the numbers in confinement in the last two years respectively:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for Trial	—	3	3	1	—	1	1	3	4
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	10	2	12	1	—	1	11	2	13
Summarily convicted	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial	12	6	18	2	1	3	14	7	21
Rendered in court for trial	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Summarily convicted	41	3	44	—	—	—	41	3	44
Total of Criminals	66	16	82	4	1	5	70	17	87
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted in the course the year	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals	68	16	84	4	1	5	72	17	89
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	19	7	26	1	1	2	20	8	28
Debtors	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	$11\frac{238}{365}$	$4\frac{300}{365}$	$16\frac{103}{365}$	$\frac{137}{365}$	$\frac{188}{365}$	$\frac{325}{365}$	12	$5\frac{128}{365}$	$17\frac{123}{365}$
Average daily number of Debtors	$\frac{2}{365}$	—	$\frac{2}{365}$	—	—	—	$\frac{2}{365}$	—	$\frac{2}{365}$
Total of Criminals in 1853	79	21	100	5	—	5	84	21	105

The expenditure and receipts of the prison in the past year are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads:—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	165	17	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Clothing and bedding	23	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Allowances to the sick	9	8	4
Fuel and light	37	14	2
Soap	5	9	0
Stationery and printing	3	12	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Books	1	18	11
Salaries and pensions	295	16	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	0	8	0
Repairs and alterations	38	10	3
Sundries	20	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Total	£602	7	$9\frac{1}{4}$

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	20	12	7
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	4	6
Amount received for fines	2	0	0
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	132	15	6
Other receipts	20	11	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Total	£176	3	$10\frac{1}{4}$

There was no debtor in confinement at the time of my last inspection, or for a long time previously.

BRECONSHIRE.

BRECON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

PRISONERS present on the last day of inspection :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	2	2	4
Convicted at assizes and sessions	13	4	17
Summarily convicted - -	6	–	6
Debtor - - -	1	–	1
	22	6	28

The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found described in the Appendix.

The debtor was under 20 days imprisonment by sentence of the county court.

The prisoners being separately questioned made no complaints. One of them being in very low spirits, from very long confinement, the Governor, at my request, excused him from hard labour, and put him to a lighter employment.

The hard labour prisoners were employed, at the time of my visit, partly upon the treadmill, pumping water, and partly breaking stones. The profit set down to prisoners' labour in the subjoined annual account is chiefly produced by stone-breaking, but partly also by tailoring and shoemaking. There were made last year 37 pairs of shoes, 127 shirts, 46 pairs of trowsers, and 24 jackets. No credit is taken for the washing, or for the making or mending of females' clothing, all of which is done by the women.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners of every denomination who passed through the prison in the year ending Michaelmas 1854, compared with the total amount of the previous year. No prisoner has died within the year, neither has there been any instance of insanity or pardon on medical grounds.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—									
Prisoners for Trial - -	3	—	3	—	1	1	3	1	4
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	8	3	11	1	—	1	9	3	12
Summarily convicted -	10	1	11	—	3	3	10	4	14
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial - -	28	11	39	2	—	2	30	11	41
Rendered in Court for Trial	9	4	13	1	—	1	10	4	14
Summarily convicted -	68	10	78	7	—	7	75	10	85
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total of Criminals -	127	29	156	11	4	15	138	33	171
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year - -	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Admitted in the course of the Year - - - -	10	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	142	29	171	11	4	15	153	33	186
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners -	37	9	46	—	—	—	37	9	46
Debtors - - -	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners -	23	5	28	—	—	—	23	5	28
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total of Criminals in 1853 -	129	27	156	6	5	11	135	32	167

The prison was very clean and orderly. A new reception cell had been built since my last inspection. A new drain has been made, extending from the Governor's house to the river, running outside the walls, which receives the sewage from those parts of the prison which had previously been less perfectly drained. As the water raised by the treadmill is not required for the prisoners' consumption, it is used for flushing the drains, an operation which is performed several times a day.

The prison has been generally healthy, and was so at the time of my visit. There was one slight case in the infirmary, the first for many months past. Itch occurs among the vagrants rather extensively, and is treated in the mode now nearly obsolete by inunction, by which means the shortest sentenced prisoners pass all their time under treatment. If the disease were treated by fumigation, it would generally

be cured in a day. The surgeon does not regularly examine the new prisoners before their admission into the wards as required by law.

The duties of the chaplain are the same as described in former reports. There is no schoolmaster yet appointed. The chaplain nominally performs the functions of the schoolmaster, but the time devoted by him to the duty is quite insufficient to produce any sensible effect upon individuals of the nature of those who come under his hands. It is on that account most desirable that a special officer be appointed to perform that portion of the chaplain's present functions.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the subjoined abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads:—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	248	14	0
Clothing and bedding	34	17	9
Allowances to the sick	7	13	2½
Fuel and light	40	0	2
Soap	6	10	10
Stationery and printing	6	17	1½
Books	2	0	0
Furniture	16	6	2½
Rent and taxes	1	14	4½
Salaries	427	0	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	5	5	0
Removal of transports	6	11	9
Repairs and alterations	82	3	10
Sundries	27	6	9
Total	£913	1	0

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	30	0	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	10	0
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	164	0	8
For the removal of transports	6	11	9
Total	£201	2	5

No steps whatever have been taken to remedy the demoralizing evils, or to avoid the habitual violations of the law which have been so often alluded to in my reports as occurring in this prison from the very inadequate cell accommodation. There is not a single night in the year in which a large number of male prisoners are not lodged two in a cell, and even two in a bed; in entire disregard of those salutary laws by which such practices are prohibited; and this, too, in defiance of repeated remonstrances from Secretaries of State, the only effect of which has been, to cause plans to be prepared for the rebuilding of the prison, which, after having been carried to the stage of being approved by the surveyor general of prisons, have been dropped and abandoned without any explanation.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

CARDIGAN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

PRISONERS present on the last day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted at assizes - -	3	1	4
„ sessions -	1	1	2
	4	2	6

The particulars of the cases of these prisoners will be found in the Appendix. There were no debtors or prisoners for trial in confinement.

The total number of prisoners who passed through the prison in the year ending at Michaelmas 1854, is shown in the following table under their several denominations :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Total.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Summarily convicted -	4	4	8	—	—	—	4	4	8
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	4	6	10	—	—	—	4	6	10
Rendered in court for trial	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4
Summarily convicted -	11	4	15	1	—	1	12	4	16
Total of Criminals -	28	17	45	1	—	—	29	17	46
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Admitted in the course of the year - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	32	17	49	1	—	—	33	17	50
Deaths in the course of the year - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lunatic Prisoners in the year - - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners -	13	4	17	—	—	—	13	4	17
Debtors - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	7	4	11	—	—	—	7	4	11
Average daily number of Debtors - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total of Criminals in 1853	46	26	72	1	1	2	47	27	74

The prisoners when questioned made no complaints.

The chief part of the prisoners who are committed to this prison being sentenced to hard labour, the treadmill is their only employment; but those who are not sentenced to labour pick oakum, 3 lbs. daily, break stones, and clean the prison. The treadmill is entirely unproductive. The cells, wards, and yards were very clean and orderly. The yards complained of in my former report as damp and ill-drained have been properly drained and partly paved, and it is intended that the same advantage shall be extended to others. It is also proposed to do some more extensive repairs to the roof and other parts which have long needed renewal. While these repairs are going on it is very desirable that a wash-house of small size be built in the females' airing-yard, as the women have hitherto been obliged to do the washing in the open air in all weathers.

No rules have ever been certified for this prison by the Secretary of State as required by law.

A better arrangement has been made for conveying the prisoners to the sessions at Aberayron than formerly. They are carried by contract in an omnibus, by which the risk of escape is avoided.

The duties of the chaplain and those of the surgeon are the same as have been described in former reports. The surgeon examines all prisoners before their admission into the general prison. There is no schoolmaster employed.

The prisoners have leather shoes, but no stockings; they have a sufficiency of warm bedding, but no sheets.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison for the past year are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads:—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	153	12	2
Clothing, bedding, and straw	20	17	8
Allowances to the sick	0	14	2
Fuel and light	49	17	6
Soap	5	12	11
Stationery and printing	3	18	6
Furniture and utensils	11	6	10
Salaries	214	0	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	16	0	0
Washing	0	15	0
Repairs and alterations	57	6	9
Sundries	7	10	8
Officers' rations	16	13	3
Total	£558	5	5

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	2	18	4
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	8	0
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	41	16	6
For subsistence of revenue prisoners	10	8	0
Total	£55	10	10

ABERYSTWITH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE building remains in the same condition as has been described in former reports, and is quite unfit to be applied to any use except that of a temporary lock-up house, and even for that purpose it cannot be considered secure when the prisoners are allowed to go into the exercise-yard. Notwithstanding these deficiencies, however, prisoners are detained for a great length of time instead of being sent, as they should be, to the county gaol of Cardigan.

On the 27th October 1852, A. J., an auctioneer, aged 49, was committed on a charge of drunkenness and of resisting the police in the execution of their duty, and ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for 12 months, or to be confined for the same time. On the 29th November (a month after his committal) he was apprehended in the prison by the supervisor of excise on a charge of selling by auction without a licence, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, to be concurrent with his other imprisonment. At the expiration of the 12 months from his first committal he was discharged, having remained in this prison during the whole period.

At the time of my last inspection, on the 13th of October, the only person in confinement was Sophia Jones, a mad woman, put there for safe custody on account of her insanity, without any warrant or order of Court charging her with the commission of any offence.

Upon inquiry, I found that this was not the only instance of the kind, two other cases having occurred since my last inspection of the prison in which it had been used by the borough as a lunatic asylum.

The first was that of Thomas Davis, 24 years of age, who was brought in the 13th July 1853, on account of his being insane and violent, and who was removed on the 14th September to the Lunatic Asylum at Briton Ferry, without any order from the Secretary of State, and merely upon a certificate of the surgeon of the prison, drawn in a very irregular form, and dated the 20th of August.

The other case was that of David Jones, another insane person, sent to the prison on the 18th March 1854 for safe custody, retained there until the 13th April, when, as it is stated in the book, "the Mayor and J. Hughes, Esq., permitted him to be taken home on condition that his wife and children would take care of him."

That the view I have expressed of the impropriety of using the gaol for the purposes of a lunatic asylum is also

entertained by the county magistrates, to whom the prison belongs, may be inferred from the fact, that when the accounts of the gaoler for the maintenance of these individuals were brought before the Quarter Sessions they were disallowed, as far as related to these persons, and the gaoler was referred to the guardians of the poor. As these functionaries have also refused payment, the gaoler, whose salary is little more than nominal, is subjected to a loss of more than 3*l.* for the maintenance of these two persons, to say nothing of a bill of about 10*l.* due to a policeman of the town employed to guard them under violent attacks of mania.

The total number of prisoners who have passed through the prison in the year ending at Michaelmas last has been 94, of whom 17 were females.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

CARMARTHEN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	1	1	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	–	4
Summarily convicted - -	7	3	10
Debtors - - - - -	2	1	3
	14	5	19

The cases of the convicted prisoners are more particularly referred to in the Appendix. The debtors have been a very short time in confinement, one having been committed in April last, the others by the Court of Exchequer in the following month. One of the latter is believed to be insane.

The prisoners on being questioned made no complaints. The numbers are lower at this time than they have been in the last 8 years.

The following table shows the total number of all denominations who have passed through the prison in the last year, and the total number of the previous year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - - -	3	2	5	1	—	1	4	2	6
Summarily convicted -	8	2	10	1	—	1	9	2	11
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	25	4	29	3	1	4	28	5	33
Rendered in court for trial	12	8	20	—	—	2	12	10	22
Summarily convicted -	28	15	96	2	2	2	83	15	98
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - -	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	3	5
Total of Criminals -	136	35	171	7	3	10	143	38	181
DEBTORS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Admitted in the course of the year - - - - -	20	3	23	—	—	—	20	3	23
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	160	38	198	7	3	10	167	41	208
Deaths in the course of the Year - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lunatic prisoners in the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners -	28	6	34	—	—	—	28	6	34
Debtors - - -	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	20	5	25	1	—	1	21	5	26
Average daily number of Debtors - - - - -	3⅞	⅛	4	—	—	—	3⅞	⅛	4
Total of Criminals in 1853 -	144	50	194	5	1	6	149	51	200

The prison was very clean and orderly; the bedding was clean and in good order, sheets being allowed to all prisoners.

The clothing was also in good condition, but the custom still exists of making the prisoners wear clogs, which is very objectionable on many accounts, and is pretty generally discontinued elsewhere. One of the greatest objections to their use is that of causing corns and callosities of the feet in persons unaccustomed to them, but they are also objectionable from wearing out the stockings more than shoes of leather, and also from impairing the gait of the wearer, which to working husbandmen is a serious injury.

No improvement has been made in the females' part of the prison described in former reports as very incommodious. No reception cells have been provided. The small shelter

provided for the friends and visitors of debtors has been somewhat extended.

The very advanced age of the chaplain, who also performs the functions of schoolmaster, makes it very desirable that he should be relieved by a younger man from the latter duties.

The only labour at the time of my visit was that of the treadmill, but prisoners who are not under sentence of hard labour, when any such are in confinement, are employed in picking oakum. Light labour is also offered to untried prisoners.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the following schedule:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads:—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	197	3	4
Clothing and bedding	13	19	7
Medicines	0	14	6
Allowances to the sick	2	10	8
Fuel and light	51	5	11½
Soap	6	2	0
Stationery and printing	1	1	5
Books	0	6	6
Furniture	2	5	0
Rent and taxes	4	18	8
Salaries and pensions	454	1	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	8	13	6
Removal of transports	29	3	1
Repairs and alterations	12	17	9½
Sundries	47	3	1½
Total	£832	6	1½

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	10	13	4
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract	47	7	0½
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	2	4	0
Amount received for fines	0	14	9
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	120	2	0
For the removal of transports	29	3	1
Total	£210	4	2½

The surgeon generally visits the prison daily, but he cannot examine the prisoners, as required by Act of Parliament, before their admission into the general prison, as there are no reception cells to keep them in. The prison was very healthy at the time of my visit, and had been so for some time, although in the previous month no less than 400 cases of fever had occurred in Carmarthen. Of three surgeons in the town, two had been attacked with fever.

The visiting justices are appointed at each Quarter Sessions, and attend regularly on the first Saturday of the month, when they hold a meeting; visiting also occasionally, at other times, separately and without notice.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

CARNARVON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No change whatever having been made in this ill-constructed prison since the date of the last report, the numerous evils complained of in former reports remain in full force. Two male prisoners are constantly put in cells not large enough or airy enough for one; the palliation of this violation of the law being, that it would be impossible to put a third prisoner into them. The debtors still occupy a day-room, so placed as to admit of their obtaining opportunities of seeing and conversing with the female prisoners and officers. It has been stated in former reports to what evils the latter arrangement has given rise; that arising from the former is too palpable to need any remark.

The only effectual remedy for the defects of the prison would be, to rebuild it on a better site.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	1	1	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	11	—	11
„ summarily - -	2	1	2
	14	2	16

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

There were two debtors, in custody whose cases are shown below:—

DEBTORS in Custody on the 10th day of October 1854 in the Gaol of Carnarvon.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs. (*When known.*)	Sentence (*If committed for time*).	Remarks.
W. J. -	—	1854: 24 Aug.	Superior Court -	44*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*	4*l.* 9*s.* 1d.	—	In execution.
J. J. -	—	1854: 20 Sept.	County Court -	5*s.* 1d.	6*s.*	40 days.	—

The prisoners when separately questioned made no complaints of any kind.

The following table shows the numbers in confinement in the last 2 years:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
Summarily convicted -	1	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	3
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	20	4	24	1	—	1	21	4	25
Rendered in Court for trial	41	4	45	1	2	3	42	6	48
Summarily convicted -	44	11	55	4	—	4	48	11	59
Total of Criminals -	115	20	135	7	2	9	122	22	144
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted in the course of the year - - - - -	17	—	17	—	—	—	17	—	17
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	132	20	152	7	2	9	139	22	161
Greatest Number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	23	5	28	—	—	—	23	5	28
Debtors - -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners -	18½	2	20½	—	—	—	18½	2	20½
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total of Criminals in 1853	94	37	131	1	2	3	95	39	134

The prisoners were all engaged in labour at the time of my visit ; the several descriptions of labour being, matmaking, rugmaking, and oakum-picking. There are 3 hard-labour cranks, which are only used for the punishment of vagrants, and other prisoners who are disobedient, and refuse to perform the more useful kinds of labour. They are, I am informed, very seldom used.

The prison was clean, also the persons of the prisoners as far as the nature of their occupations permitted. They are allowed a bath once a fortnight, and shave three times a week. In the mornings they are obliged to wash in the open yard.

It was stated in the last report that sheets had been adopted throughout the prison. I learn from the Governor that a great economy has been effected by the change, as the wear and tear of blankets has been greatly diminished. It is satisfactory to find that the promotion of habits of cleanliness is not the only advantage attending the intro-

duction of linen, as the argument of economy is generally stronger than that of cleanliness in recommending an innovation upon established customs.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison, are shown in the subjoined abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads:—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	183	17	7¼
Clothing and bedding	35	19	6
Allowances to the sick	10	14	3
Fuel and light	81	0	1½
Soap	12	2	0
Stationery and printing	16	19	11½
Furniture	22	0	10½
Rent and taxes	10	0	0
Salaries and pensions	414	16	0
Repairs and alterations	62	4	4
Sundries	70	6	2½
Total	£920	0	10¼

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	82	6	8½
Amount received for fines	32	10	9
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	112	7	0
Total	£227	4	5½

There has been an execution for murder in the course of the last year, the only one that has taken place for 20 years.

The duties of the chaplain and surgeon are the same as stated in former reports. The head turnkey instructs the prisoners in reading and writing.

The several articles of food were of good quality.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

RUTHIN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No alterations have been made in the prison since the date of the last report, except that new locks have been put upon the doors where required. The sewers have been cleansed and trapped in their openings into the river to prevent the inconvenience mentioned in the last report.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	7	2	9
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	10	2	12
Summarily convicted	9	2	11
	26	6	32

There were no debtors in confinement. The prisoners on being questioned made no complaints, except one long sentenced prisoner, who represented that his strength was failing from the want of sufficient nourishment. He had been many months in prison, and as it seemed to me that he was not sufficiently nourished, I brought the case to the knowledge of the surgeon, with a recommendation that prisoners confined for periods exceeding 3 months should be allowed a more nourishing diet.

The present Dietary, of which the following is a schedule, appears sufficient for short-sentenced prisoners, but is not in my opinion enough for those confined for long terms:—

Class 1.

Prisoners confined for any term not exceeding seven days.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner	1lb of bread	1lb of bread.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 2.

Prisoners for any term not exceeding a month.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner	1lb of bread; 1lb of potatoes	1lb of bread; 1lb of potatoes.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 3.

Prisoners exceeding a month.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner	1½lb. of bread; 1lb. of potatoes	1lb. of bread; 1lb. of potatoes.
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

Male and female prisoners of this class to have 1½lb. of souce on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, instead of potatoes.

Ingredients of gruel and souce.

The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The souce to be made of beef, cut in small pieces, and potatoes—the proportions to be 9lbs. of beef to 90lbs. of potatoes.

The prisoners are bathed regularly once a week, and have the ordinary means of ablution in the mornings. The prison was clean throughout, and the clothing and bedding were in good order.

I feel it necessary to allude to the insufficiency of the present accommodation for the numbers of prisoners who are occasionally in confinement. The cells for males are only 23 in number, two of which contain 3 beds each, and one 6; but owing to the great numbers occasionally confined there have been times when most of the beds have been occupied by more than one prisoner. It is occasionally attempted to remedy this by putting beds into the day-rooms, but in spite of all these endeavours the evil continues.

The labour of those prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour is that of the treadmill, alternating with matmaking and clog making; but the last-named work is generally kept for the men who are not sentenced to hard labour. There is no work provided for untried prisoners as required by law, nor would there be room to employ them if there were. The women are employed in washing and mending the clothes for the prison, and also in cooking, both for themselves and the men.

The chaplain attends almost daily, performing divine service whenever he attends, consisting of a selection from the Liturgy in English and a lesson read in Welsh: on Sunday, prayers and a sermon in the morning, and the same in the afternoon in Welsh. He also converses with the prisoners individually, seeing every prisoner under punishment, and also those newly admitted, and the sick in the infirmary. I regret to add, that no provision has yet been made for the employment of a schoolmaster. The prisoners, however long they may be confined, have no scholastic instruction. Those who can read are supplied with books, but no instruction is given to those who are unable to do so.

When prisoners conduct themselves satisfactorily they have small sums of money given to them on their discharge to set them up in business or to assist them in obtaining employment. This fund is entirely supported by the manufacture of scagliola columns and inkstands, which is carried on by the aid of one of the turnkeys.

The number of prisoners confined in the last two years is shown in the subjoined returns:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial -	7	2	9	—	—	—	7	2	9
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - - -	15	6	21	1	—	1	16	6	22
Summarily convicted - -	10	5	15	1	—	1	11	15	16
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - - -	44	16	60	3	1	4	47	17	64
Rendered in Court for trial	10	10	20	—	—	—	10	10	20
Summarily convicted -	89	17	106	10	1	11	99	18	117
Total of Criminals -	175	56	231	15	2	17	190	58	248
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Admitted in the course of the year - - - - -	6	1	7	—	—	—	6	1	7
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	185	57	242	15	2	17	200	59	259
Deaths in the course of the year. - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	38	10	48	3	1	4	41	11	52
Debtors - - -	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	27	9	36	3	—	3	30	9	39
Total number of Criminals in 1853 - - - - -	177	40	217	19	3	22	196	43	239

The receipts and expenditure of the prison are shown in the following abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - -	274	11	5½
Clothing and bedding -	23	7	9½
Medicines - - -	4	14	6
Allowances to the sick -	31	18	5¾
Fuel and light - -	48	8	10½
Soap - - - -	11	11	11
Stationery and printing -	4	0	11
Furniture - - -	3	7	0
Rent and taxes - -	1	6	4
Salaries and pensions -	441	8	5
Removal of prisoners to and from trial - -	9	3	4
Removal of transports -	32	19	7½
Repairs and alterations -	63	3	6½
Sundries - -	7	10	6
Total -	£957	12	8¼

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials -	17	8	9
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners -	184	4	11
For the removal of transports - - -	32	19	7½
Other receipts, viz. :—			
Manure - £1 10 0			
Woollen rags - 0 3 6			
Deductions from warders's salary 0 19 3	2	3	7
Total -	£236	16	10½

It is much to be regretted that the vicious system of association of prisoners in the day-rooms still exists, and presents its usual difficulties in the way of the moral improvement of the prisoners.

The prison has been very healthy, no epidemic of any kind having appeared in it since the date of the last report.

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINT.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE buildings forming this prison are in very good repair, clean, and in good order. In the last year considerable small repairs have been made, which added to their conveniences. From the middle of August to the time of my visit the water supply of the prison had entirely failed, and it had been necessary to provide for it by conveying water in barrels from the country. This was only a temporary inconvenience owing to the dryness of the summer, and had not occurred before for several years.

The number of prisoners at the time of my last inspection was smaller than at any previous time for 15 years. There were no women in confinement, and the last debtor was discharged a month before. The men were—

Prisoners for trial - - - -	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	6
Summarily convicted - - - -	5
	13

The particulars of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The following table shows the numbers committed in the course of the last two years:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas, 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	2	8	—	—	—	6	2	8
Summarily convicted	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	26	14	40	—	—	—	26	14	40
Transferred to other Governors for trial	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rendered in court for trial	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4
Summarily convicted	72	12	84	1	2	3	73	14	87
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total of Criminals	122	29	151	1	2	3	123	31	154
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Admitted in the course of the year	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
Total of Debtors and Criminals	130	29	159	1	2	3	131	31	162
Deaths in the course of the year	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	23	5	28	—	—	—	23	5	28
Debtors	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	17	3	20	—	—	—	17	3	20
Average daily number of Debtors	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total number of Criminals in 1853	125	14	139	2	2	4	127	16	143

The prisoners when questioned made no complaint of any grievance.

The labour performed by the prisoners consists of stone-breaking, oakum-picking, and matmaking, and for the women, washing and mending for the prison. The prisoners are associated together in their several classes, except at night, when they are separated as far as the number of cells will permit.

The chaplain attends three times a week and reads prayers, on Sunday preaching a sermon also. He does not often stay to converse with the prisoners afterwards.

The schoolmaster of the National School receives a small gratuity for attending an hour and a half five days a week

to instruct the prisoners, all who are willing to receive instruction being admitted, except those confined for 14 days or less. There are no books belonging to the prison and used by prisoners except bibles, prayer-books, and some religious tracts. It would in my opinion be a great advantage to add some books of general instruction.

The surgeon attends twice weekly, and when he comes he examines the prisoners under punishment. When there are cases requiring more frequent attendance he comes once daily. He resides at Mold.

A second turnkey has been appointed since the date of the last report, in which that addition to the staff was shown to be necessary.

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison are shown in the subjoined abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads:—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	177	7	7½	Amount received from the Treasury:—			
Clothing and bedding	24	5	4½	For maintenance of convicted prisoners	104	10	8½
Old ropes for oakum	28	7	4	For the removal of transports	8	7	0
Fuel and light Soap	18	14	8½	For stones, oakum, and mats sold	77	10	5½
Stationery and printing	5	8	4				
Prisoners on discharge	2	1	3				
Stones for labour	14	17	4				
Rent and taxes	1	0	10½				
Salaries and pensions	290	0	0				
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	5	0	0				
Removal of transports	8	7	0				
Rice bags for matmaking	2	3	0½				
Repairs and alterations	152	4	9				
Sundries	45	13	6				
Total	£775	11	1½	Total	£190	8	2

A code of rules for the prison was certified by the Secretary of State in December 1852.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF.—COUNTY GOAL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection were as follow :—

	Male.	Female.	Total,
Prisoners for trial - - -	21	14	35
Convicted at sessions - - -	—	2	2
Summarily convicted - - -	21	11	32
Debtors - - - - -	10	2	12
Total - -	52	29	81

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The following table shows the cases of the debtors of all classes :—

DEBTORS in Custody on the 29th of May 1854 in the Gaol of Cardiff.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs. (*When known*).	Sentence. (*If committed for time.*)	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
T. P. -	45	1853: 22 Oct.	Exchequer of Pleas.	119 6 0	1 10 0 besides officers' fees, &c.	—	
J. T. -	40	1854: 22 Feb.	Queen's Bench.	43 4 3	Unknown	18 months from 10 April, 1854.	
W. D. -	34	1855: 13 May	County Court.	1 5 3	2 0 0	18 days	
F. E. -	48	14 „	Queen's Bench.	61 0 2	2 9 0 besides officers' fees, &c.	—	
E. G. B.	38	16 „	Do.	61 2 6	2 11 0 besides officer's fecs, &c.	—	
W. B. -	23	18 „	County Court.	1 6 6	2 6 0	18 „	
W. J. -	23	18 „	Do.	5 2 4	4 2 0	18 „	
T. M. -	46	21 „	Do.	4 14 0	1 17 11	18 „	
R. A. -	29	22 „	Exchequer	31 15 6	2 10 0 besides officers' fees, &c.	—	
J. T. -	22	25 „	County Court.	7 16 7	4 3 7	21 „	
				Females.			
C. J -	49	1854: 10 April	Contempt of the Episcopal Consistorial.	—	—	—	
H. J. -	57	1855: 26 Mar.	Queen's Bench.	31 3 0	1 7 0 besides officers' fees, &c.	—	

As the number of cells for male prisoners is only 30, and those for females 25, and as the number of prisoners in confinement at one time has amounted to 85 males and 41 females, and even the average daily number to 55 males and 28 females, nothing need be added to prove the inadequacy of the accommodation to meet the continual demand for room. It has long been in contemplation to build a large prison on the separate system, for the purpose of supplying this crying need, and at the time of my last inspection plans were daily looked for from the architect to be laid before the approaching quarter sessions.

The prisoners were all associated together in the most demoralizing manner, without any kind of employment; the law, which requires that prisoners not sentenced to hard labour shall be provided with labour not severe, being entirely disregarded, as well as that which requires that untried prisoners should be employed if they desire it. The untried prisoners being questioned by me, several of them declared that they would rather be employed than idle, but that nothing was given them to do. Another manner in which the provisions of the law are disregarded in this prison is in the putting together of untried and convicted prisoners. The excuse alleged for this is the want of room. This may sometimes be alleged with more reason than on the day of my visit, when I pointed out how it might easily have been avoided. One instance of this kind of violation of the law requires to be more particularly alluded to, as being of more consequence than usual, and as being susceptible of remedy. It consisted in the employment of 2 male prisoners without the supervision of an officer in the cook-house,—one being untried and the other convicted. I have before adverted in the Reports upon this prison to the impolicy of employing prisoners to cook without an officer to overlook them, and I have now to repeat the recommendation that this practice be entirely discontinued, and that an officer be appointed to cook for the prison.

The treadmill is the only labour performed in the prison, and as at the time of my visit there were only 2 prisoners under sentence of hard labour out of the 21 convicted, the wheel could not be worked. Under these circumstances it will not appear surprising that the prisoners, when questioned, made no complaints, but seemed to think the idleness, congenial society, and sufficient food all that could be desired.

The chaplain only comes to the prison on Sundays and Wednesdays—on the former days performing a full service, and no other duty; on the latter, reading prayers only. It

is unnecessary to point out the insufficiency of this so-called religious instruction given to them by the chaplain, as this has been often adverted to in former reports. Since the last report, the services of a schoolmaster have been engaged at 25*s.* per week, by which a little compensation is made for the want of instruction by the chaplain. The whole of the prisoners, male as well as female, are instructed by turns. Upon this I must observe, that the female officer belonging to the ward ought always to be present with the prisoners during the lesson, as at the time of my visit the schoolmaster was sitting with the female pupils without that rule being observed.

The following table shows the numbers in confinement in each of the last two years :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	22	15	37	1	1	2	23	16	39
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Summarily convicted - -	17	9	26	3	—	3	20	9	29
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	172	104	276	17	8	25	189	112	301
Rendered in Court for trial -	38	26	64	3	5	8	41	31	72
Summarily convicted -	297	248	545	38	17	55	335	266	600
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - -	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	3	5
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	26	15	41	4	—	4	30	15	45
Total of Criminals -	574	422	996	66	31	97	640	453	1093
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	8	1	9	—	—	—	8	1	9
Admitted in the course of the year - - - -	63	1	64	—	—	—	63	1	64
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	645	424	1069	66	31	97	711	455	1166
Lunatic Prisoners in the year	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	82	37	119	3	4	7	85	41	126
Debtors - -	13	1	14	—	—	—	13	1	14
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	54	27	81	1	1	2	55	28	83
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	8	1	9	—	—	—	8	1	9
Total of Criminals in 1853 -	664	276	940	54	30	84	718	306	1024

The surgeon comes to the prison at least twice in every week, and enters his attendances on each prisoner in a book, but he does not, as required by law, record the medicines prescribed. Neither does he comply with the law which requires that he should examine all prisoners on admission. This omission, on the part of the predecessor of this gentleman I pointed out in my last report, and referred to the 10th section of the 4th Geo. 4. c. 64. as imperatively requiring that duty to be done.

The following abstract shows the amount of expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in the year ending at Michaelmas last:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	677	17	4
Clothing and bedding, turnkeys included	131	1	0
Allowances to the sick	13	4	0
Fuel and light	116	11	5
Soap	28	0	3
Stationery and printing	46	18	10
Books	2	19	1
Rent and taxes	13	3	11¼
Salaries and pensions	754	4	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	100	17	9
Removal of transports	34	5	4
Repairs and alterations	60	16	8
Sundries	86	17	6¼
Cooking and washing	7	10	4
Total	£2,074	7	5½

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	16	19	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	3	13	0
Amount received for fines	17	7	0
Amount of bills presented to the county treasurer:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	158	7	5¼
For the removal of transports	34	5	4
Other receipts	8	0	0
Total	£238	11	9¼

In concluding this report I feel it necessary to point out the necessity of procuring the Acts of Parliament relating to the conduct and management of prisons, as the Governor is quite unacquainted with any of the recent Acts bearing upon these points, and as it is unreasonable to expect that he can act in accordance with laws, of the existence of which he has no knowledge. As an instance of the necessity for providing copies of these statutes it may be mentioned, that the reason assigned by the Governor for not employing the convicted prisoners who are not sentenced to hard labour is, that he cannot get an order to do so from any magistrate, it being the received opinion here that an

order by two magistrates at least is necessary in each case to enable him to employ a convicted prisoner in light labour.

SWANSEA.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

PRISONERS in confinement on the last day of inspection: —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	9	8	17
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	50	21	71
Summarily convicted - -	19	4	23
	78	33	111

The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

There were no debtors in confinement, although those from the County Court are received in this prison.

The prisoners on being separately questioned made no complaints.

The greatest inconvenience exists from the very inadequate amount of accommodation afforded by the prison, which, notwithstanding the hopes expressed in the last report, has not been remedied, although I am again informed that the building is likely to be enlarged. The prison contains only 40 cells for men and 25 for women, and the number of men has amounted to 102 and of women to 43; so that at that time no less than 62 men and 18 women must have been put 2 or 3 together, in cells only designed for single prisoners. On the day of my last visit the architect, Mr. Hill, of Birmingham, was expected to lay his plans before the chairman of the Visiting Justices, so that it is to be hoped that the necessary improvements will soon be commenced.

The following table shows the total number of persons who have passed through the prison in the year ending Michaelmas last, compared with that of the previous year, by which it will be seen that a considerable increase has taken place.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial	8	6	—	—	—	—	8	6	14
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	44	10	54	—	—	—	44	10	54
Summarily convicted	18	1	19	—	1	1	18	2	20
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	37	32	69	1	1	2	38	33	71
Rendered in Court for trial	35	12	47	3	—	3	38	12	50
Summarily convicted	186	33	219	21	5	26	207	38	245
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	94	46	140	10	4	14	104	50	154
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total of Criminals	424	140	564	35	11	46	459	151	610
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted in the course of the year	37	—	37	—	—	—	37	—	37
Total number of Debtors and Criminals	461	140	601	35	11	46	496	151	647
Deaths in the course of the year	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lunatic Prisoners in the year	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	95	40	135	5	3	8	102	43	145
Debtors	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	67	30	97	3½	2	5½	70½	32	102½
Average daily number of Debtors	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total number of Criminals in 1853	342	113	455	20	13	33	362	126	488

A small number of prisoners are employed on the treadmill, which is entirely unproductive. The rest of the convicted prisoners are engaged in picking oakum from the time of their admission, the Governor of this gaol fortunately not holding the opinions on this subject which prevent his brother Governor at Cardiff from adopting the same course.

The consequence is, that all the convicted prisoners were fully employed, and the accounts of the prison show a profit of 75*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* in the last year for oakum-picking.

Untried prisoners are also employed in the same manner, unless they object to it. Besides this, there was a prisoner (a carpenter by trade) employed in making furniture and fixtures for the depôt of the Glamorganshire Artillery Militia Corps. The prisoners' clothes are made and mended in the prison, and all the washing is done by prisoners.

A shed, 40 feet by 11, divided into 3 compartments, has been built, at a cost of 25*l*., for workshops and storehouse, the labour employed having been that of prisoners.

The duty required of the chaplain is much less than the wants of the prisoners require. This has been constantly adverted to in former reports, as well as the want of a schoolmaster. The latter want was supplied for a short time since the date of the last report, by the appointment of a person at 15*s*. a week, who was entirely unfit for the office, and was dismissed in August last, on account of acts of indecency. In the quarters which have since elapsed no steps have been taken to fill the vacancy. If there were a real desire to obtain a fit and proper person for the office, I feel sure that the chaplain, who, as vicar of the parish, is a great promoter of education, would be able to find such a person, provided a suitable salary were offered. In the school under his direction the pay of the principal schoolmaster is 110*l*. per annum, and he has a house and two assistants allowed; the consequence is, that the duty is extremely well done. It is needless to advert in this place to the heavy moral responsibilty incurred by the authorities in neglecting to use their best efforts to enlighten the brutish ignorance of a large proportion of those committed to their care. During my stay at the prison 6 men and 5 women were admonished by the chaplain previously to their discharge, when only 1 man and 1 woman were able to read at all. Of these, one had been 18 months in confinement. The chapel is so small and confined that not above half the prisoners can attend at one time; and as the service is only performed once on Sunday, one half are without religious instruction even on that day. The chaplain also attends and reads prayers on Wednesdays, but the same inconvenience is felt as before referred to. No religious instruction is given to the prisoners at any other time. The chaplain, as vicar of the parish, is too much employed elsewhere to be able to give any satisfactory attention to the duties of his office, and the salary of the office is too small to admit of its being held by any person who has not some church preferment. The obvious remedy is, to raise the stipend.

The surgeon is not required to see the prisoners on admission,—indeed there are no reception cells in which to detain them for examination. There is only one bath in the prison for prisoners of both sexes.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the subjoined extract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854 under the following heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	796	0	11¾
Clothing and bedding	136	16	10
Medicines	10	0	0
Allowances to the sick	31	11	11½
Fuel and light	112	7	2
Soap	20	12	6
Stationery and printing	32	14	6
Books	8	10	11
Furniture	45	7	5
Rent and taxes	0	8	9½
Salaries and pensions	579	4	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	21	4	0
Removal of transports	26	16	2
Repairs and alterations	24	18	7
Sundries	140	11	10¾
Total	£1,987	5	8½

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	225	3	10½
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	15	6
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	803	8	5
For the removal of transports	26	16	2
Total	£1,056	3	11½

The dietary of this prison is better than that at Cardiff, inasmuch as the long-sentenced prisoners have a small quantity of meat on alternate days.

I cannot conclude this report without recommending to the visiting justices of Cardiff to adopt the industrial system pursued at this prison, by which some at least of the evils arising from association would be mitigated.

The staff of the prison comprises only 4 male and 1 female turnkeys, a number quite insufficient for the average number of prisoners.

SWANSEA.—DEBTORS' PRISON FOR THE LIBERTY OF GOWER.

This prison has been fully described in the 16th and 18th reports, to which the reader is referred. No change appears to have been made in it since the date of the last report, but I am informed that it has been whitewashed, and that some windows have been mended. The keeper, however, now resides in a building at a very short distance from the

prison, and it is believed to be possible to summon him, in the event of his assistance being required in the night, by knocking upon the doors of the airing yard. Although it is quite possible that under favourable circumstances he might be made sensible of the knocking, I would beg to suggest that a bell from the prison to ring in his house would afford more certain means of calling his attention.

But although the evil of the remote residence of the keeper has been in some degree amended, all the other conditions complained of in former reports remain as therein described. No food is provided by the prison for debtors who cannot maintain themselves; no bedding is found for them; no medical attendance; nor the services of a spiritual instructor. For all these requisites they must be dependent upon the result of an application to the parish, or upon the the charity of benevolent persons.

There was one debtor in confinement at the time of my last visit who maintained himself. This man was allowed to accommodate one of his friends from the town by giving him half his bed whenever he was not absent on business from Swansea. It was stated by the debtor, and the statement was confirmed by the keeper, that this had been repeated 4 times a week ever since the prisoner was committed.

It is on every account most desirable that the custody of the debtors of the Liberty of Gower should be given to the sheriff, in order that they may be kept with the same regard to decency and good discipline as the other debtors of the county.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

DOLGELLEY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE construction of this prison remains the same as at the time of the last report. It is in good repair, and was perfectly clean and orderly at the time of my last inspection.

The number of prisoners present was only 7, of whom 4 were for trial and 3 convicted. The cases of the latter class will be found in the Appendix. There were no female prisoners or debtors in confinement. The prisoners on being questioned made no complaints. Four of them were em-

ployed in breaking stones, and one in cleaning; the other two being untried, were in their cells idle, having refused to be employed. Two of the four who were breaking stones were also untried, but had been put to work by their own desire.

The prisoners have a bath on their admission, and once a month afterwards, and wash themselves daily in their cells. They wear clogs and stockings, and prisoners of all classes are now clothed in prison dresses. The bedding is sufficient for warmth; but no sheets are allowed, from an apprehension of encouraging luxurious habits in the prisoners, to which both cleanliness and economy are sacrificed.

The following table shows the numbers confined in the prison in the last two years:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

CRIMINAL PRISONERS.	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Summarily convicted	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	14	2	16	2	1	3	16	3	19
Rendered in Court for trial	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Summarily convicted	22	5	27	—	—	—	22	5	27
Total of Criminals	42	7	49	2	1	3	44	8	52
DEBTORS.									
Admitted in the course of the year	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Total of Debtors and Criminals	47	7	54	2	1	3	49	8	57
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	13	1	14	—	—	—	13	1	14
Debtors	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	7	1	8	—	—	—	7	1	8
Average daily number of Debtors	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total number of Criminals in 1853	29	6	35	—	1	1	29	7	36

The chaplain's attendances at the prison are so infrequent, and his ministrations so limited in amount, that little good is to be expected from them. Being the rector of the parish,

he attends on the afternoons of Sundays, and reads the service and preaches a sermon, either in Welsh or English. In the course of the last year, I find that this was the extent of duty performed by him, with the exception of 5 times that he called at the gaol to see the prisoners on week days. Even on Good Friday there was no attendance. I am thus particular in alluding to the deficiency of the chaplain's attendance on account of the change which has been made lately (as stated in the last report), by the construction of cells for the separate confinement of prisoners, implying, of course, an intention on the part of the magistrates to adopt the separate system of discipline. No satisfactory results are to be expected from the adoption of this discipline unless the prisoners have the advantage of instruction and advice, neither would it be lawful to confine prisoners in separate cells without the appliances provided by the 2 and 3 Vict. c. 56., among which such instruction is included. As the staff of the prison does not yet include a schoolmaster, conformably with the recommendation in the last report, the chaplain is the only person to whom they can look for any moral or religious instruction, which makes it the more to be lamented that that sole resource is so sparingly afforded.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice weekly, and as much oftner as his services are required. There was no sickness at the time of my visit.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854 under the following heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	79	7	3
Clothing and bedding	12	1	0½
Fuel and light	39	2	11½
Soap	5	0	0
Stationery and printing	1	14	5
Salaries and pensions	162	4	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	4	16	0
Removal of transports	24	6	9
Repairs and alterations	15	13	0
Sundries	1	2	0
Total	£348	1	11

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, about	19	19	9
Amount received from the Treasury	63	10	0
For the removal of transports	24	6	9
Total	£107	16	6

I took occasion to point out to the Governor the illegality of putting together in the same yard prisoners awaiting their trial and those already convicted.

BALA.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

I found no prisoner in confinement at the time of my last inspection, and I was assured that the recommendation made in former reports had been acted upon for some time past, and that the building was not used for any other purpose than that of a look-up house for prisoners before they have been before a magistrate, for which alone it can be considered suitable.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No alteration has been made in the prison since the date of the last report. An order has (I am told) been made for traps to be put to the drains and privies, the same having been represented to be necessary in consequence of their occasional offensiveness. The floor of one of the day-rooms, all of which are tiled, had been, at the time of my visit, recently washed, and the water was thrown up from between the tiles as I walked across them. I examined it previously to my departure from the prison, and found upon lifting some of the tiles that the water was lying in considerable quantity beneath. I have felt it necessary to point out this circumstance, as the floor is washed to the same extent three times every week, whence it may be safely inferred that in damp wheather it can never be dry. I would suggest that the day-rooms be flagged, and the stones properly cemented at their edges.

No reception cells exist in the prison for the detention of prisoners before their examination by the surgeon, so that there is no possibility of his complying with the provisions of that rule for his guidance which requires that prisoners shall be examined by him, to ascertain their freedom from infectious disease before their admission into the general wards. It is very desirable in all cases that this should be done, but it is obviously impossible until a separate division or reception ward be provided, which I would accordingly recommend to be done without delay.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	11	1	12
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	3	–	3
Summarily convicted - -	10	1	11
	24	2	26
Debtors from Superior Courts	4	–	4
County Court Debtors - -	1	–	1
	29	2	31

The cases of the convicted prisoners are more particularly stated in the Appendix. The debtors are referred to in the following table:—

DEBTORS in Custody on the 14th October 1854 in the Gaol of Montgomery.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs (*when known*).	Sentence (*if committed for time*).
		1854.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Y. Y. -	40	31 July -	Exchequer -	31 14 0	1 5 0	
J. S. -	65	25 Aug. -	Sheriff's - -	5 0 0	—	
E. P. -	42	9 Sept. -	Exchequer -	60 9 10	1 6 0	
E. W. -	40	„	Ditto - -	39 16 10	1 6 0	
R. M. -	24	26 „	County Court -	10 13 6	7 0 9	21 days.

The prisoners on being questioned made no complaints.

The following table shows the numbers in confinement in the course of the last 2 years :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	5	3	8	—	—	—	5	3	8
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	7	1	8	—	—	—	7	1	8
Summarily convicted -	7	3	10	1	—	1	8	3	11
For re-examination -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	45	14	59	4	—	4	49	14	63
Transferred to other Governors for trial -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Rendered in Court for Trial - - - - -	13	4	17	1	—	1	14	4	18
Summarily Convicted -	77	12	89	7	1	8	84	13	97
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total of Criminals -	161	37	198	13	1	14	174	38	212
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Admitted in the course of the year - - - - -	9	—	5	—	—	—	9	—	0
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	171	37	208	13	1	14	184	38	222
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	30	8	38	—	—	—	30	8	38
Debtors - - -	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	23	6	29	—	—	—	23	6	29
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total of Criminal Prisoners in 1853 - - - -	174	49	223	2	—	2	176	49	522

Four of the male prisoners were employed, at the time of my visit, on the treadmill, but there were five others in the same ward who were not considered by the surgeon to be equal to that labour, and were therefore very properly excused; but they were not provided with other kinds of labour, neither was any kind of employment found for the untried prisoners, as required by law. I feel it necessary to remark, that when prisoners are excused from hard

labour on medical grounds, some other kind of work should be provided for them ; even oakum-picking, if they are equal to nothing else, would be better than idleness. The Governor informed me that they are employed in whitewashing, but it is obvious that this cannot give them constant employment.

The prison was generally clean, as was also the bedding. No sheets are allowed to any of the prisoners, an improvement which is now almost universally adopted in the best conducted prisons of the district, and found to conduce as much to economy as to cleanliness.

The dietary is sent up to be certified by the Secretary of State, as I am informed, agreeably to the recommendation to that effect contained in the last report.

The surgeon's attendances are given as often as required, and an order has been made since my last visit that he shall examine the prisoners as soon as he can after their admission ; but it is obvious that this is not sufficient to comply with the provisions of the law, and that it will not be possible for him to do more than he now does until a reception ward shall have been provided as recommended above.

The chaplain is required by the rules to attend daily at the prison to perform service, and preach a sermon on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and to read prayers *daily*. His attendances being only made twice a week, this is of course not done. I find on inquiry that he sees the prisoners collectively, and speaks to them occasionally at his visits, but not at any stated times. As there is no schoolmaster employed, it is the more to be lamented that the amount of individual attention paid by the chaplain to the prisoners is so small, for all persons at all acquainted with prisons must have observed how entirely useless are the admonitions of chaplains when addressed to a whole ward of prisoners at once. The prisoners are still allowed to teach each other, a practice which is forbidden by law.

The punishments are very light generally, and are not many in number. They generally consist of the stoppage of a single meal. There is no refractory cell in which prisoners can be confined, and much difficulty is complained of in taking the prisoners up the staircase to one of the other cells, there being only 2 turnkeys in the prison.

The accommodation for debtors is quite sufficient for the numbers. It will be observed by inspecting the list of debtors inserted above, that the expenses of proceedings in the County Court very far exceed those of the other courts.

This, I am informed, causes suitors to prefer the Superior Courts to the County Courts for the recovery of small debts.

The Visiting Justices are appointed at every quarter sessions, and are changed monthly. They hold one meeting monthly, and come occasionally besides.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the subjoined abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854 under the following heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	277	9	9
Clothing and bedding	72	0	8
Allowances to the sick	2	11	2
Fuel and light	78	7	2
Soap	17	0	0
Stationery and printing	2	18	6
Books	4	16	6
Furniture	11	4	6
Salaries and pensions	298	18	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	12	12	0
Removal of transports	23	0	0
Repairs and alterations	54	5	4½
Sundries	12	0	0
Total	£867	3	7

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	9	7	6
Amount received for fines	5	0	0
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	131	13	11
For the removal of transports	23	0	0
	£169	1	5

The rules for the treatment of prisoners have now been printed and hung up in the wards, but no mention is made in them of the dietary. I presume this omission will be remedied when the new dietary has been certified.

I feel it necessary before I conclude this report to call attention again to the necessity that exists for the appointment of a qualified schoolmaster in this the largest prison in North Wales. As an example of the injury resulting to the prisoners from the want of instruction, I may mention that at the time of my last inspection there were among the 12 awaiting their trials 2 boys, 15 or 16 years of age, spending all their time in association with more experienced criminals, without any instruction or advice, upon whom it might reasonably have been expected that some good impressions might have been effected during the weeks or perhaps months of their stay had they had the advantage of instruction daily from a schoolmaster.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

HAVERFORDWEST.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE prisoners present on the last day of inspection were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	3	—	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions -	7	2	9
Summary convictions - - -	12	3	15
Debtors - - - -	1	1	2
	23	6	29

The cases of the convicted prisoners are shown in the Appendix. Those of the debtors are as follow:—

DEBTORS in Custody on the 1st June 1855 in the Gaol of Haverfordwest Castle.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs.
			Male.		
J. R. -	70	1854. 20 Nov. -	Exchequer - -	£ s. d. 124 0 0 and interest.	£ s. d. 6 8 0
			Female.		
J. H. -	49	1851. 28 May -	Exchequer - -	271 0 0 and interest.	—

There has been here, as in most of the other Welsh prisons, in counties where the population has been nearly stationary, a considerable reduction in the number of commitments in the last two years, occasioned no doubt partly by military enlistment, but in a greater degree by emigration. The following table exhibits the numbers in confinement on the first of January in the seven years from 1849 to 1855 inclusive, by which this fact will be apparent as far as relates to this prison:—

RETURN of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Harverfordwest Castle.

YEAR.	Prisoners for Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions		Debtors.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1st Jan. 8149	9	4	7	—	30	3	—	—	46	7	53
„ 1850	5	1	13	1	10	4	7	—	35	6	41
„ 1851	3	1	7	6	14	5	4	—	28	12	40
„ 1852	9	5	6	3	13	2	2	1	30	11	41
„ 1853	19	2	5	1	15	3	4	2	43	8	51
„ 1854	7	—	7	2	8	6	5	1	27	9	36
„ 1855	2	4	4	—	5	5	4	1	15	10	25

The number of prisoners of all denominations in the last two years will be seen in the following summary:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	10	—	10	—	1	1	10	1	11
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - - -	5	2	7	—	—	—	5	2	7
Summarily convicted -	5	2	7	1	—	1	6	2	8
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	33	11	44	—	1	1	33	12	45
Rendered in court for trial	11	12	23	—	—	—	11	12	23
Summarily convicted -	76	36	112	20	1	21	96	37	133
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - - -	8	3	11	6	—	6	14	3	17
Total of Criminals -	148	66	214	27	3	30	175	69	244
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	4	1	5	—	—	—	4	1	5
Admitted in the course of the year - - - - -	14	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	14
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	166	67	233	27	3	30	193	70	263
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal prisoners - -	36	11	47	—	—	—	36	11	47
Debtors - - -	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	24	7	31	—	—	—	24	7	31
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4
Total number of Criminals in 1853 - - - -	208	46	254	22	4	26	230	50	280

The prisoners associate together in their several classes; and as only one turnkey is employed, whom the Governor has to pay out of his salary, the supervision exercised over the prisoners is of course very imperfect. A daring attempt lately made to escape from the prison by three prisoners on the untried side, which had nearly succeeded, furnishes another argument in favour of additional strength in the staff.

It has been the custom in this prison for prisoners imprisoned for terms not exceeding one week to be confined altogether to their cells. As the cells are without proper ventilation, and consequently very close when prisoners are long confined in them, this practice is in my opinion very unwholesome; and I have reason to hope that it will not be continued, as I expressed that opinion to the Governor, who promised that no prisoner should have less than half an hour's exercise.

The dietary, I regret to say, is open to the same objections which have been urged against it in former reports, as it still comprises no anti-scorbutic vegetables. I have already referred to the frequent occurrence of mild cases of scurvy as furnishing evidence of the truth of this remark. The cook is still a prisoner.

The number of militia soldiers committed to this and other prisons in the present year furnishes evidence of the demoralization which arises from the quartering of these troops (from the want of barracks) in the public-houses.

There are no books of general instruction provided for the prisoners, the whole prison library being composed of bibles and prayer-books. The Governor, feeling the want of these aids to good discipline, is in the habit of lending books of his own to the prisoners, but this should not be necessary.

No alteration has been made in the duty required of the surgeon and the chaplain. No schoolmaster is employed.

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	301	4	1½
Clothing and bedding	70	0	6
Allowances to the Sick	32	5	6½
Fuel and Light	79	7	8½
Soap	13	4	0
Stationery and Printing	3	15	5
Furniture	12	10	0
Salaries and pensions	329	8	0
Repairs and alterations	67	1	4
Sundries	39	3	9½
Total	£948	0	5

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	95	12	4
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners under contract	77	15	5
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	3	16	6
Amount received for fines	3	5	0
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	121	5	8½
For subsistence of revenue prisoners	8	19	6
	£310	14	5½

RADNORSHIRE.

PRESTEIGN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SINCE the date of the last report the upper cells have been glazed as recommended therein. Some additional drains have been made for the purpose of drying the airing yards and cells, and are found to have effected much improvement.

The prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection were the following:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners remanded	2	0	2
Prisoners for trial	1	0	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	2	4
Summarily convicted	2	0	2
	7	2	9

The cases of the convicted prisoners are shown in the Appendix.

There were no debtors in confinement.

One of the female prisoners made a complaint of harshness and neglect on the part of the surgeon.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in confinement in each of the last two years:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	3	5
Summarily convicted	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	15	6	21	—	—	—	15	6	21
Summarily convicted	18	6	24	1	—	1	19	6	25
Total of Criminals	33	12	45	1	—	1	34	12	40
DEBTORS.									
Admitted in the course of the Year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	34	12	46	1	—	1	35	12	47
Deaths in the course of the Year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	12	3	15	—	—	—	12	3	15
Debtors „	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	7	2	9	—	—	—	7	2	9
Average daily number of Debtors	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total number of Criminals in 1853	28	13	41	4	—	4	31	13	45

The cells, wards, and yards of the prison were very clean and orderly. The prisoners are still obliged to wash in the presence of each other, but they have a bath once in a month. The prison clothing has been improved since my last visit. The convicted prisoners still have a party-coloured dress, but the untried are clothed in a coarse black suit.

The prisoners have been several times affected with diarrhœa and dysentery, which is attributed by the surgeon in his journal to the fact of the sewage water mixing with that used for drink. This has been remedied, and the water at the time of my visit was of excellent quality.

No sheets are allowed to male prisoners, but only to females and to the sick. I would recommend that the use of sheets should be extended to the men, as being no less conducive to economy than to cleanliness.

A chaplain has been regularly appointed by Quarter Sessions in the last year, but no schoolmaster is yet engaged as required. The chaplain attends on Sundays and Wednesdays. On Sundays he performs divine service, with a sermon. On Wednesdays he reads the Litany and Communion Service, and occasionally converses privately with the prisoners. It appears, however, by an entry in the visiting justices' minute-book, dated the 22d July 1854, that this advantage is, for some unexplained cause, withheld from untried prisoners. The magistrates observe :—

"We are informed that the chaplain does not consider it to be his duty to apply Rule No. 4 (the rule which requires him to see *all* prisoners in private) to prisoners before trial. John Davies, who is about to be taken away for four years' penal servitude, states that he has never seen the chaplain in private since he has been in the gaol. John Phillips makes a similar statement. The former was admitted on May 23d, the latter on June the 12th."

I have stated above that a complaint of harsh treatment was made against the surgeon by a female prisoner. This complaint being fully confirmed by the matron, I felt it my duty to notice it on the spot. I am also under the necessity of observing upon the negligence of that officer in not properly recording the cases of sick prisoners, their treatment, and their results in his journal. Not only is there no record of any medicine prescribed for prisoners, but in one case that I had occasion to trace out, that of a prisoner, Ishmael Price, who died 17 days after his admission in July 1854, the only mention of him in the surgeon's book is the examination of him on admission, when it is said that his health is "not good," and that his disorder is "incontinence of urine." There is no entry in the surgeon's book of the cause of the prisoner's death, nor is it even stated that he died. I trust it will be needless to do more than call attention to such an instance of entire disregard of Acts of Parliament to ensure their observance for the future.

The only labour performed in the prison is done by those sentenced to hard labour, and consists of stone-breaking. No labour is provided for those who are not sentenced to hard labour, nor is there any employment for untried prisoners.

The expenditure of the prison for the past year is shown in the subjoined abstract, but I am unable to state the amount received :—

TOTAL Expenditure in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854.

	£	s	d.
Prison diet	169	10	11
Clothing and bedding	26	5	5
Fuel and light	45	15	10½
Soap	9	12	6
Stationery and printing	13	4	2
Furniture	3	5	7
Rent and Taxes	2	18	0
Salaries and pensions	191	12	0
Removal of transports	9	12	6
Repairs and alterations	49	9	8
Sundries	22	4	6
Total	£ 543	11	1½

There is much want of another yard for the occasional separation of persons who ought not to be with the other prisoners. The inconvenience arising from the want of this convenience is adverted to in the justices' book, and I notice it as it might easily be remedied.

The chapel is so cold and damp in winter that it has been occasionally necessary to perform divine service in the turnkey's room. This might easily be remedied by the use of a stove, which I recommend accordingly.

NEW RADNOR.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This gaol was in a very filthy condition at the time of my last inspection, which I was the more sorry to see as the keeper had promised me at my previous visit that it should never again be in the dirty state I then witnessed. There were no prisoners in confinement, but two donkeys and a large hog were occupying the airing yard, which afforded the plainest proof that it was their ordinaay place of residence, although it was intimated to me that they had only been there for a few minutes. One of the two cells was used as a store-room for onions and all kinds of lumber. The cells were very dirty, the iron bedsteads in a ruinous state from rust and neglect, and the scanty allowance of bedding was so filthy and neglected that a cloud of dust was raised in moving it for my inspection.

Having been constantly assured by the keeper that no prisoner is ever retained in this prison after he has been

before a magistrate, but that all are immediately removed to Presteign,—a statement which seemed to be confirmed by the annual returns made to me, in which the number of prisoners committed for trial and of those summarily convicted is stated as "nil,"—I have been much suprised to learn from other sources of information that cases have occured in the last year of persons summarily convicted having been retained there during an imprisonment of 14 days, and that during the time comprehended in returns of the kind alluded to one prisoner at least has been there for two months.

As no register is kept of the commitments, notwithstanding that the keeper has been frequently informed of the necessity of so doing, I am not in a condition to show the extent to which the confinement of prisoners has been carried, but enough has been said to prove that the building ought not to be used for any other purpose than that of a temporary lock-up house, and that to fit it even for that purpose it should be provided with proper bedding and kept in a state of decent order, the keeper being prohibited from using the cells and airing yard for other purposes.

I am happy to add, that the town clerk, to whom I pointed out the circumstances I have described, undertook that the evils complained of should be remedied.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

TAUNTON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

VERY considerable improvements and additions have been made to this prison since the date of the last report. Two acres and half of land have been added to the area within the walls, and surrounded by a new wall from 17 to 25 feet high. A corridor equal in size to the new corridor described in former reports has been completed for the female prisoners, who were formerly very ill accommodated. This wing contains 40 cells, which have been certified for separate confinement, besides 5 cells for punishment, and 4 reception cells, a bath and several store-rooms. The wash-house and laundry are very convenient and spacious, and an apparatus has been set up for exposing the clothes of prisoners to high-pressure steam, as well as one for sulphurous fumigation in the cure of itch. Two day-rooms and three sleeping-rooms for male debtors and 1 day room and 1 sleeping room for female debtors have also been added. Another corridor is now in progress, built at right angles to that first described, and intended to contain 90 cells, suited for the separate

confinement of prisoners. A house and land on the other side of the road have been purchased by the county in order to erect new courts for the trial of prisoners, and a tunnelled passage passes under the road for the conveyance of prisoners to and from the courts. The treadmill has been removed and diminished in size. It is employed in pumping water, and is only worked by those who will not perform their ordinary labour. It might also be used for grinding corn. All these arrangements appear to me very excellent, and although there are some defects of ventilation and some other points which I have thought it necessary to bring to the notice of the contractor with a view to their amendment, the work in general is extremely well performed. A new lodge entrance will be made with reception cells and rooms for the porter's family, and a road will pass from it to the interior, to convey all requisites, as coals, stone, &c., into the interior. Most of the labour in constructing the building has been contributed by the prisoners, even to the erection of the boundary wall, and no successful attempt at escape has been made by any prisoner.

Great inconvenience arose in the course of the last winter from the freezing of the soil pipes which descend from the cells on the outside of the building. As another corridor is now in progress it may be possible to avoid the recurrence of this inconvenience by including them in the walls at the corner of the cells. If this were done the gas and water pipes might also be included, which would prevent prisoners from using them (as has been done in more than one case) as weapons.

If hammocks were not employed, and boards were substituted for them which could be raised against the wall by means of hinges, they would serve the purpose of seats when lowered, and be quite as much out of the way as hammocks when raised.

Greater security would be obtained by sheeting the doors with iron.

I would strongly recommend that registers from the corridor should be substituted in the future building for the openings which have been made communicating with the outer air. By means of these not only would cool air be introduced when required, but the warmer would be excluded when thought undesirable. Besides which, they would have the advantage of admitting the air at a comfortable temperature in all states of the atmosphere.

The ventilation of the debtors' division is now very defective, but Mr. Haden, who was present during my inspection of it, agreed with me that a moderate extracting

power exercised by means of gas jets on a turret in the roof would much improve it.

It is very desirable in my opinion that gas lighting be introduced into the rooms of the first-class debtors as well as into those of the county court debtors.

The following prisoners were present at the last day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	20	16	36
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions -	81	8	89
Summarily convicted - -	14	10	24
Deserter awaiting route - -	1	—	1
Debtors - - -	11	1	12
	127	35	162

The prisoners were employed in the following manner :—

Males :—	
On the treadmill - - -	12
Breaking stones - - -	2
Labouring at the new buildings -	57
„ in the grounds - - -	4
Pumping - - -	1
Tailoring - - -	1
Shoemaking - -	2
Cleaning - - -	3
Females :—	
Washing - - -	2
Laundry - - -	3
Sewing and knitting - -	14
Cleaning - - -	2

11 men were sick, and 4 momen were attending to their infants.

The cases of the convicted prisoners are shown more particularly in the Appendix. Those of the debtors are as follow :—

DEBTORS in Custody on the 15th June 1855 in the Gaol of Taunton, Somerset.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs. (*When known.*)	Sentence. (*If committed for time.*)
		1855:		£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	
W. D. -	40	12 Apr.	Bankruptcy -	44 14 2		
G. W. -	64	10 May	Exchequer -	39 2 10		
J. H. -	67	14 „	Queen's Bench	30 9 0		
W. H. R.	42	17 „	County Court	8 10 2	6 2 10	30 days.
H. L. -	45	22 „	Exchequer -	28 10 0		
E. P. -	29	26 „	Queen's Bench	24 15 2		
J. D. -	53	28 „	Exchequer -	27 10 0		
H. A. A.	28	29 „	Common Pleas	155 18 9		
G. S. -	21	31 „	County Court	1 17 0	3 18 8	31 ditto
J. O. -	67	5 June	Chancery - -	Attachment; no amount stated.		
W. C. -	23	8 „	Queen's Bench	73 10 1		
		1851:				
M. B. -	72	24 Oct.	Exchequer -	565 0 0		

The prisoners made no complaints.

The clothing and bedding of prisoners were in good order, and sheets have been introduced since my last inspection. Bells have been put up in the debtors' division.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners of all denominations, in confinement in the last year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male	Fem.	Total.	Male	Fem.	Total.	Male	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	15	5	20	2	—	2	17	5	22
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - -	38	6	44	1	—	1	39	6	45
Summarily convicted " -	24	3	27	—	1	1	24	4	28
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for Trial - -	176	60	236	22	3	25	198	63	261
Rendered in Court for trial	20	10	30	—	—	—	20	10	30
Summarily convicted - -	225	81	306	47	10	57	272	91	363
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - -	47	1	48	4	1	5	51	2	53
Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	4	2	6	—	—	—	4	2	6
Total of Criminals -	549	168	717	76	15	91	625	183	808
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	7	2	9	—	—	—	7	2	9
Admitted in the course of the year - - -	66	5	71	—	—	—	66	5	71
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	622	175	797	76	15	91	698	190	888
Deaths in the course of the year - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lunatic Prisoners in the year - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners - -	138	37	175	10	1	11	148	38	186
Debtors - - - -	11	3	14	—	—	—	11	3	14
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	116	20	136	6	1	7	122	21	143
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	8	3	11	—	—	—	8	3	11
Total number of Criminals in 1852 - - - -	593	153	746	81	12	93	674	165	839

Several boys have been sent from this prison to reformatory schools, and by the kindness of the Governor 3 boys have been sent to sea in Her Majesty's service. All these cases have done well. Two were fitted out by subscription, and

the third by the captain, who was so pleased with the boy, that he insisted on being allowed to render him that service.

The following schedule shows the expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in this last year :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854 under the following heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	1,627	3	1
Clothing and bedding	573	4	2
Allowances to the sick	243	17	5
Fuel and light	338	5	2
Soap	25	15	0
Stationery and printing	55	5	8
Furniture	101	4	10
Rent and taxes	30	11	4
Salaries and pensions	1,748	10	6
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	95	11	9
Removal of transports	139	3	6
Repairs and alterations	90	3	2
Sundries	199	15	5
Total	£ 5,268	6	0

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	1,697	12	7
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners and rent of cells under contract	154	5	9½
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	2	4	0
Amount received for fines	16	7	6
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	782	0	10
For the removal of transports	139	3	6
Other receipts	9	15	9
	£ 2,801	9	11½

At the time of my visit nearly all the able-bodied men were employed in the buildings, and others were employed in their several trades, except such as were incapable of labour from illness or infirmity. The contractors for the buildings allow the county 4,000*l.* for the men's labour, and I find that, after deducting for extra guards, extra diet, and extra wear of clothes, at least 900*l.* a year is earned for the county by the prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has been most exemplary, and re-committals have been less frequent than formerly—a result which is probably attributable in no small degree to the moral improvement of the prisoners, which had resulted from the substitution of useful labour for that which had been previously in a great measure unproductive.

The daily routine of school-instruction is briefly as follows :— All male prisoners are collected in the gallery of the chapel in open class, consisting of 12 prisoners or so, for daily instruction by the schoolmaster, generally under the superintendence of the chaplain. Their progres in learning, where a moderate share of ability and aptitude for such exists, is very rapid. Instances are on record of prisoners

having been taught to write a fair hand on slate in the short space of three weeks.

The female prisoners are instructed by the schoolmistress in their separate cells during four hours in the day, the mistress being also employed as an assistant matron.

Both teachers are attentive to and fond of their duties.

There is a liberal supply of books, and none are refused by the visiting justices to the recommendation of the chaplain.

Each prisoner is supplied with a Bible and prayer-book, and those who appreciate the privilege are supplied with some other book of a moral, secular kind. The books are changed weekly.

There are full services and sermons on every Sunday morning and afternoon. Morning prayers are read daily in the chapel at a quarter before nine, and at half-past six in the evening, and a special service is performed for the benefit of those prisoners employed on the works, consisting of portions of the Liturgy, with Scripture Lessons or Psalms for the day.

Each prisoner is examined separately by the chaplain upon admission to gaol, when remarks are made and registered in books kept for the purpose respecting the age, trade, education, &c. of the prisoner. Upon leaving gaol, each prisoner receives the admonition of the chaplain.

The chaplain daily visits separately all prisoners for trial, all for terms of penal servitude, and all female prisoners, with as many others in rotation as can be visited and conversed with to advantage.

The chaplain is thankful to be able to say that his visits are well received, and that for the most part the prisoners seem grateful for the instruction conveyed to them at this painful, but, in many cases, not unprofitable, period of their lives.

The chapel is in good order, and the prisoners very attentive during divine service. The chaplain proposes to introduce psalmody into the service, as soon as he can raise sufficient funds for the purchase of an organ.

SHEPTON MALLET.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Since the date of the last report the remainder of the certified cells in the west wing of the building have been lighted with gas as therein recommended, and prisoners are employed in them in picking oakum for one hour in the morning and one in the afternoon. They have also a short time for reading in the evening. It is to be regretted that the same improvement is not extended to the women's cells, as the women might be even more usefully employed than the men in the hours of evening, and much additional needlework would be done. The ventilation of the laundry might be much improved by making some apertures in the back wall.

I am very glad to be able to report, that the recommendation which has been made in former reports of removing the prisoners for trial in a partitioned van has been adopted, a very good van having been provided, by which the conversation of prisoners during removal has been effectually prevented.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	24	4	28
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions -	30	12	42
Summarily convicted - -	24	1	25
For re-examination - - -	1	0	1
Debtor - - -	1	0	1
	89	17	97

The cases of the convicted prisoners are more particularly referred to in the Appendix. The debtor, who was from the county court, is described below :—

DEBTOR in Custody on the 16th June 1855 in the County House of Correction at Shepton Mallet.

Initials of Name.	Age	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs. (*When known.*)	Sentence. (*If committed for time.*)	Remarks.
W. C. -	34	1855: 14 June	Wells County Court.	£ s. d. 2 7 11	£ s. d. 2 19 3	40 days -	Three times summarily convicted and imprisoned.

The prisoners were separately questioned, but made no complaints. There was one boy, aged 14, for re-examination, and as the case seemed fit for a reformatory I proposed that he should be sent to the Stoke Reformatory near Bromsgrove.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners of all denominations who passed through the prison in the last year, compared with the total number in the previous year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	18	1	19	1	—	1	19	1	20
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	22	11	33	2	2	4	24	13	37
Summarily convicted -	27	5	32	5	—	5	32	5	37
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial -	184	42	226	23	2	25	207	44	251
Rendered in Court for trial - - - -	25	1	26	—	—	—	25	1	26
Summarily convicted -	258	54	312	50	6	56	308	60	368
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	27	31	58	9	3	12	36	34	70
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Total of Criminals -	566	145	711	90	13	103	656	158	814
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted in the course of the year - - - - -	11	1	12	—	—	—	11	1	12
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	557	146	723	90	13	103	667	159	826
Deaths in the course of the year - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners -	134	37	171	—	—	—	134	37	171
Debtors - - - -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Average daily number of criminal prisoners - -	78	23	101	—	—	—	78	23	101
Total number of Criminals in 1852 - - -	521	100	621	83	14	97	604	614	718

The prison has been very free from sickness, but an order has been made by the visiting magistrates that in

the case of any prisoner being sick a nurse shall be engaged to attend upon him or her in the infirmary. No prisoner is now allowed to work in the cook-house, there being two officers employed for the purpose. These appointments cannot be too much commended as a means of improving the discipline.

The untried prisoners are now no longer associated together, the magistrates having satisfied themselves that the separate confinement of this class of prisoners is strictly legal.

The prison was very clean and orderly in every part. Sheets have been supplied to all prisoners, in conformity with the recommendation in my last report.

I have referred in a former report to the deficiency of books of general instruction for the use of prisoners. This has been in some measure remedied by procuring a few books of the kind, but I am bound to express my opinion that their number might with great advantage be much extended.

The following schedule shows the disbursements and receipts on account of the prison in the year ending Michaelmas 1854:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854 under the following heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	824	16	1
Clothing and bedding	164	17	3
Allowances to the sick	8	1	1
Fuel and light	161	10	6
Soap	21	15	9
Stationery and printing	11	16	5
Books	0	6	8
Furnitnre	58	17	11
Rent and Taxes	12	17	4
Officers' uniforms	82	9	11
Salaries	1,325	0	4
Officers' rations	36	10	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	64	16	8
Repairs and alterations	66	18	5
Sundries	159	17	11
Total	£3,000	12	3

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	222	8	4½
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	3	0	0
Amount received for fines	7	5	0
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	471	5	6½
For subsistence of revenue prisoners	10	1	4
Other receipts	1	7	11
	£715	8	2

In connexion with this subject the following table will be perused with interest:—

The YEARLY AVERAGE COST of each Prisoner taken from the whole Expenditure of the Prison, after deducting all Receipts for Monies received by the Governor; also the Cost of each Prisoner to the County after deducting the Amount paid by Treasury, from Michaelmas to Michaelmas in each of the under-named years.

Date.	Daily Average of Prisoners. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Expenditure of the Prison after deducting out Receipts for Money received by the Governor.	The Yearly Average Cost of each Prisoner including the Amount paid by the Treasury.	The Yearly Average Cost of each Prisoner to the County after deducting the Amount paid by the Treasury.	The Yearly Average Cost per Head for Diet, including Extras ordered by the Surgeon.	The Yearly Average Cost per Head for Clothing and Bedding, including the Officers' Uniform.	The Yearly Average Contract Prices for Bread and Meat. Bread, the 4 lb. Loaf; Meat, at per lb., without Bone.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.
1844	176	24	200	3,799 11 9	18 19 11½	18 19 11½	6 11 4¼	1 16 9	Bread - 6 Meat - 5	
1845	169	21	190	3,431 11 7	18 1 2½	18 1 2½	6 10 7½	1 12 5⅝	Bread - 5⅝ Meat - 5⅝	
1846	129	18	147	3,159 6 5	21 9 1	21 9 1	8 0 7	1 10 2½	Bread - 6½ Meat - 6½	
1847	121	22	143	3,304 8 8	23 2 2	23 2 2	9 4 4½	1 9 5½	Bread - 8⅝ Meat - 6¼	
1848	155	22	177	3,449 11 5	19 9 9½	14 11 6	7 7 4	1 15 9½	Bread - 5¼ Meat - 6¼	The Treasury Account began in 1848, viz., 869 14 9
1849	160	24	184	3,413 16 11¼	18 11 1	13 16 0⅝	6 16 10½	1 6 3	Bread - 4⅜ Meat - 5½	874 2 8¾
1850	152	18	170	3,132 15 5	18 8 6¾	13 17 9¾	5 19 2½	1 4 11¾	Bread - 4¼ Meat - 5	771 7 1½
1851	147	17	164	2,861 10 7	17 8 11½	12 13 8¼	5 12 6½	1 4 9¾	Bread - 4½ Meat - 4½	781 6 1¾
1852	136	19	155	2,828 2 1	18 4 11	14 0 10¾	5 16 6¾	1 8 6¼	Bread - 4¾ Meat - 4¾	651 4 4½
1853	99	15	114	2,769 9 10	24 5 10½	20 0 11½	6 15 11½	1 8 5¼	Bread - 5¼ Meat - 5¼	484 0 7¼
1854	78	23	101	2,913 16 1	28 16 11¾	24 3 8	8 12 1¾	2 9 3	Bread - 7¼ Meat - 6½	471 5 6½

The following statistical tables, for which I am indebted to the very clear and intelligible manner in which the books of the prison are kept, exhibit a very gratifying record of the general reduction of criminal commitments which has been in progress for many years:—

A RETURN of Prisoners committed under Summary Convictions to the County House of Correction of Shepton Mallet, Somerset, from Michaelmas to Michaelmas in each of the under-named Years.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In Custody at the commencement of the year	41	18	17	—	58	18	76
1849.							
Deserters awaiting a route	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Under the Game Laws	29	—	2	—	31	—	31
„ Revenue Laws	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
„ Bastardy Laws	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
„ Vagrant Act	65	12	7	—	72	12	84
„ Malicious Trespass Act	160	30	50	11	210	41	251
„ Poor Law Act	61	44	25	3	86	47	133
„ Juvenile Offenders Act	—	—	7	1	7	1	8
For assaults	52	10	3	2	55	12	67
For want of sureties	21	10	3	—	24	10	34
Known as reputed thieves	3	—	2	—	5	—	5
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	25	5	7	—	32	5	37
Total	431	111	106	17	537	128	665
In Custody at the commencement of the year	48	12	20	—	68	12	80
1850.							
Deserters awaiting a route	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Under the Game Laws	19	—	1	—	20	—	20
„ Revenue Laws	9	—	—	—	9	—	9
„ Bastardy Laws	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
„ Vagrant Act	54	9	4	2	58	11	69
„ Malicious Trespass Act	56	6	6	—	62	6	68
„ Larceny Act	37	4	26	2	63	6	69
„ Poor Law Act	41	18	16	2	57	20	77
„ Juvenile Offenders Act	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
For assaults	86	4	7	—	93	4	97
For want of sureties	40	3	1	—	41	3	44
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	35	2	5	1	40	3	43
Total	389	46	69	7	458	53	511
In Custody at the commencement of the year	28	4	10	—	38	4	42
1851.							
Deserters awaiting a route	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Under the Game Laws	27	—	1	—	28	—	28
„ Revenue Laws	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ Bastardy Laws	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
„ Vagrant Act	63	5	3	—	66	5	71
„ Malicious Trespass Act	42	7	6	1	48	8	56
„ Larceny Act	50	3	9	—	59	3	62
„ Poor Law Act	29	5	1	1	30	6	36
„ Juvenile Offenders Act	—	—	12	—	12	—	12
For assaults	67	6	3	—	70	6	76
For want of sureties	37	2	—	—	37	2	39
As known or reputed thieves	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	34	4	8	—	42	4	46
Total	364	32	43	2	407	34	441

Shepton Mallett, Somerset—County House of Correction—*continued.*

	Prisoners of 17 years of age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In Custody at the commencement of the year	35	2	7	—	42	2	44
1852.							
Deserters awaiting a route	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Under the Game Laws	33	—	2	—	35	—	35
„ Revenue Laws	3	1	—	—	3	1	4
„ Bastardy Laws	9	—	—	—	9	—	9
„ Vagrant Act	56	14	7	—	63	14	77
„ Malicious Trespass Act	54	9	11	1	65	10	75
„ Larceny Act	40	1	27	—	67	1	68
„ Poor Law Act	25	6	3	—	28	6	34
„ Juvenile Offenders Act	—	—	16	3	16	3	19
For assaults	59	12	6	—	65	12	77
For want of sureties	24	1	1	—	25	1	26
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	31	4	7	—	38	4	42
Total	338	48	80	4	418	52	470
In Custody at the commencement of the year	34	1	14	2	48	3	51
1853.							
Under the Game Laws	16	—	—	—	16	—	16
„ Revenue Laws	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
„ Bastardy Laws	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
„ Vagrant Act	50	5	2	—	52	5	57
„ Malicious Trespass Act	37	10	11	2	48	12	60
„ Larceny Act	14	12	12	2	26	14	40
„ Poor Law Act	14	7	—	1	14	8	22
„ Juvenile Offenders Act	—	—	9	—	9	—	9
„ Militia Act	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
For assaults	31	8	3	—	34	8	42
For want of sureties	20	3	—	—	20	3	23
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	34	5	8	2	42	7	49
Total	224	50	45	7	269	57	326
In Custody at the commencement of the year	27	5	5	—	32	5	37
1854.							
Deserters awaiting a route	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
Under the Game Laws	18	—	1	—	19	—	19
„ Revenue Laws	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
„ Bastardy Laws	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
„ Vagrant Act	55	15	2	—	57	15	72
„ Malicious Trespass Act	14	11	3	1	17	12	29
„ Larceny Act	39	10	10	1	49	11	60
„ Poor Law Act	19	9	2	—	21	9	30
„ Juvenile Offenders Act	—	—	16	3	16	3	19
For assaults	46	6	4	—	50	6	56
For want of sureties	9	2	—	—	9	2	11
Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	40	1	12	1	52	2	54
Total	258	54	50	6	308	60	368

A STATEMENT of all the Prisoners committed to the Shepton Mallet House of Correction during the under-named Years, distinguishing the Trial Prisoners from the Summary Convictions, those received from Wilton Gaol after Conviction at the Assizes and Sessions, committed for Re-examination, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates, and Debtors; separating the Males from the Females. From Michaelmas to Michaelmas in each Year.

DATE.	Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Number of Trial Prisoners.	Commitments under Summary Convictions.		Total of Summary Convictions.	Commited for Re-Examination, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates.		Received from Wilton Gaol, after Conviction at Assizes and Sessions.		Debtors received in the course of the Year.		Daily average of Prisoners in each Year.		Grand Total of all Classes in each Year.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1844	390	37	427	595	111	706	7	2	28	13	—	—	176	24	1,183
1845	329	35	364	486	92	578	11	1	32	8	—	—	169	21	994
1846	262	54	316	344	63	407	10	—	11	5	—	—	129	18	749
1847	285	44	329	472	135	607	—	—	34	11	—	—	121	22	981
1848	320	44	364	548	154	702	1	2	69	9	10	1	155	22	1,158
1849	354	48	402	537	128	665	4	1	46	8	6	—	160	24	1,132
1850	247	32	279	458	53	511	8	—	58	11	—	—	152	18	867
1851	290	44	334	407	34	441	2	—	47	6	6	1	147	17	837
1852	216	44	260	418	52	470	4	—	36	10	10	—	136	19	790
1853	195	24	219	269	57	326	8	3	26	15	3	—	99	15	600
1854	232	45	277	308	60	368	5	—	36	34	11	1	78	23	732

WELLS.—COUNTY PRISON.

It has been repeatedly mentioned in former reports that the accommodation afforded by the old borough prison of Wells was quite insufficient for the purposes to which it was applied at the time of the County Sessions and Assizes, when a large number of prisoners brought from Shepton Mallet, and more especially from Taunton, were confined in it for several days at a time. This inconvenient prison has now been removed, and upon its site a prison has been erected at the expense of the county, which, although in many respects defective, is a very great improvement upon the old prison that has been alluded to. It consists of 28 cells for men and 12 for women, measuring 9 feet by 4 feet 6 inches. The warming of the cells is effected by separate flues conducted into them from a chamber in which the air is warmed by hot water, but as the only exit for the air is through the windows, the change effected in the atmosphere must be very slow, and either the warmth or the ventilation must be very defective. This is a considerable evil, as there are no airing-yards of any kind in which prisoners can be trusted, and they are therefore constrained to remain in the cells by day and night. The number of cells is often insufficient for the whole of the prisoners who are brought for trial; but in those cases it is the custom to try the prisoners from Taunton first, and having sent them back, to bring over those from Shepton Mallet afterwards. There are two sleeping-rooms for male guards. The females' division is shut off by doors, and immediately within these is situate what was intended for a sleeping-room for the matron, but it has never been employed for that purpose from its very inconveniently small size. On one occasion the matron slept in one of the prisoners' cells, but as this was scarcely better than her own room she has since that time sat up all night in the corridor.

The building was very damp and cold at the time of my visit, for although the external temperature in the shade was 64°, that of the corridor was only 52°.

The prisoners sleep in hammocks; they have bells to call the officers, and holes in the doors through which their food is conveyed to them. There are two waterclosets at the

end of each division, as well as a bason in which the prisoners wash in succession. There are no lights except in the passages, which is a considerable inconvenience, as the sessions are held at Wells in winter as well as in summer.

There are two visiting rooms of the ordinary kind, in which prisoners may see their friends in the presence of an officer; but there does not appear to be any convenience for prisoners seeing their legal advisers in private,—a defect of very serious magnitude. There is a small room, called "counsel's consulting room," which it was thought might be devoted to that purpose, but as it is the only retiring room for counsel, I conceive that will not be possible. There is an office for the Governor who comes over with prisoners from Taunton, but as there is no other accommodation for him he sleeps at the hotel.

In the intervals between the Assizes and Sessions the prison is under the care of Mr. John Woodard, the hall-keeper, and the bedding is preserved from damp at Shepton Mallet prison.

The prison has been sometimes, although very rarely, used for the confinement of a borough prisoner.

DEVONSHIRE.

EXETER.—DEVON COUNTY PRISON.

Prisoners present on the last day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	15	4	19
Convicted at Assizes or Sessions	91	27	118
Debtors - - - - -	14	1	15
	120	32	152

The cases of the convicted prisoners are more particularly referred to in the Appendix. The debtors, heretofore con-

fined in a distinct prison, called the Sheriff's Ward, in the parish of Saint Thomas the Apostle, in the same city, have been lately removed, under a special Act of the last session of Parliament, to this gaol. Their cases are detailed in the following table :—

DEBTORS in Custody on the 13th June 1855 in the Gaol of the County of Devon.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs. (*When known.*)	Remarks.
		1852:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
V. B. -	67	2 May	Queen's Bench	75 10 0		
		1850:				
J. R. -	42	4 May	Ditto -	125 12 0	1 16 0	
		1853:				
T. J. -	52	25 Feb.	Exchequer -	165 4 3	1 6 0	
S. P. -	54	9 Sept.	Queen's Bench	3,171 16 0	1 5 0	
G. T. -	44	26 Dec.	Chancery - -	450 0 0		
		1854:				
J. D. -	45	17 July	Queen's Bench	86 16 1	1 5 0	
W. P. -	53	1 Sept.	Chancery - -	59 19 0		
J. F. -	36	10 Oct.	Exchequer -	- -	- -	For contempt in not obeying a writ of summons.
		1855:				
J. B. -	83	5 Jan.	Ditto -	117 16 2	1 5 0	
M. S. -	51	5 Feb.	Chancery - -	- -	- -	For want of answers.
J. H. -	71	„	Ditto -	- -	- -	Ditto.
T. H. -	56	10 Mar.	Exchequer -	21 14 0		
J. T. -	26	12 Apr.	Queen's Bench	64 8 6		
G. S. -	49	23 „	Ditto -	33 16 6	1 15 0	
B. V. M.	40	8 June	Ditto -	37 14 4	1 5 0	

The prisoners on being separately questioned made no complaints, with the exception of 2 individuals of the third class of debtors, who made certain complaints of the laws relating to their dietary, and the restrictions exercised upon their visitors, to which I feel it unnecessary further to allude, as the regulations complained of were strictly in conformity with the rules of the prison, as certified by the Secretary of State.

The convicted prisoners of the male sex were generally employed at the time of my visit in picking oakum, 12 being at the pumps, 25 breaking stones, some others employed in whitewashing and cleaning cells, and in mending clothes and shoes for the use of the prison. The females were engaged in washing and needlework, with the exception of those who were disabled from work from any cause.

The prisoners cells, wards, and bedding were very clean and orderly ; but with reference to the bedding, I would

beg to call attention to the advantages that would attend the employment of sheets, both economically and with a view to cleanliness, and to the inculcation of cleanly habits. It has been found in many other prisons, in which there was formerly some hesitation to adopt the custom, that the price of the sheets has soon been saved, by preserving the more costly blankets from the wear and tear consequent on frequent washing. While upon the subject of cleanliness, I cannot avoid alluding to the practice which prevails here of keeping the hair of prisoners so short that the disfigurement resulting from it must operate very injuriously after their liberation in preventing them from getting into work. The rule is, to cut the hair of all the convicted prisoners very short on the first day of every month; and although this is not done on the first day of the last month of imprisonment, it is obvious that the growth of the hair must be insufficient before their discharge to efface the peculiar aspect which marks the men as having been recently in prison.

Since the last report the east corridor has been finished, and it now contains 37 cells for male and 61 for female prisoners, besides apartments for the matron and female warders, and a room for visitors. These cells, as well as 6 in the basement used as reception cells, are all certified. This addition brings up the number of certified cells to 255 for men and 67 for females, an amount of accommodation happily more than sufficient for the county, and sufficient to admit of an arrangement being made with the city of Exeter for the maintenance of the prisoners of the city, if it should be thought desirable. The old prison, formerly used for females, is now appropriated to debtors of both sexes. The male division is divided into two, in one of which are the debtors who maintain themselves, and those, who by reason of poverty, are supported by the county. In the other division are the insolvent debtors, those who refuse to file a schedule, and those committed by the Court of Bankuptcy or County Court. There are in the debtors' division two day-rooms and as many airing-yards for males, and one day-room and airing-yard for females. The sleeping-rooms for male debtors are 44 in number, and those for females are 2, each of the latter containing 2 beds. There is also a visiting-room for the use of debtors.

Under the head of proposed alterations, I would suggest that it would be desirable to have the walls of a few of the cells coloured, to avoid the painful glare which sometimes causes weakness of the eyes.

The following table shows the number of prisoners of all denominations who have been confined in this prison in the

year ending Michaelmas 1854, compared with the total number in the previous year:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for Trial -	19	—	19	2	—	2	21	—	21
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	89	34	123	—	—	—	89	34	123
Summarily convicted -	60	9	69	1	—	1	61	9	70
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial -	241	107	348	38	17	55	279	124	403
Rendered in Court for Trial - - -	63	20	83	5	1	6	68	21	89
Summarily convicted -	375	114	489	55	8	63	430	122	552
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total of Criminals -	852	284	1,136	101	26	127	953	310	1,263
Deaths in the course of the year - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lunatic Prisoners in the year - - - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners -	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	58	246
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners -	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	50	203
Total of Criminals in 1852	1,024	309	1,333	99	17	116	1,123	326	1,449*

* Large as is the difference, however, between the total numbers in confinement in the two successive years, it does not express the full extent of the diminution. If the number of prisoners in confinement at the commencement of each year respectively be deducted the number of prisoners committed in each will be as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1853 - -	980	279	1,259
1854 -	782	267	1,049

The prison has been remarkably free from disease, and a the time of my visit contained only 2 sick prisoners. The

duties of the surgeon, as detailed in former reports, continue to be performed, but, owing to the separation now practised among the prisoners, the duties of that officer in his weekly inspections are very much increased ; an observation which applies equally to the chaplain.

Light labour is invariably offered to prisoners awaiting trial, by whom it is almost always accepted as a boon, and performed cheerfully.

The staff has been increased since the opening of the new prison, and the removal into it of the debtor class, by two male warders of the debtors' ward and a schoolmistress.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the following abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854 under the following heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet and allowances to sick	1,373	5	4
Clothing and bedding	201	16	2
Fuel, light, and soap	658	19	10
Stationery, printing, and books	77	14	1
Rent and taxes	5	3	7
Salaries and pensions	2,008	6	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	42	14	0
Removal of transports	125	7	3
Repairs and alterations	327	17	0
Sundries	301	15	7
Total	£5,122	18	10

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	24	12	9
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners	75	12	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	35	2	0
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	1,191	10	6
For the removal of transports	125	7	3
	£1,452	4	6

The chaplain's duties and those of the schoolmaster having been minutely described in former reports, it is only necessary to add, that since the completion of the females' prison a schoolmistress has been appointed, by which addition the educational department has been completed.

No restrictions are imposed by the visiting justices upon the amount expended by the chaplain in books necessary for the prisoners. The schoolmistress's efficiency is somewhat restricted by the impossibility of teaching the prisoners in classes, owing to the chapel being occupied during the greater part of the day by the schoolmaster.

EXETER.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prisoners present at the last day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	13	5	18
Convicted at Assizes or Sessions -	4	4	8
Summarily convicted - - -	8	3	11
Deserters awaiting a route - -	3	—	3
Debtors - - - - - -	5	—	5
	33	12	45

The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix; those of the debtors are referred to in the following table :—

DEBTORS in Custody on the 13th June 1855 in the Gaol of the City of Exeter.

Initials of Name.	Age	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs. (*When known.*)	Sentence. (*If committed for time.*)	Remarks.
		1855:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
S. T. -	49	14 Apr.	Provost Court, Exeter.	37 6 0	4 2 2	- -	An insolvent debtor, waiting hearing by the Court.
S. B. W.	24	12 „	Court of Exchequer, Westminst. r.	74 8 4	1 5 0	- -	Bankrupt waiting the direction of the Court.
J. R. -	45	23 May	County Court of Devonshire.	2 0 4	0 7 2	1 month.	
T. L. -	52	8 June	Ditto -	1 9 8	0 5 10	14 days.	
R. G. S.	37	13 „	County Court of Cornwall.	32 6 2	3 5 2	30 „	Arrested in the city of Exeter.

The prisoners on being questioned made no complaints. None of them were employed in any manner, with the exception of one man, who was working at a hard-labour crank; but all were herded together, without any supervision, in small day-rooms, as described in every report upon this prison for many years past. In addition to the ordinary objections to this inappropriate prison, it may be mentioned that, the numbers confined being unusually high at the time of my visit, sleeping cells intended for only one prisoner contained no less than four.

If the object and end of imprisonment were to foster and encourage the growth of crime it would be difficult to invent a more efficacious system than that which prevails in this prison, and this within a few minutes' walk of one of the best prisons in the kingdom,—the Devon County Gaol,—in which there is sufficient room to receive all the prisoners of the

borough, and where the appliances of a wholesome discipline might be extended to them, in place of the demoralizing influences to which they are now exposed. As there is no prospect of this prison being rebuilt, and as the rebuilding of it would only involve a useless waste of money, when the prisoners could be better and more cheaply accommodated at the county gaol, it is my duty to repeat the recommendation so often made before, that terms should be made with the county magistrates for the reception there of the borough prisoners.

The arrangements for the performance of the duties of the chaplain and surgeon are the same as before described. The surgeon does not comply with the law in keeping any intelligible record of the cases of sickness or their treatment. No person has been yet appointed to perform the duty of schoolmaster.

The following table shows the number of persons confined in this prison in the year ending Michaelmas last under their several classes :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—									
Prisoners for Trial - -	3	4	7	—	1	1	3	5	8
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	7	3	10	—	1	1	7	4	11
Summarily convicted -	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for Trial - -	29	22	51	4	2	6	33	24	57
Rendered in Court for Trial	4	6	10	1	—	1	5	6	11
Summarily convicted -	88	49	137	36	5	41	124	54	178
Total of Criminals -	136	85	221	41	9	50	177	94	271
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Admitted in the course of the year - - -	24	2	26	—	—	—	24	2	26
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	161	88	249	41	9	50	202	97	299
Greatest Number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	25	19	44	3	—	3	28	19	47
Debtors - -	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners -	17	14	31	—	—	—	17	14	31
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in subjoined abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1854 under the following heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	356	11	10
Clothing and bedding	28	0	10
Fuel and light	62	19	7
Soap	20	18	10
Stationery and printing	0	15	2
Furniture	23	12	0
Rent and taxes	0	14	2
Salaries and pensions	285	0	0
Removal of transports	10	1	0
Repairs and alterations	30	18	5
Sundries	23	11	1
Total	£ 843	2	11

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	178	1	8
For the removal of transports	14	5	8
	£ 192	7	4

PLYMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prisoners present on the last day of inspection, June 12th :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	7	2	9
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	13	1	14
Summarily convicted	18	2	20
	38	5	43

These numbers present a remarkable contrast to those of the prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection previous to this, when they were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial and examination	4	2	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	15	19	34
Summarily convicted	10	2	12
	29	23	52

The great reduction in the number of females is difficult to explain, but is attributed to the circumstance of so many men now on foreign service in the army and navy sending money to their wives, by which the women are in unusually good circumstances. It is, however, remarkable that the number of women in the prison at Devonport is at the

same time greatly increased. The prisoners on being questioned made no complaints.

All the male prisoners, tried and untried, were engaged in picking oakum, the usual quantity picked being 7lbs. per man. Many will finish this in 5 hours. In some prisons 2lbs. are considered a fair day's work, but, probably, the junk in those cases is of a harder kind. All that picked in this prison comes from the royal dockyard. The junk is supplied from the yard, and 5*s.* 6*d.* per hundredweight are paid for the picking, the prison paying for the cartage to and from the yard. The prisoners also work at a crank pump for the supply of the prison; they do not work in the garden, as that is generally distributed among the officers, in whose service the prisoners are not allowed to work.

The following table exhibits the total numbers in confinement in the year ending at Michaelmas last, and in the previous year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas, 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	7	5	12	3	—	3	10	5	15
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	9	5	14	—	1	1	9	6	15
Summarily convicted -	10	2	12	2	1	3	12	3	15
For re-examination -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	47	49	96	7	6	13	54	55	109
Transferred to other Governors for trial -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rendered in Court for trial - - - -	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Summarily convicted -	132	49	181	56	22	78	188	71	259
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - -	32	30	62	18	7	25	50	37	87
Total of Criminals -	239	143	382	86	37	123	325	87	505
Greatest number of Criminal Prisoners at any one time - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	28	88
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	25	64
Total number of Criminals in 1853 - - - -	263	128	391	79	23	102	342	151	493

The duties of the Chaplain are the same as described in former reports. There is a schoolmaster, exclusively employed in teaching, and a very good supply of books.

The Surgeon does not see the prisoners at the prison before they are received into the ward, but he generally sees them at the Guildhall before they are removed.

There has been very little serious illness in the course of the year, and no epidemic disease. No death has occurred since the prison was opened in July 1849. Two insane prisoners have been removed to the asylum at Plympton under orders of the Secretary of State. One of these, a man, was under sentence of transportation, and became insane about six months after the commencement of his imprisonment in December 1847; he is still insane. The other, a woman, had been previously affected with insanity, which was hereditary in her family; she was removed to the asylum early in August, 1854, and is still there. The Surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, and oftener if there be any prisoners requiring to be seen

The prisoners are never punished with the dark cell for more than one day at a time, and that rarely. There are very few instances of three days bread and water being inflicted; it appears generally to be inflicted for a single day. Prisoners who neglect their crank labour are only punished by the withdrawal of their gruel at supper.

The prison was very clean and orderly, the clothing and bedding good and sufficient; no sheets, however, are yet allowed, which is matter for regret, as, besides the good effect their use would produce in the manners of the prisoners by the inculcation of cleanliness, much would be saved in avoiding the continual washing of blankets.

The following schedule shows the expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in the last year:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads:—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	508	0	11
Clothing and bedding	42	2	3
Allowances to the sick	0	6	0
Fuel and light	103	11	0
Soap	7	0	0
Stationery and printing	6	0	0
Books	3	0	0
Furniture	1	0	0
Salaries and pensions	580	8	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	10	0	0
Removal of transports	45	16	10
Repairs and alterations	53	3	9
Sundries	5	0	0
Total	£1365	8	9

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	30	0	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	19	0
Amount received for fines	217	6	1
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	337	7	0
For the removal of transports	45	16	10
Other receipts	8	18	0
Total	£640	6	11

The amount received for fines appears very large, and forms a considerable item in the yearly accounts.

It appears to me that much advantage would arise from pulling down the separations of the airing yards, and exercising the prisoners, as is done in many other places, in a circle, guarding, of course, against any communication between them.

A grating should be put into the outer door, to enable the porter to see the applicants for admission.

No alteration has been made in the construction of the prison since the date of the 17th Report, in which it was minutely described, except that two of the cells of the female prisoners have been thrown into one, to form an infirmary. The cells were very close and the atmosphere within them very oppressive at one of my visits, which I found to be owing to a misunderstanding of the principle upon which their due ventilation depends. It cannot be too frequently mentioned, or too generally known, that in the artificial system of ventilation now commonly in use in prisons the movement of the air through the cells depends upon the extraction effected by the ascending current in the shaft; and that therefore in summer, when the air is not warmed before its admission into the cell, it is more than ever necessary to keep a good fire by day and by night in the extracting shaft. In this prison there are registers by means of which the air can be admitted directly from the corridor, but this is often neglected in consequence of the construction of the registers enabling the prisoners to regulate them for themselves.

The drainage of the prison is very good, but the water supplied to the cell closets does not come down with sufficient force to clear away the impurities. This is a very common complaint in prisons constructed on the same principle as this, but it is very easily obviated by frequent flushing of the closets.

Although the prison has 60 cells it is sometimes insufficient for the purposes of the borough. In the course of the last year the number of prisoners has sometimes amounted to 80, during which time it was necessary to put 3 men to sleep in a cell. The atmosphere is described to have been intolerable at that time. The cause of the large accession of prisoners sometimes experienced here is the commitment of prisoners for refusing to go to sea after having signed articles. Of this class there were in the course of the year 23 in confinement at once, and in the whole year no less than 53. This large number were committed from 7 ships, the grounds of their refusal having been either the alleged

unseaworthiness of the ships or their having insufficient hands to work them.

A prisoner contrived to escape from an upper cell of the prison on the 14th October last, through a hole of barely 12 inches in length by 6¾ inches in breadth. He was 21 years of age, of middle height, but slight in figure.

DEVONPORT.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

PRISONERS present on the last day of inspection (June 12th) :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	10	9	19
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions -	13	6	19
Summarily convicted - - -	14	14	28
Deserters awaiting a route - -	2	0	2
	39	29	68

At my previous inspection, 14th November 1854, the numbers were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	2	5	7
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	9	13	22
Convicted summarily - -	13	4	17
	24	22	46

This great increase of numbers is to be attributed in great measure to the operation of a contract for seven years, entered into by the Borough of Devonport with the county of Devon, to receive into the Borough Prison all prisoners committed for offences occurring in the Township of East Stonehouse. This contract commenced on the 1st of July, 1854, since which time the number of prisoners received under it has been 63 males and 64 females, being a total of 127, while those committed by the magistrates of Devonport and the Admiralty jointly have only amounted to 272, of whom 212 were males and 60 females. As the number of cells in the prison only amounts to 44 for male and 24 for female prisoners, it is obvious that so large a number of prisoners cannot be received without considerable injury to the proper discipline of the prison. The following table of the total numbers admitted in the year ending at Michaelmas 1854, when the contract had been in operation only three months, shows that the number of male prisoners had, even at that time, reached 49, and the statement of the

numbers present on the day of inspection shows an equal excess of females over the number of cells for that sex.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas, 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial	3	1	4	1	—	1	4	1	5
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	5	5	10	1	—	1	6	5	11
Summarily convicted	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	32	29	61	11	2	13	43	31	74
Rendered in Court for trial	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
Summarily convicted	177	49	226	27	10	37	204	59	263
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	12	7	19	7	1	8	19	8	27
Total of Criminals	232	93	325	48	13	61	280	106	386
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number of Criminal Prisoners at any one time	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	10	59
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	13½	43½
Total number of Prisoners in 1853	180	55	235	21	6	27	201	61	262

The cases of the convicted prisoners in confinement at one of my inspections will be found in the Appendix. The prisoners, all of whom were separately questioned, made no complaints.

The only alteration in the prison since the date of my former report has consisted in the addition of six new cells for females, which were certified in November last. These are in the basement, and there would be no difficulty in making some additional cells in the basement of the men's side of the prison, if thought desirable, or the prison might be enlarged, for which sufficient room was left in the original design.

The prison was very clean throughout, as were also the clothing of the prisoners, and the bedding. With reference to the latter I should strongly advise the adoption of sheets, now only partially used, as being likely to conduce no less to economy than to cleanliness.

The only labour performed in the prison is that of oakum picking, which is done for the Royal Dockyard at 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., by which a considerable profit is realized. If prisoners are employed at this labour all day they generally pick 6lbs. per day per man. As the rope is not previously heated this implies a considerable amount of diligence. There are very few cases in which prisoners are punished for neglect of work—only one in the last 9 months. The punishments in general are few, and chiefly inflicted on the women for talking, they being often tempted to infringe the law of silence by the knowledge that the female who has the superintendence of them lives in a distant part of the prison at night.

A considerable plot of ground within the walls is cultivated, and potatoes, leeks, and onions, almost sufficient for the consumption of the prison, are grown in it.

The Chaplain's duties are the same as described in former reports. There is a schoolmaster, who reports that the prisoners are generally desirous of instruction, and that the books furnished by the Visiting Justices are quite sufficient for the use of prisoners. The prisoners are instructed in classes, the chapel being used for the purpose.

The following schedule shows the amount of expenditure and receipts for the last year :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*	RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Prison diet - - -	239	1	6	Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials -	46	7	1
Clothing and bedding -	59	18	7	Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract -	3	17	0
Fuel and light, soap -	146	15	5	Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners - - -	50	16	0
Books - - -	1	2	0	Amount received from the Treasury:—			
Furniture - - -	48	0	2	For maintenance of convicted prisoners	151	18	10
Rent and taxes - -	27	10	5	For the removal of transports - -	47	6	9
Salaries and pensions -	482	8	6	Other receipts - -	7	2	3
Removal of prisoners to and from trial - -	10	4	6				
Removal of transports -	47	6	9				
Repairs and alterations -	144	6	9				
Sundries - - -	10	15	6				
Total - -	£1,217	10	1		£307	7	11

TIVERTON BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The prison was in very good repair at the time of my last visit. The cells, of which there are many more than are sufficient to meet the utmost requirements of the boroughs, were very clean. The bedding also was clean but deficient in quantity, even for the small number of prisoners usually confined, there being only 10 pairs of sheets in store; these, however, are only occasionally used, it being the custom to give them to the prisoners only when asked for, which should not be the case, as the object of using them is not so much the indulgence of the inclination of the prisoners as the inculcation of cleanliness and the saving of the other bedding. No alteration has been made in the building, nor is any required.

The prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	1	0	1
Remanded for further examination -	1	1	2
Convicted summarily - -	4	0	4
Debtor - - - -	1	0	1
	7	1	8

The cases were of no particular interest. The only complaints made by any of the prisoners were preferred by the debtor, who stated that he had not been allowed to see his friends on the visiting day without the presence of the Governor, and also that the chaplain had denied him the privilege of having one of his own books to read. The Governor admitted the truth of the prisoner's statement as it related to himself, and promised to admit the sisters of the complainant, which was done a day or two after my visit. I referred the other complaint to the chaplain, who by law possesses the power of excluding all books from the prison which he may deem of an improper tendency. The chaplain informed me that the book which, in the exercise of his discretion, he had refused to allow the prisoner to receive, was Milton's "Paradise Lost;" but, as the reasons assigned for its exclusion did not appear to me to be sufficient, he undertook to allow the book to be brought in upon my responsibility.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the year 1854 compared with that of the previous year:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas, 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Summarily convicted -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:									
Prisoners for trial -	10	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
Transferred to other Governors for trial -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Summarily convicted -	20	7	27	13	—	13	33	7	40
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - -	19	4	23	—	—	—	19	4	23
Total of Criminals -	53	12	65	13	—	13	66	12	78
Greatest number of Criminal Prisoners at any one time - - - -	12	2	14	—	—	—	12	2	14
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total number of Criminal Prisoners in 1853 - -	55	15	70	17	3	20	72	18	90

The duties required of the chaplain and surgeon are the same as have been described in former reports. There is no schoolmaster employed, but the turnkey gives a small amount of instruction to the prisoners.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads:—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - -	53	0	7
Clothing and bedding -	2	17	5
Allowances to the sick -	0	6	11¾
Fuel and light - -	22	13	10
Soap - - -	2	11	6½
Stationery and printing	0	1	9
Furniture - -	0	9	4
Salaries and pensions -	114	5	9
Removal of prisoners to and from trial - -	0	9	0
Removal of transports -	14	18	5
Repairs and alterations -	12	16	4½
Sundries - - -	2	15	5
Total - -	£227	6	4¾

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners - -	0	11	6
Amount received for fines - - -	29	19	10
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	174	15	3
For the removal of transports - -	21	19	10
	£227	6	5

BARNSTAPLE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

There was only one prisoner in confinement on the day of my last inspection,—a man for trial at the July sessions for stealing a sheep skin. The prison was very clean in all parts. It has several times happened in the course of the last year that there has been no person in confinement.

The following table shows the total number confined in the course of the last year as compared with those of 1853:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas, 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Summarily convicted -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	4	7	11	—	—	—	4	7	11
Summarily convicted -	22	3	25	7	1	8	29	4	33
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - -	6	2	8	—	—	—	6	2	8
Total of Criminals -	36	15	51	7	1	8	43	16	59
Greatest number of Criminal Prisoners at any one time - - - - -	4	2	6	3	—	3	7	2	9
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	3½	2	5½	—	—	—	3½	2	5½
Total number of Prisoners in 1853 - - - -	26	23	49	—	1	1	26	24	50

No debtors have been in custody for some years past.

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison are shown in the subjoined schedule:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - -	38	8	0	Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials -	7	0	10
Clothing and bedding -	3	11	9½	Amount received for fines imposed by magistrate	11	3	6
Fuel and light - -	0	19	4½	Amount received from the Treasury :— For maintenance of convicted prisoners -	20	19	8
Soap - - -	1	4	0				
Salaries and pensions -	60	0	0				
Repairs and alterations	7	10	0				
Sundries - - -	5	17	4½				
Total - -	£117	10	6½	Total - -	£39	4	0

A sum of 186*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* received from the Treasury for the expenses of prosecutions has been removed from the account as not relating to the cost of the prison.

BIDEFORD.—BOROUGH GAOL.

IN compliance with the recommendations in former reports this ill-adapted prison has been abandoned, and the prisoners are now sent under contract to the County Gaol at Exeter, an example well worthy of imitation in several of the other boroughs of Devonshire and Cornwall.

BRADNINCH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

FOR reasons which have been fully stated in former reports upon this prison, I feel it my duty again to recommend that it should no longer be used, except us a temporary lock-up house, but that all prisoners from the Borough should be sent to the County Gaol.

It is in my opinion quite unjustifiable to continue to commit prisoners for confinement in a building in which there is no resident officer and no provision for affording labour, employment, or instruction, temporal or spiritual, to the inmates, and that too at a distance from one of the best appointed and best conducted prisons in the kingdom, which by the aid of the railway may be traversed in half an hour.

From the confused and imperfect records of the prison, it is not easy to say how many prisoners are confined in it

for minor offences, the names being only entered in the register long after the time of admission of the parties. From the best return I am able to procure it appears that 14 persons have been confined in the prison in the last two years after trial, some of whom were also confined previously. One of these, who was committed for trial on a charge of felony, made his escape over the wall of the airing-yard, and has not been retaken. One prisoner, a few days before my last visit, was placed in the stocks in the prison yard for six hours for refusing to pay a fine of 5*s.* inflicted for drunkenness; as it rained heavily during the whole time, a tarpaulin was mercifully erected over the prisoner as he sat in the stocks.

DARTMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE total unfitness of this building for the purposes to which it is devoted has been so often dwelt upon in these reports, and has been so often made the subject of special representations to the Secretary of State,—to say nothing of the oft-repeated remarks of the Recorder of the Borough,—that, as no effectual means have yet been taken to abate the evils complained of, I feel it my duty to repeat my recommendation that it should no longer be allowed to be used as a prison, but confined entirely to the purposes of a lock-up house, for which it will only be justifiable to use it until the Borough shall have erected a more suitable building.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

NORTHLEACH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison has not undergone any alteration in construction since the date of the last report, and, with a few exceptions, is now in good repair. One of these exceptions requires to be alluded to: the roof of the new females' prison, which contains the best cells in that division, being covered with asphalte, is subject to be cracked by various

atmospheric causes, and has recently been split open to such a degree that the upper cells are rendered nearly uninhabitable. I mention this objection, not so much with reference to this prison, where it is soon to be obviated by the substitution of an iron roof, as in the hope that by the experience here obtained of the unsuitableness of asphalte for the roofing of such buildings other persons may be saved from adopting it. By an Order of Sessions referred to in my last Report, the grinding of corn by the treadmill has been discontinued, as the produce from that description of work was not sufficient to pay the wages of the treadwheel officer. I advert again to this order, which has not yet been rescinded, in order to call attention to the question whether the adoption of productive labour in the place of that which is merely punitive would not produce an amount of moral improvement in the prisoners more than commensurate with the wages of the officer alluded to. It is now very generally admitted that the good effect of labour as a reformatory agent is greatly impaired by the reflection in those who perform it that it is useless, and therefore merely inflicted for the purpose of punishment. In the present case I am informed that the mill works so badly with the break on the wheel, which is substituted for the corn to be ground, that accidents have nearly resulted from fractures of the crank. Great as this objection may be I cannot but regard that which has been stated above as of far greater importance.

The following prisoners were present at my last inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners convicted at Assizes or Sessions - - - -	2	1	3
Summarily convicted - -	29	2	31
	31	3	34

The cases of these prisoners are stated briefly in the Appendix. None of the prisoners made any complaints. There were no less than nine boys in confinement under 16 years of age, a very large proportion at first sight, but easily accounted for by the proximity of the town of Cheltenham, which, like other large towns, produces many instances of juvenile delinquency. Four of the boys were under order of Court to be detained for two years at Hardwicke Reformatory.

The following table exhibits a reduction in the number of prisoners in this as compared with former years :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas, 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	2	5	—	—	—	3	2	5
Summarily convicted	17	2	19	6	—	6	23	2	25
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	3	1	4	1	—	1	4	1	5
Transferred to other Governors for trial	3	1	4	1	—	1	4	1	5
Summarily convicted	212	46	258	55	7	62	267	53	320
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	31	12	43	1	—	1	32	12	44
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	18	2	20	1	—	1	19	2	21
Total of Criminals	287	66	353	65	7	72	352	73	425
Greatest number of Prisoners at any one time	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	7	52
Average daily number of Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	32½	5½	38
Total number of Criminals in 1853	248	46	294	94	9	103	342	55	397

Prayers are read daily, and the whole service, with a sermon, on Sundays. The sacrament is administered four times a year, but the officers have been the only communicants for some time past, as many of the prisoners have not been confined, and those who have been are seldom regarded by the chaplain as qualified. The chaplain keeps a very exact record of the amount of knowledge of the prisoners on their admission, from which it appears that a very large majority are in a most deplorable state of ignorance. As the sentences are not in general of long duration the assiduous attention bestowed by the chaplain and schoolmaster does not always suffice to remove that ignorance in any sensible degree. The chaplain expresses himself satisfied with the efficiency and zealous exertions of the schoolmaster. The supply of books is considered sufficient. A present has lately been received from the British and Foreign Bible Society of new testaments, some of which are in the French, Irish, and Welsh languages.

The separate cells in the prison are used for those who are under sentence of imprisonment without hard labour, and for those who are physically incapable of performing it. The only labour performed in them is generally picking over the hair of the mattresses, but when shoemakers or tailors are in confinement they are employed at their trades. The hard labour prisoners were employed at the time of my visit in stone breaking, as the numbers were not sufficient for the wheel, a circumstance I did not feel inclined to regret, as it made it necessary to employ those prisoners productively.

The following abstract shows the expenditure and receipts of the prison in the year ending Michaelmas, 1854 :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - - -	309	9	0	Amount received for fines	11	5	0
Clothing and bedding -	28	18	9	Amount received from the Treasury:—			
Allowances to the sick -	0	1	3	For maintenance of convicted prisoners	83	17	4
Fuel and light - -	109	14	2	Other receipts - -	19	1	11
Soap - - - -	5	6	0				
Stationery and printing -	1	11	10				
Salaries and pensions -	409	0	0				
Repairs and alterations -	6	19	10				
Sundries - - -	25	16	10				
Total - -	£896	17	8		£114	4	3

There has been very little sickness in the prison in the last year. I find that the fumigating apparatus which was supplied some years ago by my recommendation for the cure of cases of itch, and which has been adopted with marked good effect in the other prisons of the county, has never been employed by the surgeon. This is to be regretted, not only because the prisoners are deprived of the advantage of the best remedy for their most prevalent disease, but also because, in the case of those imprisoned for the shortest terms, the greater part, and sometimes the whole, of the period for which they are confined is passed in undergoing the process of sulphureous inunction in their beds, instead of being devoted to the hard labour to which they are sentenced; thus converting the prison into a hospital.

HORSELEY.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE only alteration that has been made in the building since the last report has been made for the purpose of improving the inspection of the prisoners while engaged in breaking stones, by turning their faces round towards the hard labour yard. The prison was in good repair and very clean.

The number of prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted at Sessions - -	7	0	7
Summarily convicted - -	13	2	15
	20	2	22

The particulars of their cases will be seen in the Appendix. There were no untried prisoners in confinement; this being only a House of Correction, it seldom happens that there are any such. One of the prisoners made a complaint that he had been put upon reduced diet for a charge which he was not allowed to hear. As one of the visiting justices called at the prison during my visit, I brought the complaint to his knowledge, and as it appeared that the error of the Governor arose from a misapprehension of his duty, and that no injustice to the prisoner was intended, I feel it unnecessary to advert to it further in this place.

The number of prisoners has been very much reduced of late, and is now much below the average, notwithstanding the closure of two of the houses of correction at Lawford's Gate and Little Dean, which has been carried out this year.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners who have been received into the prison in the course of the year ending at Michaelmas 1854, from which it will be seen that the number of debtors has undergone a considerable reduction, although that of the criminal prisoners has somewhat increased :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1854.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	8	—	8	1	—	1	9	—	9
Summarily convicted	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
For re-examination	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Summarily convicted	163	27	190	46	2	48	209	29	238
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	43	13	56	5	—	5	48	13	61
Committed for examination	27	1	28	4	1	5	31	2	33
Total of Criminals	252	41	293	56	4	60	308	45	353
DEBTORS.									
Admitted in the course of the year	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	9
Total of Debtors and Criminals	261	41	302	56	4	60	317	45	362
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time:									
Criminal Prisoners	42	5	47	6	—	6	48	5	53
Debtors	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31·5

The treadmill, which is entirely unproductive in its operation, is almost the only employment for the prisoners; at present not even stone-breaking is carried on. The infirm prisoners are employed in picking coir.

The surgeon visits daily, and examines prisoners before they are admitted into the general wards. The prison has been very healthy this year, but during the prevalence of cholera in the last year cases of diarrhœa of considerable severity occurred.

The chaplain attends daily at 9 o'clock, and reads prayers. Three times a week he instructs a class in Bible reading, and examines them on the catechism. His visits to the prison often extend to three hours. The

secular instruction of the prisoners did not appear from my inquiries to be of a very useful kind. A reduction having taken place in the number of the officers there are now only two turnkeys, and a part of the time of one of them only is given up to the duties of schoolmaster. It may be safely said that one of these functions must be very badly performed. The following remarks by a visiting justice on the 12th April 1854, as inserted in their journal, bears upon this point :—"It appears to me to be impossible to "keep up an efficient system of discipline in this prison "with only two warders, &c." An opinion in which I entirely concur. I am sorry to add to this account that the schoolmistress's office is abolished, and that the only instruction given to the female prisoners is given by the matron. Some alteration is required to render the pew (as it is called) for female prisoners more fit for its intended purpose. It consists of a small nook, which would open into the chapel but that it is entirely shut up by a thick piece of ticking, which excludes nearly all the light and sound, as well as intercepting the view of the male prisoners. It is obvious that such a place as I have described must be very unsuited to promote feelings of devotion, and as I brought its defects to the notice of one of the visiting justices, I feel no doubt that the suggestions I offered for its amendment are likely to be adopted unless some better method can be devised.

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison are shown in the following abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1854, under the following heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - - -	200	9	2
Clothing and bedding -	18	9	0
Fuel and light, soap, and other cleansing materials - - -	70	9	6
Washing - - -	1	17	6
Stationery and printing -	1	12	10
Furniture and Utensils -	1	16	0
Salaries and pensions -	359	0	0
Repairs and alterations -	37	14	6
Sundries - - -	33	9	3
Total - -	£724	17	9

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners - -	0	19	0
Amount received for fines - - -	18	17	6
Amount received from the Treasury :— For maintenance of convicted prisoners	123	11	3½
	£145	7	9½

The articles of food examined by me were of good quality, but the Governor stated that some bad meat had lately

been received from the contractor, to whom notice was immediately given, when the meat was exchanged without delay. The present price of meat without bone is 6½*d.*, of bread 2*d.* per lb., of oatmeal 20*s.* per cwt. No potatoes have been obtained for some time past.

Two adult prisoners have been whipped within the year: J. C., on the 13th January, for refusing to work on the treadmill, three previous punishments of less severity having been found ineffectual; and J. H., on the 14th February, for having torn up a blanket to make himself a flannel waistcoat. He had never applied to be allowed a flannel waistcoat, and it appears by the punishment book that he had been previously punished for mischievous acts.

APPENDIX.

AGES, OFFENCES, SENTENCES, and other Particulars relating to CONVICTED PRISONERS present in the several Gaols and Houses of Correction on the last Day of Inspection.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the Gaol and House of Correction of BEAUMARIS on the 9th October 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
J. G.	37	Once	Stealing books	1852: 27 Sept.	1852: 19 Oct.	Sessions	2 years hard labour; 12 weeks solitary
O. W.	32	—	Stealing sheep	1853: 2 May	1853: 28 June	„	2 years hard labour.
J. W.	21	—	Stealing clothes	12 Oct.	18 Oct.	„	12 months hard labour.
R. R.	19	—	„ „	„	„	„	12 „
E. H.	14	—	Stealing lambs	1854: 5 July	1854: 29 July	Assizes	15 years transportation.
D. R.	63	—	Dealing in marine stores, and not having his name over his premises.	17 „	—	Summarily.	6 months fine.
H. J.	32	Once	Neglect of family	12 Aug.	—	„	2 months hard labour.
H. R.	58	—	Begging	2 Oct.	—	„	18 days hard labour.
J. H.	52	—	„	2 „	—	„	18 „
J. W.	26	—	„	2 „	—	„	18 „
			Females.				
M. H.	36	Once	Stealing shawls	1853: 6 Sept.	1853: 18 Oct.	Sessions	12 months hard labour.
E. E.	26	—	„ „	8 Dec.	1854: 3 Jan.	„	12 „
J. R.	41	—	Excise	1854: 9 Sept.	—	Summarily.	Unlimited period.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of BRECON on the 2d June 1855.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
P. McC.	32	Once	Housebreaking after a previous conviction.	1853: 3 Aug.	1853: 18 Oct.	Sessions	2 years hard labour.
W. P.	40	—	Burglary	1854: 24 April	1854: 29 July	Assizes	12 cal. months hard labour.
W. T.	29	—	Housebreaking	11 Aug.	17 Oct.	Sessions	2 years hard labour.
W. P.	30	—	" "	"	"	"	2 "
T. C.	29	—	Uttering base coin	22 Nov.	1855: 2 Jan.	"	9 cal. months hard labour.
A. C.	42	—	Shoplifting	8 "	"	"	6 "
T. P.	26	—	Deserting family	1855: 9 Mar.	10 Mar.	Summarily.	3 "
D. S.	21	Once	Stealing wheat	28 Feb.	23 "	Assizes	12 "
D. S.	23	—	" "	"	"	"	12 "
P. P.	24	—	" "	"	"	"	12 "
H. L.	24	—	Stealing clothes	1854: 13 Oct.	"	"	4 "
H. O.	28	—	Stealing lead	4 Dec.	"	"	4 "
W. R.	31	—	Stealing mutton	1855: 15 Jan.	"	"	3 "
T. W.	34	5 times	Stealing a fowl	23 Feb.	"	"	3 "
H. S.	40	—	Exposing an obscene print.	5 May	5 May	Summarily.	8 weeks hard labour.
W. C.	31	—	" " "	"	"	"	7 "
S. S.	40	—	An assault	10 "	10 "	"	1 cal. month imprisonment.
A. B.	26	—	Gambling	18 "	19 "	"	2 cal. months hard labour.
R. E.	55	—	Vagrancy	24 "	25 "	"	21 days hard labour.
			Females.				
M. B.	17	—	Burglary	1854: 9 June	1854: 29 July	Assizes	12 cal. months hard labour.
S. W.	26	—	Concealing the birth, &c.	30 Sept.	1855: 23 Mar	"	4 "
S. W.	21	—	Stealing clothes	1855: 10 Jan.	"	"	3 "
M. S.	31	—	Stealing from employer.	31 Mar.	3 April	Sessions	12 "

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of CARDIGAN on the 31st May 1855.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
J. W.	30	Once	Stealing clothes and umbrella.	1854: 29 Sept.	1854: 17 Oct.	Sessions	12 months hard labour.
D. D.	24	Once	Stealing a she ass	22 Dec.	1855: 2 Jan.	"	12 "
M. H.	35	—	Stealing a watch	1855: 6 Feb.	1 Mar.	Assizes	6 "
J. R.	21	Once	Stealing a Bible	22 "	"	"	3 "

CARDIGAN—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Females.				
M. A. D.	21	—	Stealing three sovereigns -	1854: 28 Dec.	1855: 2 Jan.	Sessions	6 months hard labour.
A. G. -	18	Once -	Stealing a stocking	1855: 22 Feb.	1 Mar.	Assizes	4 „

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of CARMARTHEN on the 31st May 1855.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
J. W. -	17	—	Housebreaking and stealing money therefrom.	1854: 9 Aug.	1854: 20 Oct.	Sessions	12 cal. months hard labour.
J. J. -	32	—	Housebreaking and stealing therefrom wearing apparel.	20 Sept.	„	„	12 „
J. J. -	46	—	Stealing 10 watches from a shop.	1 Oct.	„	„	8 „
D. S. -	32	Twice -	Stealing a cask of gin.	1855: 5 Mar.	1855: 9 Mar.	Assizes	6 „
T. O. -	16	Once -	Concealed in railway shed with intent to commit a felony.	14 Apr.	14 Apr.	Summarily.	2 „
D. P. -	32	Once -	Deserting his family.	4 May	4 May	„	2 „
H. R. -	14	—	Lodging in the open air and unable to give a good account of himself.	9 „	9 „	„	1 „
W. E. -	20	—	Deserting his service.	15 „	15 „	„	1 „
J. J. -	32	—	Begging - -	18 „	18 „	„	14 days hard labour.
O. O. -	29	—	Disobeying an order in bastardy.	22 „	22 „	„	3 cal. months hard labour or pay 68*s.* 5*d.*
J. W. -	20	—	Deserting H. M. Service.	23 „	23 „	„	To be detained till removed by order from War Office.
J. M. -	18	—	Deserting his service.	31 „	31 „	„	14 days hard labour.

CARMARTHEN—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Females.				
A. A. -	56	Upwards of 50 times	Disorderly prostitute.	1855: 11 Apr.	1855: 11 Apr.	Summarily.	2 cal. months hard labour.
M. A. F.	24	13 times	„ „	14 May	14 May	„	2 „
C. G. -	29	—	Begging - -	18 „	18 „	„	14 days hard labour.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of CARNARVON on the 10th October 1854.

Initials of Names.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
T. J. -	37	—	Breaking into an outhouse and stealing sails.	1853: 17 June	1853: 30 June	Sessions	2 years hard labour.
H. O. -	35	—	Stabbing a man in the face.	18 Nov.	1854: 6 Jan.	„	1 „
W. P. -	36	—	Stealing a quantity of turf.	1854: 3 Feb.	15 Mar.	„	1 „
G. W. -	33	—	Stealing flour from a mill.	15 Mar.	„	„	9 months hard labour.
O. J. -	45	—	„ „	„	„	„	1 year hard labour.
O. G. -	29	—	Stealing a quantity of wheat.	30 „	6 April	„	1 „
W. O. -	23	—	Maliciously beating a horse.	6 April	„	„	15 cal. months hard labour.
T. S. -	34	—	Obtaining money and goods with a flash note.	17 May	29 June	„	6 „
W. R. -	58	4 times -	Obtaining money by false pretences.	27 June	„	„	6 „
W. W. -	44	Twice -	„ „	29 „	„	„	6 „
W. W. -	15	—	„ „	3 July	25 July	Assizes	6 „
J. S. -	23	—	Assault - -	18 Sept.	—	Summarily.	1 month im prisonment.
J. J. -	21	—	„ „	26 „	—	„	2 „
M. O. -	16	—	Stealing a miniature of a vessel.	5 Oct.	For trial	Sessions	—
			Females.				
M. G. -	32	Twice -	Drunk and disorderly conduct.	1854: 27 Sept.	—	Summarily.	1 month hard labour.
M. H. -	16	—	Stealing two dresses, a shawl, and a ball of lambs' wool.	9 Oct.	For trial	Sessions	—

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of RUTHIN on the 6th October 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
C. B. -	21	—	Stealing coin from the person on the highway.	1853: 5 April	1853: 30 July	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
T. C. -	32	—	Stealing barley, oats, &c. from his master.	Surrendered on	1854 3 Jan.	Sessions	12 months hard labour.
W. J. -	29	15 times	Assaulting P. C. in execution of his duty.	1854: 8 April	—	Summarily.	2 cal. months imprisonment.
„	„	—	„ „	„	—	„	2 cal. months hard labour, at expiration of the first 2 months.
„	„	—	„ „	„	—	„	2 cal. months imprisonment, at the expiration of the second 2 months.
T. J. R.	27½	—	Stealing a horse and a mare.	9 May	31 July	Assizes	6 cal. months hard labour.
P. M. -	22¾	—	Breaking into a dwelling house and stealing therefrom.	16 „	27 June	Sessions	6 months hard labour.
P. J. -	19	—	Stealing coin from the person.	14 June	31 July	Assizes	18 cal. months hard labour.
T. H. -	16½	—	„ „	„	„	„	4 „
J. R. -	17	—	„ „	„	„	„	4 „
S. J. -	30	—	Stealing a quantity of wheat.	Surrendered on	27 June	Sessions	6 months hard labour.
J. D. -	38	—	Stealing a horse -	11 July	31 July	Assizes	4 cal. months hard labour.
T. M. -	49½	Once -	Neglecting to maintain his family.	14 „	—	Summarily.	3 „
J. W. -	86	—	Assaulting a female infant.	26 „	—	„	3 months imprisonment.
W. P. -	18	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	27 „	„	Assizes	3 cal. months hard labour.
W. W. -	39½	Once -	Neglecting to maintain wife and family.	22 Aug.	—	Summarily.	3 „
J. J. -	29¾	4 times -	Assault - -	31 „	—	„	2 cal. months imprisonment.
B. H. -	–	—	Absenting himself from his master's service.	13 Sept.	—	„	1 month hard labour.
J. P. -	–	—	Default of finding sureties to keep the peace.	19 „	—	„	6 weeks imprisonment.
J. J. -	34	—	„ „	„	—	„	3 cal. months imprisonment.
J. B. -	–	—	Unlawfully taking fish with a net.	3 Oct.	—	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
			Females.				
H. J. W.	20	Once -	Stealing wearing apparel.	1854: 10 Feb.	1854: 23 Mar.	Sessions	4 years penal servitude.
M. J. -	33	Twice -	Stealing 5lbs. wght. of pickled pork.	6 Mar.	„	„	4 „
J. O. -	15	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	25 July	—	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour.
R. T. -	25	13 times -	Rogue and vagabond.	15 Aug.	—	„	3 „

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of FLINT on the 7th October 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence
				1853:	1854:		
J. R. -	19	—	Writing a threatening letter.	8 Sep.	29 Mar.	Assizes -	18 months imprisonment; hard labour.
J. S. -	24	—	Housebreaking -	29 Oct.	5 Jan.	Sessions	12 months hard labour.
				1854:			
J. O.	65	Once -	Stealing potatoes -	4 Apr.	29 June	„	6 „
D. B. -	30	—	Stealing rags -	6 „	„	„	6 „
H. W. -	35	4 times	Stealing meat -	29 June	„	„	9 „
J. J. -	28	—	Assault with intent.	2 Aug.	3 Aug.	Assizes -	6 „
T. J. -	31	—	Deserting family -	11 Sep.	—	Summarily.	6 weeks hard labour.
W. S. -	32	—	Resisting constable.	18 „	—	„	1 month hard labour.
T. S. -	35	Once -	Trespass with intent to steal.	19 „	—	„	1 „
F. J. -	25	Once -	Assault - -	27 „	—	„	2 months imprisonment.
J. F. -	42	—	Hawking without licence.	29 „	—	„	14 days imprisonment.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of CARDIFF on the 29th May 1855.

Initials of Name	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
				1855:	1855:		
T. D. -	15	Twice -	Assault - -	26 Mar.	26 Mar.	Summarily.	2 cal. months or pay 5*l.* and sureties for 6 months.
M. M. -	20	—	Stealing a gold ring.	4 Apr.	4 Apr.	Quarter Sessions	2 cal. months to hard labour.
W. G. -	26	—	Assault - -	5 „	5 „	Summarily.	2 cal. months or pay 5*l.*
J. H. -	18	—	„ „	„	„	„	„ „
J. H. -	26	—	„ „	„	„	„	„ „
J. R. -	24	8 times	„ „	„	„	„	„ „
J. L. -	17	—	Trespass - -	7 „	7 „	„	2 cal. months or pay 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
W. G. -	22	—	Assault - -	14 „	14 „	„	2 cal. months or 5*l.* and sureties for 6 cal. months.
J. W. -	31	—	„ „	„	„	„	„ „
W. J. -	20	—	„ „	„	„	„	„ „
W. G. -	20	—	„ „	„	„	„	„ „
J. T. -	25	—	Assaulting a constable.	27 „	27 „	„	2 cal. months or pay 3*l.*
O. T. -	29	—	Rogue and vagabond.	11 May	10 May	„	1 cal. month to hard labour.
T. H. -	26	—	Deserting his ship	12 „	12 „	„	8 weeks to hard labour.
W. M. -	44	—	Embezzlement -	14 „	„	„	2 calender months imprisonment or pay 30*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

CARDIFF—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	If Convicted before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1855:	1855:		
T. W. -	31	—	Assault - -	15 May	15 May	Summarily.	1 cal. month or pay 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
J. B. -	23	—	Assaulting a constable.	„	14 „	„	21 days to hard labour or pay 3*l.* 1*s.*
D. W. -	23	—	Obstruction in footway.	17 „	17 „	„	14 days or pay 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*
C. P -	22	—	Desertion -	21 „	21 „	„	Awaiting route.
T. G- -	23	—	Desertion -	„	21 „	„	Awaiting route.
			Females.				
				1855:	1855:		
E. J. -	26	5 times -	Stealing from the person.	5 Feb.	19 Feb.	Quarter Sessions.	4 years penal servitude.
J. E. -	39	4 times -	Stealing butter -	17 Mar.	4 April	„	4 „
E. D. -	14	5 times -	Assault - -	26 „	26 „	Summarily.	2 cal. months, or 5*l.* and sureties for 6 mos.
M. T. -	29	Twice -	„ „	12 April	5 Jan.	„	2 cal. months, or pay 5*l.*
M. L. -	15	Once -	Stealing coal -	3 May	3 May	„	3 cal. months to hard labour, J. O. Act.
A. B. -	24	Twice -	Disorderly prostitute.	10 „	10 „	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
B. J. -	28	5 times -	„ „	14 „	14 „	„	1 „
M. H. -	26	—	„ „	17 „	17 „	„	1 cal. month, or pay 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
A. W. -	18	Once -	„ „	19 „	19 „	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
E. T. -	26	3 times -	„ „	25 „	24 „	„	1 cal. month, or pay 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
R. D. -	22	—	Wilful damage -	„	„	„	14 days hard labour, or 11*s.* 8*d.*
E. G. -	20	—	Disorderly prostitute.	28 „	28 „	„	14 days hard labour.
M. S. -	33	—	Deserting her children.	„	„	„	14 „

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of SWANSEA on the 30th July 1855.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
				1852:	1853:		
B. C. -	27	Once -	Stealing brass -	11 Dec.	7 Jan.	Sessions	7 years transportation.
				1853:	1854:		
J. W. -	17	—	Assault with intent.	5 Sept.	6 Mar.	Assizes	18 cal. months hard labour.
L. W. -	17	—	„ „ - -	„	„	„	18 „
W. T. -	26	—	Stabbing - -	12 Aug.	„	„	15 „

SWANSEA—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1854:	1854:		
D. M.	25	—	Manslaughter	16 Jan.	6 Mar.	Assizes	18 cal. months hard labour.
J. J.	24	—	Bigamy	15 Mar.	21 July	„	12 „
T. C.	23	—	Stabbing	20 „	„	„	12 „
H. Y.	25	Twice	Burglary	25 May	„	„	12 „
G. W.	19	Once	„ „	„	„	„	12 „
J. B.	25	—	Libel	3 June	„	„	2 years imprisonment.
L. R.	20	—	Stabbing	29 „	„	„	12 cal. months hard labour.
J. G.	27	—	Stealing on a navigable canal.	17 July	„	„	12 „
D. B.	33	6 times	„ „	„	„	„	12 „
J. B.	16	—	„ „	„	„	„	12 „
					1855:		
W. H.	21	Twice	Stabbing	1 Aug.	12 Mar.	„	18 „
W. G.	20	—	Burglary	29 Sept.	„	„	4 „
D. O'L.	22	—	Criminal attempt on a child under 12 years of age.	21 Oct.	1 Jan.	Sessions	18 „
J. R.	36	—	Assault with intent to steal.	3 Nov.	„	„	6 „
R. S.	32	—	Stealing boots, &c.	4 „	11 „	„	12 cal. months hard labour, 2 days each alternate week solitary.
W. L.	40	—	Assault	17 „	1 „	„	6 cal. months imprisonment.
T. J.	21	3 times	Stealing a jacket	28 Nov.	„	„	9 cal. months hard labour, the first 2 days each month solitary.
L. R.	42	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	„	„	„	6 cal. months hard labour.
J. A.	23	Once	Stealing a coat	2 Dec.	„	„	6 cal. months hard labour, the first and last 3 days solitary.
J. P.	25	—	Stealing goods, being a servant.	7 „	4 „	„	6 cal. months hard labour.
J. E.	24	—	Assault	15 „	1 „	„	6 „
J. D.	18	Once	Stealing 2 tons of pig iron.	23 „	„	„	1 year to hard labour, the 3 first and 3 last days solitary.
W. W.	20	—	„ „	„	„		1 „
W. L.	22	Twice	Assault, and stealing boots.	26 „	„	„	14 cal. months hard labour.
D. R.	22	—	Aggravated assault	„	„	„	12 „
W. T.	31	—	Stealing oats	29 „	„	„	6 „
				1855:			
W. J.	22	Once	Stealing brown holland, &c.	3 Jan.	19 Feb.	„	4 „
E. E.	26	—	Stealing bedtick, &c.	4 „	19 „	„	18 „
J. H.	19	—	„ „	„	„	„	6 „
T. E.	24	—	„ „	„	„	„	6 „
E. N.	30	—	Stealing clothes, &c.	„	„	„	6 „
N. T.	23	—	Stealing gunpowder.	12 „	„	„	4 „
D. D.	29	Once	Riot	2 Feb.	12 Mar.	Assizes	3 „
K. M.	34	—	Stealing money, &c.	27 „	„	„	3 „
M. S.	31	—	Stealing yellow metal.	1 Mar.	„	„	6 „
W. W.	50	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	3 „	„	„	12 „

SWANSEA—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1855:	1855:		
J. H.	21	—	Poaching	9 Mar.	9 Mar.	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour, or find sureties.
S. T.	20	—	Stealing money	12 „	12 „	Assizes	6 cal. months hard labour.
E. W.	20	—	Receiving stolen money.	„	„	„	6 „
D. B.	15	—	Forgery	„	„	„	6 „
J. C.	52	—	Smuggling	19 „	19 „	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour, or pay a penalty of 25*l.*
G. R.	28	—	Stealing a bank note, &c.	„	4 Apr.	Sessions	6 cal. months hard labour.
E. D.	23	Once	Stealing a Guernsey frock.	20 „	„	„	6 „
R. W.	30	„	Stealing slates	26 „	2 „	„	3 „
J. L.	53	—	Receiving stolen timber.	24 „	4 „	„	6 „
J. R.	29	Once	Assaulting his wife	5 Apr.	5 „	„	1 „
T. C.	32	—	Assaulting police	7 „	7 „	Summarily.	2 cal. months hard labour, or pay 6*l.*
T. H.	23	—	„ „	„	„	„	2 „
D. W.	22	—	Bastardy	3 May	3 May	„	1 cal. month imprisonment or pay 3*l.* 2*s.*
T. D.	40	—	Aggravated assault	7 „	7 „	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
J. H.	25	—	Deserting his ship	10 „	10 „	„	4 weeks hard labour.
T. B.	35	—	Deserting his wife	14 „	14 „	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
J. J.	13	—	Stealing a silver spoon.	16 „	16 „	„	1 cal. month hard labour, and to be once privately whipped.
R. J.	22	—	Assault	„	„	„	28 days imprisonment, or pay 5*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
J. E.	21	—	„ „	„	„	„	28 „
M. R.	30	—	Gambling at a fair	17 „	17 „	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
D. H.	68	—	Assault	„	„	„	8 weeks imprisonment, or pay 5*l.*
T. J.	15	—	Stealing coal	21 „	21 „	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
C. K.	21	Once	Assault	22 „	22 „	„	14 days imprisonment, or pay 1*l.*
M. B.	20	3 times	„ „	„	„	„	14 „
D. R.	37	—	Assaulting a female.	23 „	23 „	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
L. T.	33	Once	Illegal travelling in a railway carriage.	23 „	23 „	„	21 days imprisonment, or pay, 1*l.* 10*s.*
T. C.	43	—	Assaulting a female.	„	„	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
A. H.	20	—	„ „	„	„	„	2 „
A. S.	16	—	Assault	24 „	24 „	„	14 days imprisonment, or pay 13*s.*
			Females.				
				1853:	1854:		
T.	38	3 times	Stealing money from the person.	27 June	1 July	Sessions	7 years transportation.

SWANSEA—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
C. G. -	19	3 times	Stealing a gown -	1854: 18 Oct.	1855: 1 Jan.	Sessions	9 cal. months hard labour, the 2 first days each month solitary.
M. M'C.	21	6 „	Stealing from the person.	21 Dec.	„	„	6 cal. months hard labour.
E. A. -	26	4 „	„ „	26 „	„	„	6 „
E. S. -	21	Once -	Stealing boots -	1855: 20 Jan.	21 Feb.	„	12 cal. months hard labour, the first and last days solitary.
R. B. -	40	„	Stealing bacon -	8 Feb.	19 „	„	6 cal. months hard labour.
M. R. -	29	—	Stealing 57*l.* -	13 „	21 „	„	12 „
S. W. -	30	—	„ „	„	„	„	9 „
J. R. -	21	Once -	Stealing a gown -	16 „	„	„	6 „
E. F. -	25	—	Stealing coal -	26 „	14 Mar.	Assizes -	3 „
S. W. -	46	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	3 Mar.	„	„	12 „
M. H. -	20	—	Stealing a cask of butter.	6 „	„	„	4 „
F. W. -	15	—	Stealing from her master.	9 „	„	„	4 „
J. S. -	21	Twice -	Stealing from the person.	12 „	„	„	6 „
A. D. -	21	Once -	„ „	„	„	„	6 „
M. M. -	23	„	„ „	„	„	„	6 „
R. E. -	18	—	Stealing 7*l.* -	14 „	„	„	6 „
G. G. -	29	—	Concealing the birth of her child.	„	„	„	4 „
E. M. -	27	—	Stealing from her master.	„	„	„	4 „
J. R. -	25	—	Stealing from the person.	19 „	4 Apr.	Sessions	6 „
E. D. -	40	Once	Stealing coal -	21 „	14 „	Assizes -	3 „
S. L. -	22	„	Vagrancy - -	12 May	12 May	Summarily.	6 weeks hard labour.
C. R. -	25	4 times	Disorderly prostitute.	19 „	19 „	„	14 days hard labour.
M. S. -	15	Once -	Assault - -	22 „	22 „	„	14 days imprisonment or pay 20*s.*
J. D. -	19	—	Want of sureties -	„	„	„	1 cal. month hard labour, or find bail.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of DOLGELLEY on the 12th October 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
R. R. -	33	—	Deserting his wife	1854: 26 Aug.	—	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour.
G. B. -	45	—	Unlawfully fishing	12 Sept.	—	„	2 „
R. H. -	23	—	Bastardy - -	26 „	—	„	2 months imprisonment.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of MONTGOMERY on the 14th October 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
G. W. -	24	Twice -	Having in his possession moulds for making base coin.	1854: —	1854: 14 Mar.	Assizes	12 cal. months hard labour.
E. J. -	19	—	Assault with intent, &c.	—	14 „	„	1 year hard labour.
G. S. -	50	—	Selling spirits without a licence.	28 July	—	—	3 cal. months hard labour.
J. S. -	22	—	Vagrancy and wilful damage.	13 Sept.	—	—	2 „
J. A. -	22	—	„ „	13 „	—	—	2 „
F. S. -	28	—	„ „	13 „	—	—	2 „
Y. Y. -	23	—	„ „	13 „	—	—	2 „
J. C. -	25	—	Want of sureties -	3 Oct.	—	—	14 days imprisonment.
W. J. -	21	—	Deserter - -	5 „	—	—	1 month hard hard labour.
J. L. -	21	—	Want of sureties -	11 „	—	—	14 days imprisonment.
J. E. -	25	—	Deserter - -	11 „	—	—	1 month imprisonment.
D. H. -	35	Twice -	Burglary - -	30 Mar	19 July	Assizes	4 years penal servitude.
			Females.				
J. S. -	41	Twice -	Wilful damage -	1854: 15 Sept.	—	—	2 cal. months hard labour.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of HAVERFORDWEST on the 1st June 1855.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
J. C. -	60	—	Manslaughter -	1854: 12 June	1854: 14 July	Assizes	18 cal. months hard labour.
B. T. -	30	—	Stealing butter, cheese, and bacon.	26 Dec.	1855: 2 Jan.	Sessions	12 „
H. P. -	45	Once -	Poaching - -	1855: 2 Jan.	1 „	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour, and enter into sureties not so to offend again for 12 months, or to be further imprisoned for 6 cal. months with hard labour.

HAVERFORDWEST—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Names.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1855:	1855:		
J. M.	35	—	Stealing corn -	8 Jan.	5 Mar.	Assizes	3 cal. months hard labour.
W. L. -	23	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	15 „	„	„	6 „
J. W. -	21	—	„ „	10 Feb.	„	„	6 „
T. J. -	31	Once -	Stealing corn after previous conviction.	28 „	„	„	6 „
T. P. -	45	Once -	Stealing 2 sheepskins after previous conviction.	12 Mar.	5 Apr.	Sessions	6 „
J. C. -	31	—	Vagrancy - -	17 Apr.	14 „	Summarily.	2 cal. months hard labour.
J. T. -	44	—	Trespass in pursuit of game.	21 „	24 Feb.	„	2 cal. months hard labour, or pay 2*l.* and 5*s.* 6*d.* costs.
M. W. -	23	—	Deserting his service.	24 „	23 Apr.	„	2 cal. months hard labour.
J. R. -	36	—	Rogue and vagabond.	15 May	15 May	„	1 „
J. T. -	18	—	„ „	„	„	„	1 „
T. T. -	22	Twice -	Breach of the articles of war.	„	„	Court martial.	30 days hard labour, the last week in solitude.
G. R. -	16	Once -	Pound breach -	26 „	26 „	Summarily.	2 months hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 10*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* costs.
D. D. -	21	Twice -	Breach of the articles of war.	28 „	28 „	„	7 days hard labour.
B. P. -	23	—	„ „	„	„	Court martial.	14 „
N. H. -	26	—	„ „	29 „	29 „	Summarily.	7 days solitary confinement.
J. C. -	31	4 times -	„ „	30 „	30 „	„	7 „
			Females.				
				1854:	1854:		
E. B. -	21	—	Three charges,—stealing wearing apparel, bed and table linen.	1 Aug.	17 Oct.	Sessions	8 cal. months imprisonment.
					1855:		
M. D. -	37	—	Wilful perjury -	6 Oct.	5 Mar.	Assizes	3 cal. months hard labour.
				1855:			
M. P. -	35	—	Assault - -	23 Apr.	23 „	Summarily.	2 cal. months imprisonment, or pay 2*l.* 10*s.* and 11*s.* 9*d.* costs.
E. L. -	26	—	Deserting her infant bastard child.	11 May	11 May	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
J. B. -	29	—	Assault - -	31 „	18 Apr.	„	7 days imprisonment, or pay 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* costs.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of PRESTEIGN on the 16th October 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
T. S. -	18	—	Housebreaking -	1854: 2 Feb.	1854: 30 Mar.	Assizes -	8 months hard labour.
J. B. -	25	—	Stealing lead -	24 Apr.	29 June	Sessions	6 „
H. P. W.	23	—	Deserting from Militia.	9 Sept.	—	Summarily.	3 „
J. V. -	28	8 times	Assaulting a policeman.	3 Oct.	—	„	Fine of 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* or 1 month hard labour.
			Females.				
J. M. -	51	—	Receiving stolen goods.	—	1853: 7 Apr.	Sessions.	2 years hard labour.
J. P. -	67	Once -	Passing counterfeit coin and note.	27 Jan.	1854: 30 Mar.	Assizes -	9 months hard labour.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of TAUNTON, SOMERSET, on the 15th June 1855.

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
T. M. -	28	—	Rape - -	1853: 9 Mar.	1853: 26 Mar.	Assizes -	20 years transportation.
W. S. -	19	—	„ „	„	„	„	10 „
I. J. -	48	Twice -	Housebreaking -	11 Nov.	1854: 3 Jan.	Sessions	18 cal. months hard labour.
G. R. -	23	—	Burglary - -	12 Dec.	25 Mar.	Assizes -	18 „
S. T. -	19	—	Assault and robbery.	1854: 2 Feb.	„	„	15 „
R. P. P.	22	—	Bigamy - -	13 Mar.	„	„	18 „
G. M. -	21	—	Maliciously wounding.	20 „	„	„	18 „
G. G. -	36	—	Stealing a gelding	29 „	„	„	15 „
E. F. -	19	—	Perjury - -	31 „	„	„	2 years hard labour.
B. G. -	34	Once -	Stealing fowls -	9 Apr.	27 Jun.	Sessions	12 cal. months hard labour.
J. W. -	31	—	„ „	„	„	„	12 „
H. H. -	43	Once -	Uttering counterfeit coin.	16 „	3 July	„	12 „
T. D. -	30	—	Burglary - -	19 „	31 „	Assizes -	12 „
R. S. -	26	—	„ „	19 „	„	„	12 „
C. B. -	34	Once -	Housebreaking -	29 June	„	„	12 „
H. C. -	29	Twice -	Assault with intent, &c.	5 July	„	„	18 „

TAUNTON—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Names.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
L. O. -	36	Once -	Stealing a looking glass.	1854: 20 July	1854: 31 July	Assizes -	18 cal. months hard labour.
H. P. -	28	7 times -	Stealing three cheeses.	27	„	„	18 „
S. C. -	41	—	Stealing a sheep -	28 „	„	„	18 „
E. C. -	25	—	Stealing a gun -	29 „	„	„	12 „
G. M. -	19	Once -	Stealing a mare -	1 Aug.	„	„	12 „
E. B. -	16	—	Stealing from the person.	7 Sept.	17 Oct.	Sessions	9 cal. months hard labour; and twice whipped.
A. G. -	27	—	Stealing six sheep	7 „	„	„	10 cal. months hard labour.
H. H. -	17	Once -	Stealing two pairs of trousers.	18 „	23 „	„	9 „
W. T. -	26	—	Stealing two ducks	18 „	„	„	8 „
J. W. -	40	—	Stealing four Barton fowls.	19 „	„	„	8 „
J. P. -	17	—	Stealing two pillow cases, &c.	7 Oct.	„	„	9 „
G. T. -	28	—	Stealing a coat -	23 „	„	„	15 „
J. M. -	40	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	27 „	29 Dec.	„	9 „
J. S. -	35	Twice -	Stealing one Barton fowl.	30 „	1855: 2 Jan.	„	9 „
A. C. T.	29	Once -	Obtaining by false pretences.	18 Nov.	„	„	6 „
G. B. -	30	—	Stealing leather -	6 Dec.	„	„	15 „
T. P. -	50	—	Stealing a certain deed.	12 Dec.	2 „	„	6 „
R. G. -	42	Once -	Stealing a copper bowl.	13 „	8 „	„	6 „
J. L. -	31	—	Leaving his wife and family.	16 „	„	„	6 „
J. S. -	18	Twice -	Stealing a spade -	20 „	„	„	6 „
C. M. -	45	4 times -	Stealing coals -	27 „	„	„	12 „
C. N. -	18	—	Stealing a quantity of twine.	1853: 5 Jan.	„	„	6 „
W. H. -	50	—	Stealing wheat.	8 „	„	„	9 „
W. H. -	21	—	Housebreaking -	8 „	20 Mar.	„	10 „
J. F. -	46	—	Stealing a quantity of teazles.	9 „	„	„	6 „
J. M. -	39	—	Embezzlement -	15 „	„	„	6 „
S. H. -	40	—	Stealing 9 fowls -	„	„	„	8 „
T. H. -	40	—	„ „	„	„	„	8 „
H. D. -	36	—	Stealing flax seed	16 „	„	„	4 „
R. P. -	26	Twice -	Stealing an iron bar.	18 „	„	„	4 „
J. H. -	27	5 times -	Housebreaking -	19 „	„	„	15 „
W. H. -	34	—	„ „	„	„	„	12 „
G. W. -	34	—	Stealing a quantity of coke.	20 „	„	„	6 „
F. W. -	37	—	Housebreaking -	25 „	„	„	10 „
P. G. -	35	—	Stealing a silver spoon.	„	„	„	4 „
W. D. -	42	—	Stealing 2 cheeses	27 „	„	„	6 „
F. B. -	30	—	Perjury - -	28 „	25 „	Assizes -	6 „
J. C. -	23	—	Manslaughter -	29 „	„	„	12 „
T. D. -	29	—	Stealing harness -	„	20 „	Sessions	9 „
W. L. -	23	—	Manslaughter -	30 „	25 „	Assizes	15 „
M. P. -	30	—	Stealing 4 cotton shirts.	„	20 „	Sessions	3 „
E. S. -	18	—	Maliciously wounding.	31 „	„		6 „
G. A. -	28	—	Stealing barley -	3 Feb.	20 „	Sessions	6 „
C. H. -	36	—	Obtaining by false pretences.	7 „	„	„	8 „
N. M. -	30	Twice -	Stealing wheat -	9 „	25 „	Assizes -	12 „

TAUNTON—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1855:	1855:		
J. S.	53	—	Forgery	10 Feb.	25 Mar.	Assizes	15 cal. months hard labour.
T. C.	29	—	Stealing beans	17 „	20 „	Sessions	8 „
G. M.	45	—	Stealing turnips	20 „	„	„	10 „
S. B.	33	—	Stealing coals	„	„	„	4 „
H. B.	18	—	Burglary	26 „	25 „	Assizes	15 „
W. G.	20	—	Stealing 1 mare ass.	27 „	20 „	Sessions	10 „
W. B.	28	—	Stealing money	3 Mar.	„	„	15 „
P. E.	36	—	Stealing beans and barley.	6 „	„	„	7 „
J. M.	30	Twice	Stealing 40 lbs. weight of bones.	16 „	„	„	18 „
J. B.	24	—	Stealing hay	„	„	„	4 „
T. L.	17	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	17 „	„	„	10 „
G. S.	28	—	Housebreaking	„	„	„	9 „
J. C.	50	—	Stealing lead	„	25 „	Assizes	3 „
J. M.	36	—	Stealing carpenter's tools.	21 „	20 „	Sessions	4 „
J. P.	43	—	Receiving stolen property.	24 „	25 „	Assizes	3 „
E. G.	31	—	Stealing lead	23 „	„	„	4 „
H. S.	45	—	Stealing 1 hog sheep.	„	„	„	12 „
J. C.	16	—	Embezzlement	27 „	„	„	3 „
J. T.	30	—	Stealing potatoes	28 „	„	„	4 „
J. C.	24	Once	Burglary	30 „	„	„	12 „
J. W.	47	3 times	Want of sureties	8 Apr.	8 Apr.	Summarily.	6 cal. months imprisonment.
J. B.	35	—	Assessed taxes	28 „	28 „	„	Until pay 2*l.* 17*s.*
J. G.	56	—	Want of sureties	15 May	15 May	„	6 cal. months imprisonment.
C. S.	15	—	Stealing brass	16 „	16 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
T. H.	18	—	Disorderly servant	„	„	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
T. N.	40	—	Stealing turnips	19 „	19 „	„	1 „
W. H. L.	48	7 times	Vagrancy	21 „	21 „	„	3 „
A. F.	21	—	Trespass	22 „	22 „	„	1 „
A. S.	15	—	Vagrancy	26 „	26 „	„	21 days „
W. R.	56	Once	„ „	30 „	30 „	„	21 „
J. I.	26	—	Trespass	31 „	31 „	„	21 „
J. S.	53	Once	Vagrancy	6 June	6 June	„	14 „
S. W.	42	—	„ „	7 „	7 „	„	14 „
J. H. F.	25	—	Deserter	8 „	8 „	„	Further orders.
E. G.	21	—	Assault	11 „	11 „	„	28 days hard labour.

Females.

				1854:	1854:		
E. J.	31	Twice	Stealing a watch	27 Feb.	21 Mar.	Sessions	14 years transportation.
					1855:		
C. R.	23	Twice	Assault and robbery.	4 Oct.	25 Mar.	Assizes	4 years penal servitude.
M. J.	29	—	Attempting to kill and murder.	7 „	„	„	Life.
H. C.	60	—	Stealing an handkerchief.	15 Nov.	2 Jan.	Sessions	6 cal. months hard labour.
G. D. J.	19	—	Stealing a purse of money.	20 „	2 „	„	6 „
J. V.	14	Once	Stealing a pair of boots.	16 Dec.	8 „	„	4 years penal servitude.

TAUNTON—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1855:	1855:		
S. S. -	40	—	Want of sureties -	14 Feb.	14 Feb.	Summarily.	6 cal. months imprisonment
S. D. -	45	Once	Stealing 3 gold rings.	19 „	26 Mar.	Sessions	6 cal. months hard labour.
B. B. -	18	—	Concealing the birth of her child	24 Mar.	25 „	Assizes	6 „
M.J.C.-	18	Twice -	Vagrancy - -	29 „	29 „	Summarily.	3 „
E. A. -	50	—	Excise Laws -	16 April	16 Apr.	„	Until pay 10*l.*
M. B. -	15	—	Vagrancy - -	16 May	16 May	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
E. M. -	50	—	„ „	25 „	25 „	„	1 „
A. H. -	30	—	„ „	4 June	4 June	„	6 weeks hard labour.
M. M.-	31	—	Trespass - -	11 „	11 „	„	21 days hard labour.
M.J.N.	29	—	„ „	„	„	„	21 „
E. F. -	34	—	Vagrancy - -	„	„	„	21 „
C. P. -	16	—	Trespass - -	12 „	12 „	„	21 „

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the COUNTY HOUSE of CORRECTION of SHEPTON MALLET, on the 16th day of June 1855.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
				1853:	1854:		
W. C. -	16	—	Stealing lead -	6 Dec.	3 Jan.	Sessions	2 years hard labour.
				1854:			
E. P. -	26	—	Stealing a donkey	27 April	27 June	„	12 cal. months hard labour.
W. C. -	45	—	Bestiality - -	8 June	31 July	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
J. S. -	39	—	Stealing coals -	28 „	„	„	1 „
W. J. -	22	5 times -	Stealing wool -	29 „	3 „	Sessions	18 cal. months hard labour.
A. B. -	23	—	Cutting and wounding.	17 July	31 „	Assizes	12 „
W. T. -	32	—	Stealing 2 hatchets and 1 hand saw.	20 Sept.	17 Oct.	Sessions	9 „
R. H. -	31	3 times -	Assault, with intent to rob.	22 „	„	„	2 years hard labour.
					1855:		
J. H. -	16	—	Stealing lead -	31 Oct.	2 Jan.	„	6 cal. months hard labour.
J. C. -	41	—	Assault, with intent.	22 Nov.	„	„	12 „
C. R. -	18	—	Stealing money -	16 Dec.	8 „	„	10 „
				1855:			
J. W. -	19	—	Uttering base coin	18 Jan.	20 Mar.	„	6 „
J. C. -	26	—	Stealing a pair of boots.	„	„	„	3 „
J. J. -	30	—	Stealing coals and coke.	20 „	„	„	3 „
J. S. -	20	—	Stabbing and wounding.	23 „	28 „	Assizes	6 „
E. P. -	18	—	„ „	„	„	„	6 „
J. Y. -	40	—	Housebreaking -	25 „	20 „	Sessions	10 „

SHEPTON MALLET—County House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1855:	1855:		
G. H. -	67	Twice -	Stealing ½ a peck of barley.	27 Jan.	28 Mar.	Assizes	12 cal. months hard labour.
G. W. -	17	—	Stealing potatoes -	3 Feb.	20 „	Sessions	4 „
J. P. -	19	9 times -	Obtaining bread under certain false pretences.	9 „	„	„	9 „
J. D. -	48	—	Stealing a copper furnace.	19 „	„	„	3 „
F. S. -	15	—	Highway robbery	„	28 „	Assizes	12 „
W. B. -	24	—	Burglary - -	26 „	„	„	15 „
J. T. -	20	—	Uttering base coin	6 Mar.	20 „	Sessions	6 „
J. H. -	18	—	„ „	„	„	„	6 „
C. Y. -	26	—	„ „	„	„	„	6 „
C. R. -	36	—	Forgery - -	12 „	28 „	Assizes	15 „
H. C. -	21	—	Stealing hay -	16 „	20 „	Sessions	4 „
E. R. -	35	—	Stealing three bags.	20 „	„	„	5 „
G. S. -	30	—	Housebreaking -	27 „	28 „	Assizes	3 „
F. D. -	31	Once -	For want of sureties.	31 „	—	Summarily.	3 cal. months.
J. C. -	54	4 times -	Under the Game Laws.	21 April	—	„	2 months hard labour, and 6 months bail.
G. H. -	45	6 times -	„ „	„	—	„	2 „
S. H. -	48	—	Assault - -	24 „	—	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
T. C. -	19	—	For want of sureties.	2 May	—	„	3 „
J. S. -	45	—	Stealing flower plants.	8 „	—	„	2 „
J. H. -	23	Once -	For want of sureties.	10 „	—	„	3 „
J. S. -	33	Twice -	Under the Game Laws.	„	—	„	2 „
W. W. -	23	—	Assault - -	13 „	—	„	2 „
C. C. -	33	—	„ „	20 „	—	„	2 „
T. G. -	40	Twice -	Cutting under wood.	22 „	—	„	1 „
S. S. -	24	—	Stealing brocoli from a garden.	24 „	—	„	2 „
C. S. -	25	Once -	Assault - -	26 „	—	„	5 „
C. O. -	31	3 times -	For want of sureties.	29 „	—	„	2 „
W. C. -	34	—	Under the Game Laws.	30 „	—	„	3 „
W. T. -	39	3 times -	Neglecting to maintain his wife and 2 children.	4 June	—	„	1 „
W. B. -	28	—	Assault - -	5 „	—	„	1 „
C. A. -	17	Once -	Absconding from the Union with the Union clothing.	7 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
C. R. -	36	—	For want of sureties.	9 „	—	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
J. D. -	41	Once -	Under the Game Laws.	„	—	„	2 „
J. B. -	20	—	Assault - -	11 „	—	„	14 days hard labour.
J. H. -	25	Once -	Under the Game Laws.	13 „	—	„	2 „
W. B. -	19	Once -	Releasing 2 asses from being impounded.	14 „	—	„	2 „
H. H. -	32	Once -	Releasing a horse from being impounded.	„	—	„	21 days hard labour.

SHEPTON MALLET—County House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Females.				
B. C. -	62	—	Stealing a shawl.	1854: 11 Aug.	1854: 23 Oct.	Sessions	9 cal. months hard labour.
A. C. -	23	Twice -	Housebreaking -	18 Sept.	17 „	„	9 „
S. G. -	16	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	16 Nov.	1855: 2 Jan.	„	6 „
S. S. -	58	—	Receiving stolen wheat.	„	„	„	6 „
M. A. B.	19	—	Stealing a shawl and other articles of wearing apparel, 4 charges.	23 „	„	„	16 „
M. A. C.	27	—	Stealing a promissory note.	4 Dec.	„	„	4 „
M. S. -	23	—	Concealing the birth of her child.	1855: 20 Feb.	28 Mar.	Assizes	12 „
A. S. -	30	—	Forgery - -	23 „	„	„	12 „
A. C. -	28	—	Stealing a handkerchief.	„	„	„	3 „
E. S. -	25	—	Stealing money -	28 „	20 „	Sessions	8 „
E. J. -	22	—	Stealing 2 sheets -	10 Mar.	„	„	6 „
E. L. -	40	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	23 „	„	„	12 „
S. C. -	25	—	Refractory conduct in Union workhouse.	28 May	„	Summarily.	1 „

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of DEVON on the 13th June 1855.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
N. B. -	28	—	Cutting and wounding.	1853: 13 April	—	Assizes -	During the Queen's pleasure.
H. K. -	34	—	Misconduct on board ship.	3 Oct.	—	Summarily.	2 years hard labour.
T. S. -	20	Once -	Stabbing and wounding.	1854: 6 Mar.	1854: 14 Mar.	Assizes -	15 months hard labour.
T. A. -	30	„	Stealing money -	10 „	„	„	15 „
J. P. -	33	„	Stealing a bag, &c.	6 June	27 June	Sessions	12 „
S. R. -	48	—	Sheepstealing -	4 July	19 July	Assizes -	12 „
W. V. -	40	—	Horsestealing -	7 „	„	„	12 „
J. W. -	35	—	Stealing two anchors, &c.	20 Sept.	17 Oct.	Sessions	12 „
S. B. -	30	—	Stealing six oxen -	7 Nov.	28 Nov. 1855: 2 Jan.	„	12 „
G. G. -	20	—	Stealing potatoes -	1 Dec.	„	„	6 „
W. T. -	21	—	„ „	30 „	„	„	6 „
W. E. -	40	—	Stealing 2 turkeys	„	„	„	12 „
J. J. -	24	—	„ „	„	„	„	12 „

DEVON—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1855:	1855:		
W. C.	16	—	Burglary	2 Jan.	15 Mar.	Assizes	6 months hard labour.
J. D.	16	—	Shooting with intent, &c.	8 „	„	„	4 „
S. H.	48	—	Stealing wheat	11 „	27 Feb.	Sessions	6 „
G. L.	36	—	Receiving stolen property.	23 „	„	„	12 „
J. S.	25	Once	Stealing a pole	26 „	„	„	6 „
G. G.	23	„	Stealing wood	29 „	„	„	12 „
S. C.	35	—	Burglary	31 „	15 Mar.	Assizes	3 „
W. P.	49	—	Stealing potatoes	„	27 Feb.	Sessions	4 „
W. R.	40	Once	Stealing wheat	„	„	„	12 „
H. H.	34	—	Stealing a waistcoat.	8 Feb.	„	„	6 „
T. D.	23	—	Highway robbery	9 „	15 Mar.	Assizes	18 „
J. G.	49	—	Offence against the Excise Law.	11 „	—	Summarily.	Until payment of 40*l.*
W. S.	54	—	Receiving stolen property.	23 „	27 Feb.	Sessions	12 months hard labour.
R. B.	55	—	Sheepstealing	24 „	„	„	6 „
J. H.	25	—	Stealing poultry	„	„	„	6 „
R. S.	46	—	Stealing hay	„	„	„	4 „
J. R.	33	—	Stealing 3 ducks	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	Assizes	3 „
G. P.	41	—	Stealing metal	„	„	„	4 „
S. T.	23	—	Stealing a mare	8 „	„	„	2 years' hard labour.
W. B.	35	—	Stealing money	12 „	—	Summarily.	6 months hard labour.
J. C.	29	—	Stealing potatoes	14 „	„	Assizes	3 „
J. C.	25	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „
J. W.	44	—	Stealing onions	„	„	„	4 „
J. B.	34	—	Perjury	15 „	„	„	18 „
C. C.	16	—	Stealing silver spoons, &c.	22 „	3 Apr.	Sessions	4 „
J. W.	27	—	Stealing barley	„	„	„	6 „
G. H.	38	—	Assaulting his wife	26 „	—	Summarily.	4 „
T. A. S.	40	—	Stealing a silver teapot.	„	15 „	Sessions	4 „
W. G.	30	—	Stealing potatoes	28 „	3 „	„	4 „
W. S.	68	Once	Receiving stolen iron.	„	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
T. B.	45	—	Stealing a kieve	10 Apr.	15 May	„	2 months hard labour.
S. T.	21	—	Sheepstealing	14 „	„	„	12 „
G. B.	27	—	Stealing poultry	18 „	„	„	3 „
J. S.	22	—	Vagrancy	„	—	Summarily.	1 „
G. A.	16	—	Stealing candles	17 „	„	Sessions	1 „
E. L.	17	—	Wilful damage	21 „	—	Summarily.	2 months hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 8*s.*
J. L.	31	—	Stealing hay	23 „	„	Sessions	4 months hard labour.
S. R.	33	—	„ „	„	„	„	4 „
J. H.	31	—	„ „	„	„	„	16 weeks hard labour.
T. P.	43	—	Vagrancy	24 „	—	Summarily.	2 months hard labour.
G. B.	42	—	Stealing iron	25 „	„	Sessions	3 „
J. E. L.	44	5 times	Obtaining a watch by false pretences.	28 „	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
G. B.	31	—	Stealing 2 fowls	„	„	„	4 months hard labour.
W. L.	15	—	Stealing lead	3 May	„	„	6 weeks hard labour, and once whipped.
J. W.	27	Once	Stealing a pocket	5 „	„	„	4 years penal servitude.

DEVON—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
R. C.	43	—	Stealing hay	1855: 4 May	1855: 15 May	Sessions	4 months hard labour.
W. C.	21	—	„ „	7 „	„	„	3 „
E. S.	25	—	Stealing barley	7 „	„	„	8 weeks hard labour.
J. L.	34	—	Robbing a garden	7 „	„	Summarily.	6 „
J. B.	40	—	Offence against the Excise Laws	10 „	„	„	Until payment of 40*l.*
J. P.	26	—	Robbing a garden	12 „	„	„	2 months hard labour.
J. V.	30	—	Stealing guano	12 „	15 „	Sessions	6 weeks hard labour.
G. G.	20	—	Stealing money	12 „	„	„	6 months hard labour.
J. S.	62	—	Stealing hay	15 „	„	„	6 „
J. M.	44	Once	Vagrancy	18 „	—	Summarily.	2 „
G. W.	71	—	„ „	18 „	—		1 „
C. S.	32	Once	„ „	21 „	—	„	1 „
J. B.	60	—	Disobeying an order of bastardy.	22 „	—	„	2 months hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 15*s.*
W. G.	16	—	Absconding from a reformatory school.	23 „	—	„	3 months hard labour.
W. M.	13	—	Illtreating a lamb	24 „	—	„	1 months hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*
J. R.	48	—	Vagrancy	24 „	—	„	1 month hard labour.
A. C.	48	—	„ „	25 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
E. J.	18	—	Breach of contract	26 „	—	„	1 month hard labour.
W. C.	55	—	Robbing a garden	28 „	—	„	2 months hard labour, or pay 5*l.*
W. M.	50	Once	Threatening language.	30 „	—	„	3 months hard labour or find sureties.
T. W.	38	—	Vagrancy	30 „	—	„	1 month hard labour.
J. E.	60	—	Unlawfully using a gun for the purpose of taking game.	30 „	—	„	2 months hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
J. F.	22	—	Assault	31 „	—	„	1 month, or pay 2*l.* 7*s.*
W. F.	46	—	Illegal fishing	1 June	—	„	6 weeks hard labour, or pay 5*l.*
J. T.	38	—	Drunkenness	2 „	—	„	3 months hard labour.
R. H.	41	—	Vagrancy	2 „	—	„	1 „
R. S.	20	—	Robbing a garden	8 „	—	„	6 „
W. V. R.	26	Once	Vagrancy	9 „	—	Summarily.	10 days hard labour.
J. P.	28	—	Trespassing in search of game.	9 „	—	„	1 month hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*
J. C.	23	—	Assault	9 „	—	„	1 month hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
S. S.	12	—	Robbing a garden	11 „	—	„	14 days.
F. D.	34	—	Leaving his family chargeable to the parish.	11 „	—	„	1 month hard labour.
J. H.	13	—	Deserting from a Union workhouse.	11 „	—	„	1 „

DEVON—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Females.				
J. P. -	21	Twice -	Receiving stolen property.	1854: 13 June	1854: 27 June	Sessions	4 years penal servitude.
M. A. C.	21	Twice -	Stealing lace -	20 „	„	„	12 months hard labour.
J. W. -	17	—	Stealing a gown -	13 July	19 July	Assizes	12 „
M. C. -	18	Once -	Stealing a dress -	15 „	„	„	12 „
A. M. B.	11	—	Setting fire to a stack of hay.	9 Sept. 1855:	1855: 15 Mar.	„	4 „
S. B. -	33	Once -	Stealing potatoes	3 Jan.	27 Feb.	Sessions	12 „
M. L. -	33	—	Stealing bread -	1 Feb.	„	„	6 „
E. C. -	23	—	Stealing a gold ring	12 „	16 Apr.	„	3 „
A. E. G.	27	—	Stealing soap -	16 „	27 Feb.	„	6 „
A. J. -	23	—	Stealing a bag, &c.	14 Mar.	15 Mar.	Assizes	6 „
E. H. -	65	Twice -	Stealing potatoes	17 „	17 „	„	18 „
M. P. -	35	—	„ „	„	„	„	6 „
J. P. -	19	—	„ „	24 Mar.	3 Apr.	Sessions	3 „
M. A. H.	15	—	Stealing iron -	27 „	„	„	3 „
M. S.	42	7 times -	Drunkenness -	30 „	—	Summarily.	3 months hard labour, or pay 8*s.*
M. M. -	19	—	Stealing butter -	31 „	3 Apr.	Sessions.	6 months hard labour.
S. C. -	30	—	Stealing timber -	9 Apr.	15 May	„	10 weeks hard labour.
J. G. -	25	—	Stealing money -	16 „	„	„	6 months hard labour.
M. A. G.	26	—	Assault - -	23 „	—	Summarily.	2 months hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 12*s.*
M. W. -	67	—	Receiving stolen goods.	„	—	Sessions	3 months hard labour.
J. H. -	35	—	Robbing a garden	21 May	—	Summarily.	3 „
A. H. -	20	—	Refusing to work in a union work house,	26 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
S. A. C.	33	—	Vagrancy - -	5 June	—	„	4 weeks hard labour.
E. C. -	22	—	Misbehaviour in a union workhouse.	6 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
C. C. -	23	—	„ „	„	—	„	42 „
M. J. -	37	—	Vagrancy - -	8 June	—	„	14 „
G. H. -	26	—	„ „	9 June	—	„	1 month hard labour.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of the City of EXETER on the 13th June 1855.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
J. M. -	18	Once -	Stealing a railway truck flap chain.	On bail.	1855: 15 Mar.	Lent Assizes	Imprisoned 3 cal. mos. hard labour.

EXETER—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. L. -	18	Twice -	Stealing 1 b. wt. of bread.	1855: 3 Feb.	1855: 15 Mar.	Lent Assizes -	Imprisoned 3 cal. mos. hard labour.
T. B. K.	18	—	Unlawfully obtaining 2 coats and other articles by means of false pretences.	29 Jan.	„	„	4 „
W. H. -	30	—	Neglecting to provide sufficient food, clothing, and lodging for his apprentice.	3 Mar.	„	„	4 „
J. S. -	34	4 times	Unlawfully leaving his wife and family chargeable	7 ay	—	Summarily.	3 „
W. H. -	27	—	An assault - -	19 „	—	„	Imprisoned 2 cal. months, or pay a fine of £5.
J. W. -	40	—	Unlawfully leaving his wife, and allowing her to become chargeable.	23 „	—	„	Imprisoned 2 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. M. C.	67	Twice -	Vagrancy - -	26 „	—	„	1 „
F. G. -	23	5 times	An assault -	30 „	—	„	Imprisoned 2 cal. months, or pay a fine of £5.
W. K. -	32	—	Vagrancy - -	30 „	—	„	Imprisoned 3 weeks hard labour.
J. W. -	45	3 times	An assault -	11 June	—	„	Imprisoned 14 days, or pay the sum of 24*s.* 6*d.*
T. P. -	49	5 times or more.	Assaulting a police constable.	11 „	—	„	Imprisoned 14 days hard labour, or pay the sum of 10*s.*

Females.

E. P. C.	18	Twice -	Stealing a pair of boots after a former conviction for felony.	On bail.	1854: 14 Mar.	Lent Assizes -	Imprisoned 18 cal. mos. hard labour.
C. C. M.	19	—	Stealing a purse from the person.	1854: 14 July	19 July	Summer Assizes.	12 „
E. R. -	19	—	Stealing 2 handkerchiefs, 1 silver spoon, and other articles.	1855: 10 Jan.	1855: 15 Mar.	Lent Assizes -	4 „
S. C. -	19	Twice -	Stealing a pair of eardrops.	On bail.	„	„	6 „
E R. -	20	—	Using abusive and indecent language in the public streets.	12 June	—	Summarily.	Imprisoned 21 days, or pay the sum of 25*s.* 6*d.*
E. C. -	20	—	„ „	„	—	„	„ „
M. L. -	17	—	Idle and disorderly prostitute.	„	—	„	Imprisoned 10 days hard labour.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of the Borough of PLYMOUTH on the 14th November 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
W. G.	24	—	Entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Pritchard and stealing a gold ring and other articles at Plymouth on 26th November 1853.	1853: 7 Dec.	1854: 9 Jan.	Sessions.	12 cal. months hard labour.
J. B. M.	61	—	Married and taken to wife one Mary Tanner, Eleanor May his former wife being then alive.	10 Oct.	11 Mar.	Assizes	9 cal. months.
W. B.	39	—	Stealing one bedgown and other articles, the property of T. D. Wiley.	1854: 24 Apr.	3 July	Sessions	6 cal. months hard labour.
R. C.	36	Once	Stealing 7 gallons of oats and seven quarts of beans,	25 May	3 „	„	12 „
J. W.	22	—	Stealing one cloth coat and other articles, the property of J. Coles.	7 July	20 Oct.	„	Found insane on arraignment.
M. B.	20	—	„ „	7 „	20 „	„	6 cal. months hard labour.
R. B.	19	—	Stealing 60 pounds weight of rope, the property of J. Pile.	10 „	20 „	„	4 „
R. W.	23	—	Stealing one silver watch and one metal guard.	31 „	20 „	„	6 „
P. C. C.	26	—	Stealing three mats.	8 Aug.	20 „	„	1 „
J. K.	31	—	Stealing one cloth coat and one velvet waistcoat.	21 „	20 „	„	3 „
G. P.	56	—	Stealing twelve pounds weight of shoe thread and other articles, the property of H. H. Yeo, his master.	23 „	20 „	„	10 „
R. R.	32	—	Receiving the same, knowing them to have been stolen.	23 „	20 „	„	6 „
G. W.	18	—	Stealing two pair of drawers and other articles on 29th September, at Plymouth.	28 Sep.	20 „	„	3 „
J. W.	18	—	Stealing 50 fathoms of rope, the property of James Brewer, their master.	12 Oct.	20 „	„	6 „
A. W.	16	—					
F. O.	35	—	Stealing 5 silk handkerchiefs, the property of of Ann Penhey.	20 „	20 „	„	6 „

PLYMOUTH—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials or Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
F. O. -	35	—	Also with stealing one pair of boots, the property of Samuel Bowyer.	20 Oct.	10 Oct.	Sessions	6 cal. months hard labour.
D. P. -	61	Once.	Purchasing regimental necessaries.	10 July	10 July	Summarily.	6 cal. months.
T. G. -	10	—	Stealing 1 pound weight of copper, the property of John Adams, on 12th September.	18 Sep.	18 Sep.	„	3 cal. months hard labour, once whipped.
G. M. -	12	3 times -	„ „	18 „	18 „	„	3 „
C. F. -	12	3 times -	„ „	18 „	18 „	„	3 „
W. S. -	39	—	Disobedience of orders on board ship "Shand."	24 Oct.	24 Oct.	„	4 weeks hard labour.
H. C. -	32	—	„ „	24 „	24 „		4 „
J. D. -	25	—	„ „	24 „	24 „	„	4 „
C. E. -	22	—	Assault - -	13 Nov.	13 Nov.	„	14 days, fine 20*s.* costs 5*s.*
J. H. -	21	—	„ „	13 „	13 „	„	14 „
C. S. -	19	—	„ „	13 „	13 „	„	14 „

Females.

S. C. -	21	—	Stealing a satin dress and other articles: also charged with stealing various articles of dress, the property of William Chilest.	1853: 4 Nov.	1854: 9 Jan.	Sessions	12 cal. months hard labour.
H. T. -	18	—	Stealing one pair of cloth trowsers and other articles.	1854: 13 Mar.	12 Apr.	„	8 „
J. H. -	22	—	Stealing four sovereigns and other monies, the property of J. Deagor, his master.	31 „	12 „	„	12 „
E. D. -	24	—	Receiving said monies.	31 „	12 „	„	12 „
S. L. -	55	—	Stealing two sovereigns and other monies, the property of A. Hingston.	8 May	3 July	„	6 „
M. -	22	—	Taking away and detaining on 24th April, at Plymouth, Samuel Thomas Percy, a child under 10 years of age, with intent to steal 1 black frock and other articles.	28 Apr.	3 „	„	6 „
M. A. C.	50	—	Stealing 3 diaper napkins and other articles.	11 May	3 „	„	8 „
H. H. -	21	—	Stealing 2 gold mounted rings, the property of George Bennett.	9 June	3 „	„	6 „

PLYMOUTH—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
M. A. P.	26	Once -	Having knowingly uttered a bad half sovereign on 3rd July 1854.	10 July	20 Oct.	Sessions	6 cal. months hard labour.
J. K. -	74	—	Stealing 1 blanket, the property of John Magrath.	8 Aug.	20 „	„	1 „
E. I. -	28	Twice -	Charged with knowingly uttering a counterfeit half sovereign.	12 Sep.	20 „	„	6 „
H. R. -	29	Once -	„ „	12 „	20 „	„	6 „
L. R. -	20	—	„ „	12 „	20 „	„	6 „
L. R. -	40	—	Stealing 2 blankets and other articles, the property of J. Johnson.	12 „	20 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
S. M. -	30	—	Stealing 7 pounds weight of pork.	18 „	20 „	„	1 cal. month.
M. A. -	39	—	Stealing 1 blanket and other articles.	23 „	20 „	„	4 cal. months hard labour.
M. A. S.	22	—	Stealing 1 cloth coat.	25 „	20 „	„	2 „
C. D. -	27	—	„ „	25 „	20 „	„	2 „
J. S. -	21	—	Stealing 3 shirts and other articles.	18 Oct.	20 „	„	6 „
M. A. G.	26	—	Attempting to pick pockets.	7 Nov.	7 Nov.	Summarily.	1 „
E. W. -	16	—	„ „	11 „	11 „	„	1 „

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of DEVONPORT on the 14th day of November 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes. Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
J. W. -	20	Once -	Stealing a watch -	1853: 17 Nov.	1854: 6 Jan.	Sessions	18 cal. months hard labour.
A. G. -	27	—	„ „	19 „ 1854	„	„	18 „
W. S. -	23	Once -	„ „	26 July	23 Oct.	„	4 years penal servitude.
C. I. -	26	Once -	„ „	„	„	„	10 years transportation.
G. D. -	18	Twice -	Desertion - -	16 Sept.	12 Sept.	By Court martial.	4 years penal servitude.
J. C. -	34	—	Embezzling money	18 „	23 Oct.	Sessions	6 cal. months hard labour.
J. W. -	14	Once -	Stealing money -	3 Oct.	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
S. S. -	20	Twice -	„ „	„	„	„	4 „
W. B. -	21	Once -	Stealing trowsers	„	„	„	2 cal. months hard labour.
G. C. -	35	Once -	Assault - -	18 Sept.	—	Summarily.	2 „
W. C. -	19	—	Disorderly apprentice.	4 Oct.	—	„	6 weeks.
T. S. -	53	—	Bastardy - -	3 Nov.	—	„	1 cal. month.

DEVONPORT—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1854:	1854:		
J. H. -	26	Once -	Insubordination -	6 Nov.	—	Summarily.	1 cal. month hard labour.
J. P. -	25	Twice -	„ „	6 „	—	„	1 „
J. N. -	25	Once -	„ „	6 „	—	„	1 „
J. D. -	18	—	„ „	6 „	—	„	1 „
W. B. -	25	—	„ „	6 „	—	„	1 „
H. B. -	30	—	„ „	6 „	—	„	1 „
R. McC	25	—	„ „	7 „	—	„	28 days hard labour.
J. S. -	29	—	Breach of leave of absence.	9 „	—	„	20 „
T. H. -	59	—	Drunk and disorderly.	9 „	—	„	21 „
E. T. -	29	Once -	„ „	11 „	—	„	21 „
			Females.				
				1854:	1854:		
J. K. -	27	Twice -	Stealing a glass -	1 Feb.	10 April	Sessions	8 cal. months hard labour.
L. H. -	12	Thrice -	Stealing a gown -	6 May	30 June	„	4 years penal servitude.
J. J. -	21	Once -	Stealing a table cloth, &c.,	3 July	23 Oct.	„	6 cal. months hard labour.
J. W. -	34	Twice -	Stealing a blanket	8 „	„	„	2 „
J. B. -	17	Once -	Stealing a sheet -	15 „	„	„	1 „
S. S. -	29	—	Stealing 2 shawls -	3 Aug.	„	„	2 „
E. A. T.	17	Once -	Stealing wearing apparel, &c.	20 „	„	„	2 „
H. P. -	43	—	Stealing bedding -	8 Sept.	„	„	3 „
M. D. -	20	—	Stealing a sheet -	13 „	„	„	3 „
E. B. -	22	—	Stealing spirits -	2 Oct.	„	„	6 weeks hard labour.
M. B. -	19	—	Stealing bedding -	10 „	„	„	4 „
A. T. -	19	—	„ „	10 „	„	„	4 „
F. R. -	33	—	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	21 „	„	„	4 „
L. L. -	27	—	Deserting her children.	25 „	—	Summarily.	21 days hard labour.
E. K. -	26	—	Drunk and disorderly.	26 „	—	„	21 „
K. A. -	26	—	Disorderly prostitute.	4 Nov.	—	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
C. K. -	22	—	„ „	13 „	—	„	1 „

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the HOUSE OF CORRECTION of NORTHLEACH on the 24th May 1855.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
				1855:	1855:		
J. M. -	35	19 times	Night poaching -	3 Feb.	—	Summarily.	6 cal. months hard labour and 12 cal. months hard labour or find sureties.

NORTHLEACH—House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1855:	1855:		
F. C.	25	—	Disobeying an order of bastardy.	2 Mar.	—	Summarily.	3 cal. months or pay 5*l.* 1*s.*
J. P.	49	—	Trading without a licence.	3 „	—	„	3 months or pay 10*l.*
J. B.	32	—	Begging letter impostor.	8 „	—	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
M. M.	19	—	„ „	„	—	„	3 „
J. U.	16	4 times	Stealing a turkey and loin of mutton.	26 „	—	„	3 cal. months hard labour and sent to the Reformatory School at Hardwick for 2 years.
J. R.	20	Tiwce	Stealing brass and lead.	—	20 Mar.	Sessions.	3 cal. months hard labour.
H. W.	29	—	Stealing garden tools.	—	„	„	3 „
J. H.	21	—	Trespass in search of game.	3 April	—	Summarily.	2 cal. months hard labour or pay 50*s.*
T. D.	24	5 times	„ „	4 „	—	„	2 „
J. P.	14	3 times	Stealing peppermint.	„	—	„	3 cal. months hard labour and sent to the Reformatory Sehool at Hardwick for 2 years.
W. P.	24	—	Assaulting a female	5 „	—	„	2 cal. months hard labour.
J. L.	45	—	Assault	10 „	—	„	2 cal. months or pay 5*l.*
M. H.	17	4 times	Stealing cotton print.	23 „	—	„	3 cal. months hard labour and sent to the Reformatory School at Hardwick for 2 years.
R. A.	15	—	Leaving service	24 „	—	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
W. S.	16	Once	Stealing money	30 „	—	„	3 cal. months hard labour and sent to the Reformatory School at Hardwick for 2 years.
T. F.	11	—	Stealing lead	3 May	—	„	2 cal. months hard labour.
M. R.	11	—	„ „	„	—	„	2 „
J. E.	11	—	„ „	„	—	„	2 „
R. M.	33	4 times	Drunk and disorderly.	9 „	—	„	12 months or find sureties.
C. F.	23	—	Assault	16 „	—	„	1 cal. month.
W. C.	22	—	Disobeying an order of bastardy.	17 „	—	„	3 cal. months or pay 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*
J. P.	13	—	Stealing cakes	„	—	„	14 days hard labour.
J. O.	25	Once	Assault	„	—	„	2 cal. months or pay 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
E. D.	12	—	Stealing eggs	18 „	—	„	6 weeks hard labour and sent to the Reformatory School at Hardwick for 2 years.

NORTHLEACH—House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1855:	1855:		
J. S. -	19	12 times	Militia Act -	19 May.	—	Court-martial.	7 days solitary confinement.
T. N. -	23	—	Begging letter impostor.	„	—	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour.
J. C. -	20	—	Leaving service -	21 „	—	„	14 days hard labour.
L. O. -	18	Twice -	Militia Act -	22 „	—	Court-martial.	7 days solitary confinement.
W. P. -	35	Once -	Assaulting his wife	23 „	—	Summarily.	2 cal. months hard labour.
G. M. -	14	—	Stealing lead -	„	—	„	21 days hard labour.
			Females.				
				1855:	1855:		
S. H. -	18	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	—	20 Mar.	Sessions.	3 cal. months hard labour.
H. S. -	27	—	Deserting her child	17 May.	—	Summarily.	1 „
E. L. -	16	—	Assault - - -	22 „	—	„	14 days or pay 9*s.* 9*d.*

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the HOUSE of CORRECTION of HORSELEY on the 23d May 1855.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
				1855:	1855:		
T. F. -	43	Once -	Night poaching -	6 Jan.	6 Jan.	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour and then find sureties or 6 cal. months in default.
B. S. -	67	—	Sleeping in an outhouse.	5 Mar.	5 Mar.	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
J. J. -	19	—	Rogue and vagabond.	9 „	9 „	„	3 „
J. G. -	15	—	Stealing bacon -	23 „	23 „	„	3 „
W. F. -	66	Once -	Stealing flour -	2 Feb.	15 „	Sessions	4 „
L. G. -	20	—	Stealing fowls -	10 Jan.	„	„	3 „
R. P. -	40	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „
D. B. -	32	Twice -	Stealing timber -	5 Mar.	„	„	3 „
J. K. -	45	—	Stealing potatoes -	12 „	„	„	3 „
W. L. -	22	—	„ „	28 Feb.	„	„	3 „
W. B. -	60	—	Stealing shawls -	12 Mar.	„	„	3 „
E. K. -	32	—	Nonpayment of poor rates.	31 „	31 „	Summarily.	3 cal. months or pay 17*s.* 8*d.*
J. K. -	62	—	„ „	17 April	17 „	„	3 cal. months or pay 6*s.* 3*d.*
J. G. -	27	Twice -	Sleeping in an outhouse.	3 May	3 May	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
J. W. -	35	—	Assaulting his wife.	4 „	4 „	„	1 „
J. H. -	19	—	Assaulting police -	5 „	5 „	„	1 cal. month or pay 2*l.* 15*s.*
J. P. -	24	—	„ „	7 „	7 „	„	1 „
E. G. -	32	—	Absconding from service.	7 „	7 „	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
J. T. -	27	—	Leaving family chargeable.	8 „	8 „	„	2 „
F. H. -	33	—	Assaulting a female.	13 „	13 „	„	1 „

HORSELEY—House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Females.				
M. B. -	16	—	Stealing wearing apparel from her master.	1855: 26 April	1855: 26 April	Summarily.	6 weeks hard labour.
M. D. -	36	4 times	Disorderly conduct at Stroud Union Workhouse.	10 May	10 May	„	21 days hard labour.

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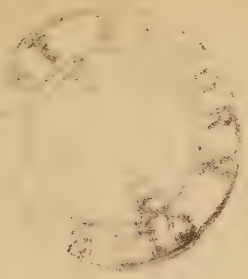

TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV.—SCOTLAND.

TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE.
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

[IV.]
[1913]

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REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

London, 10*th February* 1855.

SIR,

I BEG to present to you the Twentieth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons for the District of Scotland.

I have, during the past year, visited, with a few exceptions, all the Prisons in the district, including those in Orkney, Shetland, and the Western Islands, excepting Lochmaddy, in which I learnt there were no prisoners.

I have also, under the directions of the Secretary of State, inspected and reported on the fitness of the Juvenile Reformatory Establishments in Glasgow, Govan, Paisley, Greenock, Stanraer, Perth, and Newcastle-on-Tyne to be brought within the provisions of the Acts 17 & 18 Vict. cc. 74. and 86.

I found the Scotch Prisons in their usual excellent order, and the prison rules generally observed. The few exceptions are noticed in the Reports on the separate Prisons.

The English Prisons of the district were in equal good order, the prison of Newcastle-on-Tyne being the only marked exception, on account of its defective constructural arrangements and its overcrowded state.

For the usual statistical information on the Prisons of Scotland, I beg to refer you to the Sixteenth Report of the General Board of Directors.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

J. KINCAID.

IV. SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN PRISON.

[Inspected August 18, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

West Prison -	17 male criminals.
East Prison -	9 male ditto.
„ - -	17 female ditto.
„ - -	3 male debtors.
Total -	46

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 79, being one more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair.

With the exception of the appointment of a new matron, there had been no change either in the discipline or management, nor did there appear to be anything requiring special notice. The general health had been good, the prison books appeared to be correctly kept, and the duties of the several officers zealously and efficiently carried out.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving - - -	4	–
Winding - - - -	1	–
Shoemaking - - -	1	–
Shirtmaking - - -	–	8
Knitting stockings - - -	–	3
Picking wool - - -	–	3
Picking oakum - - -	11	1
Cooking - - - -	1	1
Crank-labour - - - -	3	1
Under sentence for 10 days -	3	–
Debtors and untried prisoners who declined to work - - -	5	–
Total -	29	17

Scotland.

Aberdeen Prison.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	3	3¢
Average amount of earnings - - -	3	3	4¢
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	18	5	7

The accounts are settled annually.

The general appearance of every department of both prisons was creditable to the management of the governor, Mr. Chalmers.

Aberdeen Police Cells.

ABERDEEN POLICE CELLS.

[Visited August 18, 1854.]

I found these cells, as usual, in a very satisfactory condition, clean and well aired.

ARGYLESHIRE.

Tobermory Prison.

TOBERMORY PRISON.

[Inspected August 8, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

2 male criminals.

They made no complaints.

There had been no change in the prison building, which was in good order.

The keeper was absent at the time of my visit, and I had no opportunity of examining the books.

AYRSHIRE.

Ayr Prison.

AYR PRISON.

[Inspected September 8, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

37 male criminals.
21 female ditto
3 male civil prisoners.

Total - 61

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year has been 62, being 11 less than the year preceding.

The whole of the contemplated arrangements connected with this fine prison had now been completed, with the exception of the heating, which was in progress, and the airing yards, which were standing over for consideration. The fitting up of the chapel had also not been commenced, but chains had been attached to the cell doors, which permitted a partial opening, and the chaplain, by addressing the prisoners from the ground floor, is distinctly heard all over the building.

The health during the year had been remarkably good.

The library is well supplied, and the books in good order.

The chaplain and the surgeon's duties had been regularly carried out, as well as those of the teacher, but the whipping and the guard beds seemed to have produced a salutary effect on the juvenile idlers in Ayr, as there had not been a juvenile offender committed since July last.

The occupation of the new wing affording the means of separate confinement, has also produced a satisfactory change in the amount of punishments, as I found only four recorded since the prison was completed in July.

There were 115 vacant cells on the day of inspection, while the prison at Kilmarnock appears generally to be more fully occupied. I would respectfully suggest that more use should be made of the prison at Ayr, as a much more wholesome system of discipline can be carried out in a large prison than in one so small as Kilmarnock; and Ayr is under most efficient management.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	5	–
Winding	4	2
Tailoring	1	–
Teasing rope, &c.	16	9
Mat-making	4	–
Sick	1	1
Cleaning, &c.	4	4
Sewing	–	4
Not working	2	1
	37	21

The provisions, &c., are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Average amount of earnings	4	3	$3\frac{6}{4}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	14	2	$11\frac{6}{4}$

The governor reports (January 1855) that the heating apparatus has not yet been completed.

The management of this efficient prison reflects the highest credit on Mr. and Mrs. McKissock, the governor and the matron, and he expresses himself most grateful for the liberal support he experiences from the County Board.

The manner in which the prisoners' bedding is kept during the day, is particularly worthy of imitation.

Scotland.

Kilmarnock Prison.

KILMARNOCK PRISON.

[Inspected September 6, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

8 male criminals.
10 female ditto.

Total - 18

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 18, which is 9 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, the health had been remarkably good, and there had been no alterations in the duties of the chaplain or the surgeon, both of which seemed to be zealously performed.

The library was well supplied, and the books in good order.

The general conduct had been good. The punishments few and trifling.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Shoemaking	1	–
Teasing oakum, &c.	4	4
Sewing	–	2
Cooking and washing	–	3
Mat-making	1	–
Watch-making	1	–
Short sentences, not working	–	1
Miscellaneous	1	–
Total	8	10

The provisions during the previous three months had been purchased by the keeper, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average cost of prison diet per head	5	2	$10\frac{6}{9}$
Average amount of earnings	3	4	$5\frac{2}{9}$
Net cost per head after deducting earnings	16	2	$8\frac{2}{9}$

Every part of the prison was in excellent order, the perfect cleanliness of the bedding, and the neat manner it was disposed of during the day, is worthy of imitation and highly creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes.

I regret to find that no preparation for the proper warming of this prison has yet been commenced.

BERWICKSHIRE.

GREENLAW PRISON.

[Inspected November 10, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

10 male criminals.
0 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 11

They made no complaints.

The prison buildings were in good order, but no alteration has yet been made with reference to the suggestion shown in my last Report, page 19; though some such change is very much wanted.

The general health appeared to have been good, and the duties of the chaplain and the surgeon to be regularly attended to.

The only thing that seemed to call for special notice on this occasion, is the advanced age of the keeper, who is now 67, and his wife, the matron, looks not younger. Neither of them appear very strong of their age, and yet they are the only two persons in that isolated prison, in charge sometimes of upwards of 20 prisoners of all classes. He states that he has been 32 years in charge of that prison, and I respectfully suggest whether its safety would not now require a permanent assistant.

The keeper stated that the general conduct had been good, but the punishments recorded were rather numerous.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	1	4½
Average amount of earnings. - - -	0	9	1
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings. -	23	14	1½

Everything was clean and creditable to the management.

DUNSE PRISON.

[Inspected November 10, 1854.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison building was in good order, and the cells and bedding clean.

No alteration had yet taken place in the objectionable system of provisioning the prisoners, but the keeper informed me that being a district constable, he was about to leave, and that another keeper had been appointed. It is to be hoped that the system of dieting the prisoners will be changed when he comes into office.

Scotland.

Wick Prison.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

WICK PRISON.

[Inspected July 28, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

7 male criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 9

They made no complaints.

The average daily number being under five, the expenses are not quoted in the returns of the General Board.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but there is a great want of store-room in the prison, and the materials for the work of the prisoners is in consequence lying about in a confused, unsafe manner. As the average number of prisoners for several years past, show that a cell may very well be spared, I beg to recommend that one be fitted up as a store-room.

The general health seems to have been good, and the surgeon is attentive in visiting regularly twice a week, but there is no entry in his sick register since June 1853, although a prisoner seems to have been removed on account of sickness in March last, and a male debtor in the May following; his visits, too, have by mistake been entered in the Board's inspection book instead of in his journal.

The chaplain visits and converses with the prisoners separately in their cells every Saturday.

The religious books in the library are not in very good repair.

The general conduct was reported to have been good.

In looking over the punishment book, I explained to the governor, what is not very generally understood, that in the stoppage of food for a prison offence, it must be done by locking up the offender on bread and water for a period suited to the offence, and not by the stoppage of a meal a day for a given number of days.

The usual employments here are stone-breaking, tailoring, net-working, knitting, and picking oakum.

The supplies are furnished by directions of the Local Board, the tradesmen's books submitted half yearly, and the keeper's accounts are settled annually.

The cleanliness of the different wards, the clothing, bedding, &c., was very creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

ALLOA PRISON.

[Inspected April 25, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

7 male criminals.
9 female ditto.

Total - 16

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 18, being the same as the year preceding.

Two of the new cells were still a little damp, but in other respects the building was in good order.

One crank machine for the employment of females was placed in a dark cell and without sufficient ventilation; I recommended that it should be removed, such employments requiring well ventilated cells.

The keeper was from home at the time of my visit, and I was unable to obtain from the matron satisfactory information on several points which required explanation; but I find, from subsequent reports, that a new keeper and matron had since been appointed, and that the duties are being carried out in a more satisfactory manner. A new chaplain has also been appointed who reports that the library (as indeed I found it) is in a most unsatisfactory condition. There is no book-case, and the few books which are the property of the prison are in a very dilapidated state.

The general health and the general conduct appear to have been good.

The usual employments are oakum picking, knitting, tailoring, shirt-making, sewing, net-making &c.

The provisions are supplied by contract and the accounts settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	10	11½
Average amount of earnings - - -	1	16	3½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	20	19	11½

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

DUMBARTON PRISON.

[Inspected August 24, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

20 male criminals.
10 female ditto.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 32

Scotland.

Dumbarton Prison.

One prisoner, named William Gibb, complained that he had lost 8*s.* 6*d.* on the day of his admission; the governor, until that moment, had not been made acquainted with his loss, but he undertook to investigate the case, and to recompense him, if entitled to it.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 33, being 8 more than the year preceding.

A considerable addition to the prison was in the course of erection, which necessarily caused some confusion, but every thing was in as satisfactory a state as circumstances permitted.

The general health had been good, and the punishments few and trifling.

The provisions are supplied by contract; the clothing purchased and made up in prison, and the accounts are settled annually.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	6	10
Average amount of earnings	2	1	7
Net cost per head after deducting earnings	10	16	11

The staff of this prison—the governor, the matron, the chaplain, and surgeon—appear to be all very zealous and correct in the discharge of their several duties.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

Dumfries Prison.

DUMFRIES PRISON.

[Inspected September 5, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

17 male criminals.
6 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

24

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year has been 27, being 8 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair; but the heating apparatus does not work, in consequence of the fire-place, as the governor informed me, having, by some oversight, been injudiciously placed. He stated that the notice of the County Board had been directed to it.

The general health had been good, and the same surgeon and chaplain continue to discharge their duties with their usual zeal. I regret, however, to find that no provision has

yet been made for the instruction of the prisoners, as recommended in my last report. Scotland. Dumfries Prison.

The library is well supplied, and the books well taken care of.

The general conduct has been good; the punishments few in number and trifling in character.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.
Cooking and washing	1	1
Whitewashing	2	–
Tailoring	2	–
Teasing hair and oakum	2	4
Knitting	–	1
Mat-making	8	–
Crank machine	1	–
At the force-pump	1	–
Civil prisoner	1	–
Total	18	6

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	12	4$\frac{3}{4}$
Average amount of earnings	5	0	7$\frac{3}{4}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	14	4	10

I was glad to find that there was no juvenile offender in confinement, and that only two had been sent there, sentenced to be whipped, since January last.

Every department of the prison was clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Edinburgh Prison

EDINBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected July 10 and 11, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

134 male criminals.	
250 female ditto.	
4 male civil prisoners.	
4 female ditto	
Total	392

The average daily number in confinement during the year ending December 1854, was 386, being 66 less than during the year 1853.

Scotland.

Edinburgh Prison.

The following was the distribution of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

In separate confinement	185
In cells with 2 in a cell	60
In neither of the above classes	138
Total	383

Some alteration in the distribution of the prisoners has taken place since my inspection, and should the large decrease on the male side continue to be of a permanent character, it may probably modify the extent of the changes which had been so imperatively called for in the central wing of the female prison.

On the day of my inspection I received no complaints whatever from the male prisoners ; but among the females, who were then occupying the old objectionable building, the complaints were loud in almost every cell, on the quality of the bread. It appeared that a change had been made two days before, by order of the Board, from a fine to a coarser quality of loaf, which they all declared was full of sand and not eatable. I tasted several of the loaves complained of and could discover no sand, while the bread appeared to me to be of a wholesome quality.

The duties of the chaplain, the Rev. W. Russell, seem to be very efficiently carried out, as well as those of the teachers.

The general health in the prison appears to have been good, and the surgeon's duties continue to be performed by Dr. Simson with his usual zeal.

The governor reported the general conduct to have been good, and that punishments, under the present regulations for the non-completion of hard-labour tasks, had nearly altogether ceased.

I tried the several cranks at work in the separate cells and invited complaints, but no one employed at them appeared to feel the labour severe, or made any complaint.

I still continue to be of opinion that the cranks and the guard beds have had no inconsiderable share in effecting the present reduced numbers.

The employments on the day of inspection were :—

	Male.		Female.
Weaving	4	Hair-teasing	91
Shoe-making	5	Sewing	56
Tailoring	3	Washing and cleaning	16
Net-making	5	Knitting	34
Mat-making	12	Cooking and baking	8
Hair teasing	53	Miscellaneous	28
Washing and cleaning	10	Sick in hospital	2
Crank machines	11	Not working	12
Miscellaneous	21		247
Sick in hospital	1		
Stone-breaking	7		
Not working	4		
	136		

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head -	- 4	1	6$\frac{2}{4}$
Average amount of earnings - -	- 2	3	1$\frac{3}{4}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	- 12	3	6$\frac{1}{4}$

The good order and cleanliness pervading every department of this important prison continues to reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Smith, the governor, and he is ably assisted in the female department by Miss Aitken, the matron; they both speak favourably of their subordinate officers.

MUSSELBROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected June 30, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

1 male criminal.
1 female ditto.

Total - 2

They made no complaints.

The building was in good repair; one crank machine had been introduced, but not yet used, and six guard beds had been supplied.

The health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular; the parish minister was kind enough to visit occasionally gratuitously.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

Everything was clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron.

EDINBURGH COURT BUILDINGS PRISON.

[Inspected July 11, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

2 males.
4 females.

Total - 6

The cells were, as usual, very close and offensive, and I can therefore only report, as I have done for so many years, that this prison is a very unfit place to be used for the confinement of prisoners, and I regretted much to learn that there was no immediate change in contemplation.

Scotland.

Edinburgh Police Cells.

EDINBURGH POLICE CELLS.

[Visited July 11, 1854.]

I visited these cells accompanied by one of the inspectors of police, and found them all very clean and in good order.

ELGINSHIRE.

Elgin Prison.

ELGIN PRISON.

[Inspected August 17, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

8 male criminals.
6 female ditto.

Total - 14

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 11, being one less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no change.

The health had been good, and all the prison duties seemed to have been regularly performed, leaving nothing calling for special observation.

There had been no punishment during the year.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled half yearly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	17	$5\frac{5}{}$
Average amount of earnings - - - -	3	12	$1\frac{10}{}$
Net cost per head after deducting earnings -	20	2	8

Everything as usual reflected credit on Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge, the keeper and the matron.

Forres Prison.

FORRES PRISON.

[Visited August 16, 1854.]

My passing visit was the same as last year, the door locked and no prisoner in confinement. The keeper, who was out of the way at the time, does not reside in the prison.

FIFESHIRE.

CUPAR PRISON.

[Inspected July 19, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

33 male criminals.
3 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 37

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year has been 42, being 7 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no change.

One of the male warders died of cholera in October last, but the general health within the prison had been good.

The chaplain's and the surgeon's duties bad been regularly carried out, the general conduct had been good, and there was nothing requiring special observation.

I took the opportunity of inquiring into a remark which appeared in the governor's report for the previous quarter, on the conduct of the matron, and reported the result of my inquiry to the clerk of the Local Board.

The following were the employments on the day of my visit :—

	Male.	Female.
Weaving and winding	9	–
Tailoring	1	–
Joiners' work	2	–
Teasing hair and ropes	11	–
Hard labour	2	–
Short sentences, not working	3	–
Mat-making	4	–
Sewing and cooking	2	3
Civil prisoner	1	–
Total	34	3

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	5	9	7
Average amount of earnings	4	5	0
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	21	3	5½

Every department of the prison was in its usual excellent order.

Scotland.

Dunfermline Prison.

DUNFERMLINE PRISON.

[Inspected July 8, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

6 male criminals.
3 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total 10

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 17.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration. The grounds were well kept.

The general health had been good, and the duties of the chaplain and the surgeon regularly discharged.

The general conduct had been good, but among the few punishments recorded for prison offences, there were several in which a shower bath was the punishment adopted, which is not recognised in the Rules as an authorized punishment for prison offences.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	5	14	0¾
Average account of earnings	4	17	7
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	20	2	1¾

Every department of the prison was very clean, and creditable to the management of the keeper and the matron.

FORFARSHIRE.

Forfar Prison.

FORFAR PRISON.

[Inspected July 6, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

24 male criminals.
11 female do.

Total - 35

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 29, being 3 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration.

The general health had been good, and the duties of the chaplain and the surgeon had been regularly performed,

The general conduct was reported to have been good, and only six punishments recorded since September last.

The usual employments here are weaving, knitting, sack-making, carpentering, sewing, &c.

The provisions are supplied by contract, the clothing purchased, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	6	15	3½
Average amount of earnings - - -	5	9	6¾
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings. -	13	6	11¾

Every department of this efficient prison was clean, and creditable to the management.

DUNDEE PRISON.

[Inspected August 10, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

68 male criminals.
85 female ditto.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 155

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 163, being 4 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair; but the same want of accommodation still exists on the female side, as I have before reported, and I fear that no diminution in the unusually large proportion of females who continue to be committed to that prison, will be effected until provision is made for the separate confinement of a very considerable number of females.

The chaplain on this subject remarks in his quarterly report for September last :

"The number of female prisoners during the quarter still exceeded that of the males, and it is very likely to continue to do so, as long at least as Bridewell is regarded by many of them as a comfortable asylum or lying-in hospital, where they are properly cared for during their confinement, or while nursing their little ones ; accordingly it is found that petty crimes are not unfrequently committed by some of these unfortunate beings for the very purpose," &c.

The general health in the prison appears to have been good, and the duties of the chaplain and the surgeon regularly discharged.

The general conduct also appears to have been good, and the punishments recorded, though numerous, were none of them of a character requiring notice.

Scotland.

Dundee Prison.

The library is well supplied, and the books extensively used.

The following are the usual employments of the prisoners :—

Weaving.
Winding.
Tailoring.
Shoemaking.
Knitting.
Teasing oakum.
Gardening.
Sewing, &c.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	11	9½
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	14	3½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	11	5	9½

The several departments of the prison were clean and in good order.

The quarterly reports for December from this prison, notice several changes among the officers, viz. : the appointment of Mr. Cruikshank, from the general prison, as governor; the death of Dr. Aitken, the surgeon, and the dismissal of the night warder.

Montrose Prison.

MONTROSE PRISON.

[Inspected August 19, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

9 male criminals.
5 female ditto.

Total - 14

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 17, being one more than the year preceding.

The prison building was in good repair. There had been one attempt at escape from an apartment used as a sick room ; the window bars having been too wide apart, a prisoner contrived to squeeze himself out between two of them, but was caught in the prison yard. The apartment is not to be again used until it is made secure.

The cholera having made its appearance in Montrose during the September quarter, the surgeon advised that an additional amount of food should be allowed to the prisoners generally, and that the use of guard beds should for the time be suspended, which advice was adopted by the keeper ; but

there nevertheless occurred within the prison three cases of malignant cholera, and the same number of cases of choleraic diarrhœa, but they all happily recovered. Scotland. Montrose Prison.

The chaplain had resigned prior to my visit, and no successor had yet been appointed.

The general conduct was reported to have been good.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	8	$8\frac{11}{}$
Average amount of earnings - - -	5	7	$7\frac{2}{}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	16	18	$5\frac{3}{}$

The present keeper and his wife, the matron, only came into office in May last; the general appearance of the prison was creditable to their management.

ARBROATH PRISON. Arbroath Prison.

[Inspected November 2, 1854.]

1 male criminal.
1 female ditto.

Total - 2

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 5, being the same as the year preceding.

The prison building was in good repair, and no change had taken place.

The general health had been good, and the chaplain and surgeon's duties had been regularly attended to.

There had been no punishments.

The food and clothing were purchased by the keeper, the accounts settled quarterly, and the settlement noted in the prison cash book.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	19	$2\frac{10}{}$
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	7	$1\frac{10}{}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	28	19	$7\frac{3}{}$

The matron had died, and at the time of my visit the keeper's mother was acting *ad interim*. Everything was clean and creditable to the management.

BRECHIN PRISON. Brechin Prison.

[Inspected July 6, 1854.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison building was in good repair; the only change was the introduction of two guard beds and one crank machine, which had not then been used.

Scotland.

Brechin Prison.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, who charges what they cost. The accounts are settled half yearly.

The surgeon visits once a week whether there are prisoners or not.

The keeper complains that the heating apparatus overheats the passage without warming the cells.

Everything was in respectable order.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Haddington Prison.

HADDINGTON PRISON.

[Inspected April 13, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

9 male criminals.
4 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 14

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 18, being 3 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good order, and had undergone no alteration. The prison grounds, as usual, were in beautiful keeping.

The general health had been good, and the chaplain and the surgeon's duties regularly performed; the general conduct had been good, and there was nothing in the course of this inspection which seemed to call for any special remarks.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - - -	5	0	0
Average amount of earnings - - - -	4	13	6
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	16	9	7

At the time of my visit the bread was supplied by contract, but all other supplies purchased; the accounts are settled quarterly.

Every department of the prison was, as usual, very clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie.

DUNBAR PRISON.

[Inspected November 11, 1854.]

Dunbar Prison.

There were no prisoners in confinement, nor had been for some time. The cells and bedding were clean, and there was nothing that seemed to call for any observation.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

INVERNESS PRISON.

[Inspected July 26, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

7 male criminals.
7 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 15

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 18, being 4 less than the year before.

The prison buildings were in good repair ; the only change had been the placing of a gas stove in one of the largest of the female cells.

There had been very little sickness in the prison, only one case appeared in the register since January last ; the surgeon visits regularly twice a week.

There had been no change in the chaplain's duties ; his character-book gives a very clear and comprehensive history of all the prisoners who pass through the prison.

The general conduct was reported to have been good, but I observed in the register of punishments that a female prisoner had been subjected to 8½ hours handcuffs, and the loss of a supper, for purloining worsted, with which she had secretly contrived to make some pairs of stockings to send out of the prison. I pointed out to the governor that the law intended the use of irons to be limited to offences of a violent and refractory character, which the one in question was not. He undertook to observe that rule in the future awarding of punishments.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

	Male.	Female.
Weaving	1	–
Winding	–	1
Shoemaking	1	–
Mat-making	1	–
Platting coir rope	2	–
Joiners' work (civil prisoners)	1	–
Watch-making	1	–
Teasing hair	1	–
Sewing	–	3
Knitting	–	1
Cooking	–	1
Working wool bags	–	1
Total	8	7

Scotland.

Inverness Prison.

The provisions are supplied by contract, the clothing purchased and made up in prison, and the accounts settled quarterly

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	6	16	8⅙
Average amount of earnings - -	12	17	7⅙
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	23	10	7½

Every department of the prison was in the best possible order, reflecting great credit on the governor and the matron.

Fortwilliam Prison.

FORTWILLIAM PRISON.

[Inspected July 24, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

1 female.

As mentioned in former reports, this prison is common to the counties of Inverness and Argyle; its superintendence and management being under the Prison Board of the county of Inverness.

The prison building was in good order, and the grounds very neatly kept.

The general health had been good. There had been no punishments, nor did there seem to be anything requiring special observation.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, who charges what they cost, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

The appearance of everything was very creditable to the keeper and the matron.

Portree Prison.

PORTREE PRISON.

[Inspected August 10, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

1 male criminal.

The prison building was in good order, and all the duties required in that small class of prison appeared to be regularly carried out.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, who charges what they cost, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

Scotland.

STONEHAVEN PRISON.

Stonehaven Prison.

[Inspected August 18, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

10 male criminals.
4 female ditto.

Total - 14

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was nine, being one more than the year preceding.

The prison building was in good repair, and the only change in the prison had been the appointment of the keeper's daughter as assistant warder.

There had been no sickness for a year, and there had been no change in the chaplain's or the surgeon's duties.

The library was well supplied, and the books in good order.

There had been only three trifling punishments since January last.

An untried male prisoner made his escape from the airing yard on the 4th of October. Under the circumstances attending this escape, it did not appear to me that the keeper could well be blamed for it.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	4	4
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	4	1
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	25	7	1¾

The provisions and clothing are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts are settled annually.

Everything was clean and creditable to the management.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

KINROSS PRISON.

Kinross Prison.

[Inspected July 7, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

5 male criminals.
2 female ditto.

Total - 7

They made no complaints.

The prison building was in good repair.

The general health had been good; all the duties seem to have been regularly conducted, and there was nothing requiring special notice.

Scotland.

Kinross Prison.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

Everything was clean, and creditable to the management.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Kirkcudbright Prison.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT PRISON.

[Inspected September 4, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

11 male criminals.
6 female ditto.

Total - 17

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year as 15, being 1 less than the year preceding.

The only change in the prison building had been the removal of the asphalte from the tower, so often complained of, and replacing it with lead; but the airing yard remains in the same objectionable state as before.

There had been very little sickness, and the duties of the different officers appear to have been very regularly carried out.

The general conduct had been good.

The provisions and clothing are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	5	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Average amount of earnings - - - -	2	15	$11\frac{11}{4}$
Net cost per ahea, after deducting earnings	16	14	$4\frac{2}{4}$

I found a female convict employed in the governor's kitchen as usual; on this occasion the one I found there, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, one year of which was still unexpired; yet there she was, mixed with the governor's family of young children, six in number, three of them under 14 years of age. I have been reporting this highly objectionable practice for years past, and must continue to hope that on my next visit I may find the convict replaced by a paid servant.

Every department was very clean, reflecting credit on the keeper and the matron.

Maxwelltown Prison.

MAXWELLTOWN PRISON.

[Inspected September 5, 1854.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, nor anything requiring notice.

The building was in good order, and the cells and bedding clean.

GLASGOW PRISON.

Glasgow Prison.

[Inspected 14th, 15th, and 21st November, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

313 male criminals.
219 female ditto.
21 male civil prisoners.
3 female ditto.

Total - 556

The following were the distribution of the prisoners on the first day of my inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
East wing	65	–
North-east wing	103	–
Drygate branch	145	–
West wing	21	36
Mills	–	57
Old prison	–	129
Total	334	222

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 574, being 6 less than the year preceding.

The occupation of the new wing, and the still comparatively low average amount of prisoners in confinement, has rendered the use of the south prison for the present unnecessary.

The different prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no change requiring notice.

Death has removed two valuable officers from this establishment in the course of the year, viz:—Captain Mullens, the governor, and Mr. Reid, the chaplain. The former has been succeeded by the appointment of Mr. John Stirling, and the latter by the Rev. William Doran, who were both appointed in July last.

I have made frequent visits to the prison in the course of the year, and generally found everything going on in a satisfactory manner.

In examining the punishment book on the 26th August last, I found that a boy named McIntyre, aged 15, had been placed 48 hours on bread and water for telling lies, in denying that he had been before in this prison. I pointed out to the then acting governor, that this could not justly be considered a prison offence, as the boy was not obliged to criminate himself; it rested with the prison authorities to prove the fact.

On the first day of my inspection in November, the prisoners employed in the flax department complained that they had

Scotland.

Glasgow Prison.

been placed on a reduced allowance of food without any fault of their own. This was all strictly correct, as they had formerly received more food than the new code of rules, just put in operation, permitted ; but it seemed a hardship to them, and after talking the subject over with the governor, he judged it best to discontinue that labour for awhile, and to appoint fresh hands to it when resumed.

Another prisoner, named James Ferey, complained that he had been five days on bread and water, viz :—that on 21st July he had been sentenced to 72 hours bread and water, and on the following day for a fresh offence he was sentenced to 48 hours additional. This had taken place prior to the appointment of the present governor, to whom I pointed out that, under Class 3 of the dietary rules, he, the complainant, was entitled after the third day to a higher class of diet, and therefore recommended that what had been unduly withheld from him should be made good.

The general health in the early part of the year had been but indifferent ; the cholera epidemic, which was then raging in the city, affected to some extent the general health in the prison ; but by the judicious arrangements of the surgeon it was gradually subdued, and during the last quarter, the surgeon's report is a very satisfactory one.

The duties of the teachers, both on the male and female sides of the prison, seem to be zealously and beneficially carried out.

The punishments had been rather numerous, but, with the exceptions I have already remarked on, there were none that seemed to require notice.

I have frequently visited those employed at the cranks in their separate cells, have proved the cranks, and invited complaints, but never received any ; nor did any one so employed, either in the male or female prison, appear at all distressed with the labour.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	17	10
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	14	$5\frac{2}{8}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	14	6	$5\frac{8}{8}$

The only supplies by contract at the time of my last visit, were butcher's meat ; everything else was purchased by the governor, whose accounts are rendered quarterly.

The governor had been but a short time in office at the time of my visit, but every department of the prison reflected credit on the management, and he spoke favourably of his subordinate officers, as well as did Miss Watson, the matron.

LANARK PRISON.

[Inspected April 14, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

5 male criminals.
4 female ditto.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 11

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 13, being nine less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good order.

The male warder had been dismissed and a new one appointed. Mrs. Lennie, the wife of the keeper, had been confirmed in her appointment as matron.

The duties of the chaplain and the surgeon had been regularly attended to, and there was nothing requiring special notice; there had been no punishments since the previous September.

The keeper stated that no contract for provisions could be obtained; they were consequently purchased by him and the accounts settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	12	1¼
Average amount of earnings - - - -	2	5	10½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	26	14	1

The clothing, bedding, and the different wards were very clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Lennie.

HAMILTON PRISON.

[Inspected April 14, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

27 male criminals.
9 female ditto.
3 male civil prisoners.

Total - 39

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 37, being exactly the same as the year before.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no change.

Scotland.

Hamilton Prison.

This continues to be an exceedingly well managed prison, and the duties of the different officers had been correctly carried out.

The general health as well as the general conduct had been good, and there was nothing calling for special notice.

The different supplies at the time of my visit were purchased by the keeper, whose accounts were settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	5	6$\frac{9}{10}$
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	18	9$\frac{6}{10}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	16	17	4$\frac{3}{10}$

Everything, as I have already said, was highly creditable to the keeper, Mr. Hatton.

GLASGOW POLICE CELLS.

[Visited November 21, 1854.]

Glasgow Police Cells.

I visited these cells accompanied by the superintendent of police, and found them all in a very satisfactory state of cleanliness, and well ventilated.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LINLITHGOW PRISON.

[Inspected April 9, 1854.]

Linlithgow Prison.

Present in confinement :—

9 male criminals.
8 female ditto.

Total - 17

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 21, being 3 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no change.

Since my visit a new keeper and matron have been appointed.

The general health had been good, and the chaplain's and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to ; the general conduct had also been good.

The usual employments here are picking oakum, shoemaking, basket-making, knitting, sewing, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - - -	6	7	1 1/0
Average amount of earnings - - - - -	2	3	9 2/0
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	20	15	4

Everything was clean and in good order, but the late keeper was evidently physically unfit for such a charge.

NAIRNSHIRE.

NAIRN PRISON.

[Inspected August 18, 1854.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, nor had been for a fortnight.

The prison building was in good repair.

The Rev. James Burns had been appointed chaplain in the room of the late Mr. Grant.

The duties of the prison seemed to have been correctly carried out, and nothing requiring observation. I find the keeper, Mr. Gray, always at his post, and the general appearance of everything creditable to his management.

The supplies are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts settled quarterly.

ORKNEYSHIRE.

KIRKWALL PRISON.

[Visited August 1, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

1 male prisoner.

My visit to this prison was made during the temporary stoppage of the steamer, near midnight.

The only prisoner in confinement was a young man who had made his escape from this prison a short time before in a very ingenious manner, but had been retaken; he had very nearly effected it a second time, but at the time of my visit additional security had been given to the cell, which appeared to me to be then quite safe, and the prisoner professed to be of the same opinion, and said he was now quite satisfied to remain, and had no complaint to make.

It is worthy of remark, however, that he afterwards made his escape at Aberdeen, while in the course of removal from the prison of Kirkwall to the general prison at Perth, in charge of two criminal officers employed by the Prison Board for the county of Orkney.

Scotland.

Kirkwall Prison.

The prison of Kirkwall, although it may be considered as having two secure cells, is an unsafe and unsatisfactory prison, there being no residence for the keeper within the building; yet there are so few prisoners committed to it, that one feels loth to press for the community being put to the expense of building a new one; but at the same time I feel bound to state that no building ought to be used as a prison in which the prisoners have not the means of making themselves heard by an officer, in case of illness or other emergency.

It is due to the keeper, Mr. Bruce, to say that he seems very correct, and well qualified for his duties.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.

Peebles Prison.

PEEBLES PRISON.

[Inspected June 30, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

4 male criminals.
1 female ditto.

Total - 5

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was eight, being one more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no change.

The duties of the different officers appear to have been regularly attended to.

The general health and the general conduct had been good, and there was nothing calling for special observation.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	1	8½
Average amount of earnings - - - -			
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	20	12	5½

Everything was clean and creditable to the management of Mr. Forster the keeper, who, I regret to find, has since died.

PERTHSHIRE.

Perth General Prison.

PERTH GENERAL PRISON.

[Inspected July 7, November 3 and 4, 1854.]

Present in confinement on the first day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Ordinary prisoners, including insane - -	347	8
Convicts undergoing probationary confinement	268	–
Total - -	615	8

They were arranged as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
In the main prisons, in separate confinement, including 122 convicts upwards of nine months in separation, having a modification of the discipline	504	—
"Doubled up," that is, two in a cell	14	—
Convicts in association, with a prisoner overseer	3	—
Cook warders assistants, 3; weaver ditto, 2; furnace ditto, 2	7	—
Insane prisoners in the lunatic wing	23	8
Number of class juveniles, 53; of whom confined in the juvenile prison	52	—
Number in the imbecile prison	8	—
Number in the epileptic rooms, including one affected with paralysis, and a nurse from the imbeciles	4	—
Total, as above	615	8

At the time of my visit in July some modification in the strict separate confinement of convicts, after having been nine months subjected to it, was in operation, but it had produced no change which seemed to call for any special consideration.

In my November visit, however, I found the system of relaxation for such convicts altogether changed. Their cell doors were open during the hours of work, and they were permitted to walk three abreast in the airing yard and to converse.

In the wing of the prison occupied by these convicts, the complaints made to me were very numerous and very unreasonable, and a considerable amount of discontent seemed to prevail among them, arising partly from seeing the new code of rules which had just come into operation, and partly that, having gained a considerable amount of liberty by the system of relaxation introduced, they were anxious to prove themselves ill used, because they had not got a good deal more; and it appeared to me that, with the existing staff and structural arrangements of the prison, adapted as they were to a different system of discipline, that the system could not be safely carried out to the extent at which I found it working; and having reported this opinion to the General Board, which opinion coincided with those of two of the Directors who visited about the same time, the system was in consequence to a certain extent suspended, until a communication was made to the Secretary of State.

There were only two complaints not groundless, and which I brought under the notice of the General Board.

Scotland.

Perth General Prison.

The surgeon reported that during the September quarter, there had been a great number of cases of diarrhœa, many of them of an alarming and dangerous character; and that, from the necessity there was of treating the excessive debility attending it, he found it necessary to give additional meat, soups, wine, and spirits to the patients; in other respects the general health throughout the year had been good.

The surgeon, Dr. Malcolm, is very attentive in the discharge of his duties, visiting the prison regularly every morning at 8 o'clock.

The chaplain, the Rev. Wm. Brown, conducts the duties of his department with zeal and ability. He states, in one of his reports, that the secular education of the prisoners continues to be carried on with much success, and that the spirit and desire for improvement observable amongst them affords a pleasing proof that they are not altogether unworthy of the care bestowed upon them.

The juvenile class continue to form an interesting feature in this establishment, and the system adopted for their relaxation is found to answer well, and, as reported by the General Board, "the change was greatly conducive to the preserva- "tion of health, strength, and capacity for instruction and "labour."

The general prison continues to undergo a monthly inspection by generally two of the Directors of the General Board, who enter so minutely into the details of the discipline and management, that but little is left for the notice of the Inspector except to remark, that every department of the prison is kept up as near to perfection as may be in such establishments.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	16	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	8	$0\frac{11}{4}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	14	3	$1\frac{10}{4}$

The sixteenth report of the Board of Directors records so minutely the details of the discipline and management of this prison, that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them. I shall therefore only remark, with regard to the hard labour department, that I take a few turns at every crank machine, and examine every prisoner employed at them in their separate cells; and that I had no complaints from any one, nor did any of them appear at all distressed with the labour.

I have much pleasure in recording my good opinion of the zeal and ability with which the governor, Mr. Stuart, conducts the onerous duties of so important a prison.

PERTH COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected July 7, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

40 male criminals.
29 female ditto.
2 male civil prisoners.
1 female ditto.

Total - 72

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 83, being 17 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no change.

The general health throughout the year had been good; for though the cholera epidemic had prevailed to a considerable extent in the city and neighbourhood, it did not affect the health in the prison.

The duties of the several prison officers had been very zealously attended to, and there seemed to be nothing requiring special observation, except that towards the close of the year a very considerable reduction in the usual number of prisoners had taken place, and which, if it proves of a permanent character, may possibly obviate the necessity of increasing the prison accommodation, the want of which had hitherto been so much felt.

The general conduct appears to have been good, for the punishments recorded are comparatively few, and not serious in character.

The provisions are supplied by contract; the clothing, purchased and made up in the prison; and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	11	5¾
Average amount of earnings - - -	3	0	11¾
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	11	2	1

Every department of the prison was in the best possible order, reflecting credit on the governor and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson.

Scotland.

Dumblane Prison.

DUMBLANE PRISON.

[Inspected April 24, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

7 male criminals.
4 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 12

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year had been 10, three more the year preceding.

The prison building was in good repair, and had undergone no change.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon visits regularly twice a week.

There is still no clerical visitor, but a teacher attends three times a week, instructing the prisoners in reading, writing, and religious instruction.

The general conduct had been good, and the punishments very trifling.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	10	1½
Average amount of earnings - - -	1	14	7¾
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	17	11	3¼

The general cleanliness of the prison was creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Laing.

RENFREWSHIRE.

Paisley Prison.

PAISLEY PRISON.

[Inspected August 25 and November 15, 1854.]

Present in confinement on the latter day:—

55 male criminals.
52 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 108

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 126, being 16 less than the year preceding.

My first inspection was to the female department, in which there was nothing requiring special notice. The male prison at that time was undergoing alterations.

The clothing, bedding, and wards of the female prison were all very clean, and the prisoners made no complaints.

Scotland.

Paisley Prison.

My inspection in November was more especially to the male prison, in which, although the alterations had been completed, the arrangements for the disposal of the clothing, bedding, &c., and for the general carrying out of the rules of the prison, had not then come fully into operation.

The general health had been good, and no change in the chaplain or the surgeon's duties, both of which had been zealously performed.

The general conduct, too, had been good; the punishments recorded were neither numerous nor of a serious character.

The committal of juvenile prisoners here has been on the increase during the past year.

In the month of March, an attempt at escape from this prison was made by two convicted male prisoners, which resulted in the death of one of them, and serious injury to the other. On investigation, it was found that if the watchman of the prison had done his duty, they could not have succeeded so far as they did, and that the warder also had not been sufficiently careful in the performance of his duty. The watchman was in consequence dismissed from office, and the warder admonished.

The following were the employments on the first day of inspection:

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	5	–
Winding	2	–
Mat-making	2	–
Shoe-making	1	–
Tailoring	2	–
At the crank	5	–
Teasing oakum, hair, &c.	29	4
Net-making	2	–
Wrights	2	–
Sewing	–	21
Knitting	–	9
Sweeping, &c.	4	4
Sick	2	6
Miscellaneous	8	2
Not working	1	3

The supplies are furnished by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	15	5$\frac{7}{10}$
Average amount of earnings	2	6	9$\frac{2}{10}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	13	5	10$\frac{3}{10}$

Mr. Bird, the governor, and Miss Thomson, the matron, seem to be zealous and efficient officers, and they reported favourably of those under them.

Scotland.

Greenock Prison.

GREENOCK PRISON.

[Inspected July 22, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

13 male criminals.
11 female ditto.

Total - 24

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 29, being four less than the year preceding.

The prison building was in good repair.

The general health had been good. The chaplain and the surgeon's duties regularly performed.

The general conduct was reported to have been good.

The keeper and the matron continue to give instruction to the prisoners of their respective sexes.

The provisions are supplied by contract. The clothing is purchased, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	15	9$\frac{8}{}$
Average amount of earnings - - -	3	1	9
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	17	1	3$\frac{2}{}$

Every department of the prison was creditable to the management of Mr. Love, the governor.

Port Glasgow Prison.

PORT GLASGOW PRISON.

This prison is reserved for police purposes, but discontinued as a prison.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

Jedburgh Prison.

JEDBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected April 17, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

21 male criminals.
3 female ditto.

Total - - 24

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 21, being one less than the year preceding.

Scotland.

Jedburgh Prison.

The prison buildings were in good repair and had undergone no alteration.

The general health had been good; the duties of the several officers appeared to have been carried out with zeal and ability, and there seemed to be nothing calling for especial notice.

I regretted, however, to learn that, subsequent to my visit, a prisoner had effected his escape while being employed, contrary to rule, beyond the boundary wall of the prison.

As the governor had been previously warned of the irregularity of employing a prisoner in his private service, the circumstances connected with the escape referred to, in the opinion of the General Board, left them no alternative but to dismiss him from his office, although he held in other respects a high character.

The chaplain and teacher reported that the library books had been extensively and diligently read, that the educational condition of the prisoners had been very satisfactory, and that as usual he had extended instruction to a number who did not come within the rules for instruction.

The general conduct had been good.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	8	$6\frac{19}{20}$
Average amount of earnings - - -	4	6	4
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	21	17	$3\frac{3}{4}$

Every department of the prison was as usual very clean, and creditable to the then governor and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Meikle.

HAWICK PRISON.

Hawick Prison.

[Inspected April 17, 1854.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, nor anything calling for special notice. The surgeon's visits had been regular, but those of the parish minister, which used to be given gratuitously, have latterly been discontinued.

Everything was clean, and creditable to the keeper.

Scotland.

Dingwall Prison.

ROSS-SHIRE.

DINGWALL PRISON.

[Inspected July 26, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

4 male criminals.
2 female ditto.

Total - 6

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 12, being two less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair and the grounds neatly kept.

The general health appears to have been good.

The chaplain visits and converses with the prisoners in their cells once a week, but performs no duty on Sundays. The library is not well supplied with books of a general description. The chaplain complains of the scarcity of Gaelic Bibles and other Gaelic books.

The punishments for prison offences had been few and trifling.

The governor, by a misinterpretation of the rules for hard labour, had kept a male prisoner sleeping on a guard bed upwards of a month beyond the time prescribed by the rules, on discovering which I returned to the prisoner's cell, and inquired whether he had suffered any inconvenience from sleeping so long on a hard bed, and why he had not complained of it before when I asked the question. He answered that he had felt it very inconvenient, but he did not wish to make it a subject of complaint. The governor expressed his regret for the mistake and undertook to observe the rules in future.

The usual employments here are mat-making, knitting, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	7	6
Average amount of earnings - - -	0	6	8
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	22	3	11

Meal, coal, and barley are the only supplies contracted for; the others are purchased and the accounts settled quarterly.

The different wards, the clothing, bedding, &c., were all clean and creditable to the governor and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald.

Tain Prison.

TAIN PRISON.

[Inspected July 27, 1854.]

There was only one female prisoner in confinement.

The prison building was in good repair, the cells, bedding, &c., all very clean.

There had been no change in the working of the prison nor anything requiring special notice.

STORNAWAY PRISON.

[Inspected August 9, 1854.]

The only persons in confinement were two females, one of them a lunatic, committed as a temporary safeguard for her.

The lower back cells are very damp, and as the heating apparatus is found not to work, they must be very cold and unwholesome in winter.

As there appears to be no chance of the present heating apparatus being ever made to answer, and the numbers usually in confinement very few, seldom exceeding four at a time, I would recommend that two common stoves be provided and placed in two separate cells, one for males and one for females, and if there should happen to be a greater number of either sex they could be made to use the warm cells by turns.

The surgeon, I observe, visits the prison twice a week. With the numbers always so few, and the prison sometimes empty, I should conceive one visit often enough, unless when attending to cases of sickness.

The chaplain visits about once a fortnight, converses and prays with the prisoners. There is seldom the number requiring the performance of a regular service.

There had been only one punishment in two years.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts rendered quarterly.

The keeper reported that, owing to an alteration in the postal arrangements and the uncertainty of his quarterly accounts (which he is required to make up to the 12th of the month following quarter-day) arriving in time for the meeting of the County Board, he cannot now receive the amount due on one quarter until after the next is due, and that, unless the system is altered, he will be obliged to support not only his family but the prisoners, on credit for a whole quarter beyond the one due; and that credit is sometimes grudged by the shopkeepers, and may fail to be obtained.

He is placed in the further difficult position of being required to send the accounts receipted to the Board before he can obtain the money to pay them.

The clothing was also very insufficient, and not of the quality adapted to the climate; but as I reported all these things to the General Board shortly after my visit to Stornaway, I am in hopes that the complaint ere this will have been remedied,

Scotland. Stornaway Prison.

for the only difficulty in this county seems to be that of getting together a quorum of the County Board, to vote the necessary supplies; the present chairman of the County Prison Board being most anxious that every requirement should be provided.

The cells and bedding were clean and creditable to the keeper, Mr. Brown.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

SELKIRK PRISON.

Selkirk Prison.

[Inspected April 18, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

	1 male criminal.
	2 female ditto.
	1 male civil prisoner.
Total -	4

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year having been under five, the usual financial statements are not quoted in the returns of the General Board.

The prison building was in good repair, but remained the same unsatisfactory place of confinement, as I have so often reported, and the improvements anticipated in my last report have not been realised. The only tub for the bathing and washing of the prisoners is still outside the prison.

The general health had been good, and the duties of the chaplain and the surgeon regularly attended to; as have also been those of the teacher.

The cleanliness and good order of every part of the prison was very creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

STIRLING PRISON.

[Inspected July 8, 1854.]

Stirling Prison.

Present in confinement:—

	58 male criminals.
	34 female ditto.
	1 male civil prisoner.
Total -	93

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement has been 105, being 4 less than the year preceding.

Scotland.
Stirling Prison.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but without any alterations, and open to all the objections I have so often reported. It is one of the few large class prisons existing in the present day in Scotland which may be regarded as a seminary for the contamination of criminals rather than their reformation, caused by its want of suitable accommodation for the usual number confined in it, and the want of constant supervision in the class rooms; although no prison in Scotland is under better management, or the duties of the several officers more faithfully and zealously discharged.

Beyond these painful observations there was nothing that seemed to call for special notice.

The general health and the general conduct had been good, and the punishments recorded, though rather numerous, had in their character not been severe.

The usual employments in the prison are teasing oakum, wool, and hair, weaving, winding, net making, &c.

The provisions are supplied by contract, the clothing purchased, and the accounts are settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - - -	5	4	8^6
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	3	0
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	11	12	3^2

Every department was in the best possible order, reflecting credit on Mr. Campbell, the governor, and Miss Logan, the matron. The latter, I regret much to hear, has since died, for though she had not been very long in office, she was a very zealous and valuable officer.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

DORNOCH PRISON.

[Inspected July 27, 1854.]

Dornoch Prison.

Present in confinement :—

2 male criminals.

They made no complaints.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the grounds neatly kept.

There had been no change of any kind in the management, nor anything requiring special observation, except that the keeper reported one of the prisoners, a male convict, to be very troublesome, and was anxious to get him removed.

The average daily number having been under five, the usual financial statements are not included in the returns of the General Board.

Scotland.
Dornoch Prison.

The general appearance of everything was very clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron.

WIGTONSHIRE.

Wigton Prison.

WIGTON PRISON.

[Inspected September 3, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

4 male criminals.
2 female ditto.

Total - 6

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year had been eight.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the grounds well kept.

The general health had been good, and Mr. J. Master had been appointed surgeon since my last visit.

The chaplain's duties had been regularly attended to.

The library books did not appear to be in good order, or regularly kept.

The general conduct had been good.

Two male prisoners had been made to sleep longer on the guard beds than was authorized by the rules, which had been misinterpreted by the governor ; but he undertook to observe them in future.

The governor's daughter, who had hitherto been a very useful and necessary assistant in this prison, had left, and her absence was observable in the general arrangements of the prison.

The provisions are purchased and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	7	0	3
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	19	2
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	19	13	10

Stranraer Prison.

STRANRAER PRISON.

[Inspected September 2, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

1 male criminal.
2 female ditto.

Total - - 3

They made no complaints.

Scotland.

Stranraer Prison.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was eight, being two less than the year preceding.

The prison building was in good repair.

The general health as well as the general conduct had been good, and the duties of the several officers appear to have been zealously attended to.

The provisions were purchased by the keeper, and the accounts paid quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - - -	5	3	6
Average amount of earnings - - - - - -	3	4	9
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	28	15	1

Every department of the prison was clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle.

COUNTY OF ZETLAND.

FORT CHARLOTTE PRISON, LERWICK.

Fort Charlotte Prison, Lerwick.

[Inspected July 31, 1854.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison building was in tolerable repair, but the cell windows do not appear to me to be quite secure, the iron bars being too far apart and not sufficiently strong for their length to resist being forced still wider; and I therefore recommend the three windows of the three northern cells to have an addition of two cross bars to each window, in the manner I pointed out to the keeper.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon visits twice a week. The numbers in confinement generally are so few, and the prison sometimes empty for a month together, that I should think one weekly visit enough, unless there was a case of sickness in the prison. The only book kept up by the surgeon is his register of visits.

The chaplain visits the prisoners in their cells once a week or once a fortnight, and has a regular service on Sundays when there are five prisoners in confinement.

There is no regular system for instruction; the keeper says he hears young persons read occasionally. The library books are mostly scribbled on and damaged.

The general conduct had been good.

The only employment for the males is crank labour and picking oakum; the females are employed in sewing and knitting. At the time of my visit the only crank machine belonging to the prison was at Aberdeen for repair.

The provisions and clothing are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts are settled monthly.

Scotland.
Selkirk Prison.

The heating apparatus cannot raise the temperature in the cells above 48 degrees in winter. I recommended that additional clothing should be allowed the prisoners in cold weather.

The different wards, clothing, bedding, &c., were clean and creditable to the keeper, Fleming Laurenson, who expressed his anxiety to be allowed to visit a prison on the main land, as he had never seen one, and thought he might pick up some useful information.

If circumstances permitted it might be desirable that he were allowed to go as far as Inverness, where he would see a good and a well managed prison.

PRISONS OF ENGLAND

ANNEXED TO

THE DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND,

INCLUDING THOSE IN THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, WESTMORELAND.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CARLISLE PRISON.

[Inspected May 2, and September 9, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

79 male criminals.
26 female ditto.
5 male civil prisoners.

Total - 110 and 2 children.

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 105, being 15 more than the year preceding. The total number during the year was 651, being an increase of 100 over the previous year.

The prison buildings were in good repair and had undergone no change.

One female died of consumption, but the general health had been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to.

The chaplain's and the educational department, both in the male and female sides of the prison, seem to be zealously and efficiently carried out.

The governor reports the general conduct to have been good, but the punishments, though fewer in proportion to the numbers committed than in 1853, are still very numerous, viz., 334 punishments out of 651 committals, which presents a most unfavourable contrast to the neighbouring county prison of Durham, in which we find that out of 1860 committals, there were but 165 punishments.

England.

Carlisle Prison.

The following were the punishments in Carlisle Prison in 1854:—

	Males.	Females.	
Irons - - -	1	–	
Stoppages of food - -	203	61	
Dark cells - - -	34	25	
Other punishments - -	8	2	
	246	88	Total 334

The difference between the Durham returns and the foregoing, lies not in the management of this prison, but in its faulty constructural arrangements. There are no cells for separate confinement; the disposition and employments of the prisoners by day cannot be so arranged as to have the prisoners under constant and vigilant superintendance, and an appearance of discipline, under such disadvantages, can only be maintained by repeated punishments.

Where the discipline of a criminal establishment, however, is obliged to be maintained by frequent punishments, a desire for reformation will seldom be found to exist among its inmates, nor any good going on. Punishment keeps the mind of a prisoner at perpetual war, and makes him feel an aggrieved instead of a guilty person.

I therefore respectfully suggest to the magistrates of the county of Cumberland, the expediency of contemplating some change to convert at all events some portion of the prison of Carlisle into cells for separate confinement; the throwing down of two of the present wings would furnish materials to make one equal to the requirements of the county; and a visit to Morpeth and Durham would show what had recently been done in those prisons, and the immense advantages that have resulted from the change.

The committals of juvenile offenders to this prison had increased 50 per cent. in 1853, and the governor reports that during the past year it has still been on the increase.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Stone breaking - - -	20	–
Cranks - - - -	3	3
Oakum picking - - -	32	–
Tailoring - - - -	2	–
Cleaning and washing - -	8	8
Cooking - - - -	2	–
Labouring - - -	8	–
Sewing and knitting - - -	–	11
Other employments - -	4	4

The different supplies are by contract.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	13	3
Average amount of earnings - - -	1	4	5
Average annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, but not deducting earnings - - -	21	3	3½

The cleanliness of the prison, the clothing, bedding, &c., as usual, was highly creditable to the management of Mr. Redin, the governor. Mrs. Louisa Christopherson had been appointed matron.

CARLISLE POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected May 2, 1854.]

I found these cells in the usual excellent order, and well ventilated.

PENRITH LOCK-UP.

[Visited December 3, 1854.]

On visiting this lock-up, I found it had been discontinued as a prison, and was now used entirely for police purposes.

The keeper (the superintendant of police) informed me that he is allowed 3½*d.* per day for the dieting of each prisoner.

DURHAM COUNTY.

DURHAM PRISON.

[Inspected September 12, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

207 male criminals.
57 female ditto.
14 male civil prisoners.

Total - 278

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 248, being 22 less than the year preceding. Total number in confinement during the year, 1,860, being a decrease of 61 on the previous year.

England.

Durham. Prison.

The prison buildings were in good repair; the cook-house had been altered and much improved, and a new store-room and office built.

There had been no change in the discipline or management.

The chaplain, the Rev. G. Hans Hamilton, had removed to Berwick-on-Tweed, and the matron, Miss Thomson, to an appointment in Cambridgeshire.

The former has been succeeded by the Rev. Allan Greenwell, and the latter by Mrs. M. Mathewson.

There had been four deaths during the year; but the general health had nevertheless been good. The surgeon's duties continue to be efficiently performed by Dr. Shaw.

The chaplain's and the educational departments of the prison seem also to be most satisfactorilly conducted.

The general conduct was reported to have been good, and the following were the punishments inflicted for prison offences in the course of the year.

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	3	–
Irons	1	–
Stoppages of food	50	–
Solitary confinement	57	12
Dark cells	40	1
Other punishments	1	–
	152	13 (Total 165)

The number of punishments in this prison, as compared with the numbers committed, it will be observed, contrasts most favourably with other prisons in which the means for separate confinement are wanting.

The number of juvenile offenders committed during the year, had been 111 males and 18 females, which is an increase on the year preceding.

In my last report I stated that the juvenile class were generally employed at field labour during a portion of the day in a field adjoining the prison, outside the boundary wall; but two prisoners having effected their escape whilst similarly employed, the one from a Scotch, and the other from an English prison in the district, a doubt was raised whether a prisoner taken beyond the boundary wall of the prison for employment under the charge of a prison officer without a warrant, could legally be held to be in custody, and having submitted the question to Viscount Palmerston, I was informed in reply, by Mr. Waddington, that they could not be held to be in custody if taken beyond the boundary wall without a legal warrant;

a decision which I communicated to the clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, for the information of the visiting justices.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	5	–
Mat-making	16	–
Tailoring	3	–
Shoemaking	6	–
Opening and teasing coir and rope	119	24
Cleaning	7	2
Sewing and knitting	–	22
Juveniles in the field	9	–
Making rope	8	–
Joiners	3	–
Cooking and washing	7	3

The provisions are supplied by contract, except oatmeal, which is purchased by the governor ; the clothing of every description is manufactured and made up in the prison.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	6	4	6¼
Average amount of earnings	4	13	5¼
Average annual cost per head, including all expenses but not including earnings	18	3	2½

Every department of the prison was in the highest degree creditable to the management of Mr. Green, the governor, and Mrs. Mathewson, the matron, and they reported favourably of their subordinate officers.

GATESHEAD LOCK-UP.

[Visited May 2, 1854.]

There was only one male prisoner in custody. The cells were all clean and well ventilated.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

MORPETH PRISON.

[Inspected May 1, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

63 male criminals.
18 female ditto.
7 male civil prisoners.

Total - 88

England.

Morpeth Prison.

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

I visited the prison again on the 28th of June following, for the purpose of inspecting 24 cells in the House of Correction, which had been prepared for separate confinement, and finding them fitted agreeably to the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56, I certified accordingly.

The prison buildings were in good repair, excepting that the stone steps in some of the stairs were worn to an extent that required their being replaced.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 90, being 14 more than the year preceding. The total number committed during the year was 585, being an increase of 39 on the previous year.

There were no deaths. The general health had been very good; and the surgeon's duties regularly performed.

The surgeon of this prison does not give medical assistance to the officers of the prison in their illness. I respectfully recommend this to the consideration of the visiting justices.

The chaplain's duties continue to be carried out by the Rev. Thomas Finch.

The prison library is well supplied, and the educational duties attended to.

The general conduct was reported to have been good. The following were the punishments that had been inflicted for prison offences during the year.

	Males.	Females.	
Stoppages of food - - - -	49	23	
Solitary confinement - - -	56	14	
Dark cells - - - - -	40	8	
Total - -			190

There is very little juvenile crime in this county, 28 only had been committed during the year.

A male prisoner had made his escape while employed in the gaol garden, beyond the boundary walls. The officer in charge unfortunately broke his leg in the pursuit, otherwise the escape would have been prevented; but, as I have shown in my report on the prison of Durham, the prisoner who made his escape was, according to the decision of the Secretary of State, legally at liberty, in consequence of having been taken beyond the boundary wall of the prison without a warrant from some competent authority, and I transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Northumberland a copy of Mr. Waddington's letter to that effect, for the information of the visiting justices.

The following were the employments on the day of my first inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Tread-wheel	18	–
Mat-making	8	–
Weaving	2	–
Tailoring	2	–
Shoemaking	2	–
Picking oakum	15	10
Cooking and washing	6	4
Sewing	–	3
Carpenter ; 1 blacksmith	2	–
Debtors, not working	7	–

The provisions are supplied by contract ; the clothing and other articles are made up in the prison by the prisoners.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	6	19	1
Average amount of earnings	4	3	4½
Average annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, and alterations, and not deducting earnings	15	17	9½

I have great pleasure in complimenting Mr. Clough, as usual, on the excellent state of discipline and management which continues to be carried out in this prison.

ALNWICK COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected June 28, 1854.]

There were no prisoners under committal at the time of my visit, but a number of persons were locked up in a large cell, who had just been brought in from the out police stations for examination by the magistrates ; and, as they were all to be removed again as soon as their cases were disposed of, I took no note of them.

The total number in confinement during the year had been 29.

The prison building was in good repair, and since my last visit two cells had been erected in the prison grounds as a lock-up for prisoners prior to their being taken before a magistrate.

There had been no change in the discipline or management. The general health had been good, and there had been no punishments for prison offences.

The provisions are purchased and the clothing supplied from Morpeth goal.

England.

Alnwick County Prison.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	18	5½
Average amount of earnings - - -	3	7	6

Everything was clean and creditable to the keeper, Mr. Nichol.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected June 28, and November 25, 1854.]

Berwick-upon-Tweed Town Gaol and House of Correction.

Present in confinement on my first visit:—
9 male criminals.
2 female ditto.

Total - 11

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 7½, being 2½ less than the year preceding. The total number 64, is also 8 less.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no change.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The Rev. J. Hans Hamilton has been appointed chaplain to the prison, and though he has but small scope now, as compared with Durham, for the exercise of his peculiar talents for a prison chaplaincy, he seems to have entered on the duties with his usual zeal.

The general conduct appears to have been good; the only punishments during the year were two stoppages of food, and two males locked up in dark cells.

Only six juvenile offenders had been committed during the year.

While in Edinburgh in November, I received a communication dated 22d of that month, from the clerk to the guardians of the Berwick-upon-Tweed Union, stating that a female named "Elizabeth White was now in the workhouse with her illegi-"timate child, and it appearing that the child must have been "begotten while the pauper was a prisoner in the Berwick "gaol,"

"Ordered, that the clerk represent this circumstance to Sir John Kincaid, Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons, and to the visiting justices of the gaol."

On receiving that communication I proceeded at once to Berwick to investigate the case.

On examining the prison books, I found that the only male turnkey had, on the 13th October 1853, been detected by the

England.

Berwick-upon-Tweed Town Gaol and House of Correction.

governor, in conversation, through the iron gate of the female prison, with a female prisoner, named Elizabeth White, under circumstances which left no doubt that an improper intimacy existed between them. The turnkey was at once suspended, and never permitted to enter the prison after that day (the 13th October); and on the first meeting of the visiting justices, on the 17th of the same month, he was dismissed from his situation.

The prisoner, Elizabeth White, was discharged from prison on the 10th November following (1853), and did not again return to it, and on the 9th of August last (1854), she gave birth to the child referred to, in the union workhouse.

It is thus shown that the male turnkey had been excluded from the prison nearly 10 months, and the female, Elizabeth White, 9 months prior to the birth of the child; and I saw no grounds whatever for believing that the child could have been begotten in prison.

I had seen and examined Elizabeth White in the workhouse before I went to the prison. Her statement went to show that she had frequently visited the turnkey in his room; which, if she had done while she was a prisoner, would have seriously implicated both the governor and matron; but my inquiry satisfied me that if she ever did visit his room, it must have been while she was not a prisoner, the faulty constructural arrangements of the prison having put it in his power to introduce a person to his room from the outside of the prison; and as he was a person holding a responsible situation, it had not been considered necessary by the governor to take any precautions to prevent it, but which I recommend should now be done. I recommend also that additional security be given to the entrance door of the Governor's house, for it is very slight and is approachable through the windows in the outer passage.

The provisions and clothing are purchased.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	7	9	9¾
Average amount of earnings - - -	1	15	6
Annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, but not deducting earnings	37	10	11

In my last report I mentioned the death of the matron, who has since been succeeded by Elizabeth Hair. The general appearance of every department of the prison was creditable both to the governor and the matron.

England.

Tynemouth House of Correction.

TYNEMOUTH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected September 11, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

6 male criminals.
2 female ditto.

Total - 8

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year, was 9, being one less than the year preceding. The total number 438, being 57 more than in the previous year.

The prison building was in good repair, and there had been no change in the discipline or management.

The general health had been good; the surgeon, Dr. Stevens, visits twice a-week generally, but I observed that the columns of his sick register are not all regularly filled up.

There is no clerical visitor, though the number in confinement sometimes amount to 25.

There had been an increase of five in the number of juvenile commitments.

The general conduct appears to have been very good, and the punishment few.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts settled quarterly. The clothing is supplied from Morpeth.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	7	2	9¼
Average amount of earnings - - -	3	1	8¼
Annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, but not deducting earnings	32	8	10¼

Everything appeared creditable to the management of Mr. and Mrs. Wood, the keeper and the matron.

Moot-Hall County Gaol, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MOOT-HALL COUNTY GAOL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

[Inspected May 2, 1854.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The total number confined during the year, was 55 males and 8 females.

The keeper continues to be allowed 4*d.* per day for each prisoner, for which he gives them three meals.

Everything was clean and creditable to Mr. Howarth, the keeper.

HEXHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected September 10, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

2 male criminals.	
1 female ditto.	
Total -	3

They made no complaints.

The total number in confinement during the year was 39, being 17 more than the year preceding.

The prison building were in good repair; part of the walls had been heightened since last inspection, and the low passage newly flagged.

The general health had been good; the surgeon does not visit regularly, but at all times when required.

There is no clerical visitor.

The general conduct had been good, and the punishments few.

The provisions are purchased and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - - -	6	16	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Average annual cost per head, per annum, including all expenses, except buildings, repairs, and alterations, but not deducting earnings - - - - - -	26	19	$10\frac{3}{4}$

The present keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, came into office in May last, and seem well qualified for their duties.

There are two police cells annexed to this prison, and under the same keeper, but having a separate entrance.

MOOT-HALL, HEXHAM.

[Visited September 10, 1854.]

This is a franchise prison for debtors; it is the property of Wentworth Blacket Beaumont, Esq., M.P., lord of the manor.

As far as I could learn, no person had been confined in it within the recollection of any of the present inhabitants of Hexham.

I inquired of the present keeper, Mr. John Baty, what course he would pursue to supply the wants of a prisoner in the event of a debtor being committed to his custody who had no resources of his own, or through his friends; to which he replied, that he had received no instructions whatever on such a subject, but that, in the event of such a debtor being committed to his custody, he would take

England.
Moot-Hall, Hexham.

care to provide him with what was necessary, and he conceived that the parish to which such a debtor might belong, would reimburse him for the outlay.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Prison.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected June 27 and September 12, 1854.]

Present in confinement on the latter day :—

122	male criminals.
62	female ditto.
10	male civil prisoners.
1	female ditto.
Total 195	

The only complaint entitled to notice was that of a prisoner named William Brown, who complained of being kept in separate confinement in a cell and of being allowed only half-an-hour's exercise daily. It appeared that he was committed on the 21st Feb., sentenced to two years' imprisonment ; that he had been one month associated, but ever since the 29th of March had been kept separate. Previous to his being put in separation, he had been punished for making away with oakum. The Governor restored him to association a week after my visit.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 154, being 26 more than the year preceding. The total number committed was 1,309, which is 407 more than during the previous year.

The prison buildings were in good repair. The only alterations had been the erection of a dark cell in the female prison 8 feet 5 inches in length, 6 feet broad, and 9½ feet high ; the ventilation of the cell seemed satisfactory, for with the weather sultry and the cell occupied by a female during the night, I found the thermometer at 64½.

The general health had been good, and only one death, that of a male debtor.

The surgeon's duties continue to be zealously discharged by Mr. Greenhow, as also those of the chaplain, the Rev. N. G. Pilkington.

I mentioned in my last report that the educational duties had been suspended for a time, in consequence of the school-room having been appropriated by cholera patients, and Mr. Pilkington on this occasion complained, with good reason, of having for several months been deprived the use of that room which, on account of the crowded state of the prison, was now obliged to be occupied as a felons' ward for females, and the only place he could obtain for the purpose of instructing the

prisoners at the time of my visit was one of the debtors' day rooms, which was dark and inconvenient.

Moreover he was not able to obtain the service of the schoolmaster for more than three hours a day, he being obliged to give the remainder of his time to the tailoring department of the prison. The consequence was that the instruction of several classes of prisoners is necessarily totally neglected.

The following were the punishments during the year for prison offences :—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	1	—
Irons	1	—
Stoppages of food	31	25
Solitary confinement	—	3
Dark cells	138	14
Other punishments	111	206
Total	282	248—530

The foregoing must be regarded as a large number of punishments in comparison with those at Durham, and strongly indicates one of the evils of association in a prison in which no strict discipline can be maintained.

It is be observed too, that the numbers shown under the head of "other punishments," represent shower baths, which, though never given without the approval of the surgeon, is not recognized in the rules as a punishment for prison offences.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Breaking stones	26	—
Teasing oakum	51	46
Clogmaking	3	—
Tailoring	4	—
Washing and cleaning	14	5
Sewing and knitting	—	16
&c. &c. &c.	—	—

The provisions are supplied by contract, the clothing materials purchased and made up in prison.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	8	4	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Average amount of earnings	2	9	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Average annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, but not deducting earnings	25	14	11

There has not been any decided reduction in the number of juvenile commitments, although the town has now the

England.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Prison.

advantage of a juvenile reformatory establishment under excellent management.

In fact it appears to me that there can be no hope of a permanent reduction in numbers, or any good effected in any class of prisoners who ever find their way into this prison, until the local authorities can be convinced that it would be the interest of the community to make a total change by providing suitable accommodation, and that too of a class that would enable their officers to carry out the true objects of imprisonment.

The prison under its present arrangements is not fit to contain a hundred prisoners as they ought to be kept, and if they were kept, as they ought to be, under a rigid penal and reformatory system, I am satisfied that they would soon be reduced to that number, instead of which I find their numbers ranging as high as 234, and as the annual cost per head is shown to be 25*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, I would respectfully submit, for the consideration of the local authorities, whether the expense of keeping a hundred extra prisoners at that rate for a single year would not suffice to complete the alterations necessary to make it an efficient prison.

The governor, Mr. Thompson, labours with his usual zeal and ability with the difficulties he has to contend against, and keeps everything in as good order as circumstances will permit, and he is ably assisted by Mrs. Roney, the matron.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

APPLEBY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected December 3, 1854.]

Present in confinement:—

12 male criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 13

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year was 18, which is five more than the year preceding. The total number committed has been 83, which is an increase of 23.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the only change in the management had been the discontinuance of malt-grinding.

There had been one death, but the general health had been good. Dr. Armstrong had been appointed surgeon.

The Rev. John Wharton continues to perform the chaplain's duties, but no arrangement had yet been made for the instruction of the prisoners.

The library is well supplied, and the books are now well taken care of.

The following were the punishments for prison offences :—

	Males.	Females.
Stoppages of food - - -	7	2
Solitary confinement - -	19	5
Dark cells - - - - -	9	–
Total -	35	7

No prison can be better managed than this ; but the number of punishments shows the disadvantage of enforcing discipline in a prison where there are no means for separate confinement; for while we see here, that 83 prisoners have subjected themselves to 42 punishments, in the prison of Durham, out of 1,860 prisoners, only 165 have been subjected to punishments.

As punishment is only one of the lesser evils attendant on the association of prisoners in a prison of this class, in which they can be under no constant supervision, I must again respectfully urge on the notice of the visiting justices how very desirable it is that a few cells should be fitted up for separate confinement, for which there is both abundance of room and material.

The provisions are supplied by contract; the clothing purchased and made up in prison, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head -	6	6	9¾
Average amount of earnings - -	5	12	0½
Average annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, but not deducting earnings - - - - - -	24	2	11

There were no female prisoners at the time of my visit, and there had been only three juvenile offenders committed during the year.

Great credit is due to Mr. Hulme, the governor, for the state in which I found the prison, for, with all its disadvantages, I have never seen an associated body of prisoners in a better state of discipline.

KENDAL HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected December 4, 1854.]

Present in confinement :—

14 male criminals.
1 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 16

England.

Kendal House of Correction.

One male prisoner complained that the soup was skimmed and the fat taken off before it was served out to the prisoners, which he thought was unjust, as it was the only nutritious portion of the soup; and another prisoner maintained that he had seen it done; but the information I received from the prisoner employed in the kitchen, as well as the paid servant employed there, satisfied me that there was no truth in the complaint.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 23, being two less than the year preceding; the total number committed, 230, is 46 less.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no change.

The same surgeon and chaplain continue to discharge their duties with zeal and ability.

The general health had been good, and no deaths.

There had been a slight increase in the number of juvenile commitments, the number this year being 28.

The following were the punishments for prison offences:—

	Males.		Females.	
Stoppages of food - - -	8		4	
Dark cells - - - -	23		2	
Total -	31	+	6	= 37

I may remark that the punishments here have been comparatively much less numerous than in the sister prison at Appleby, arising, as it appeared to me, from the discipline in this prison not being so strictly enforced as at Appleby; and I must repeat here, as I have done before, my opinion that a very moderate outlay in constructing a few efficient cells for separate confinement, would render both prisons very efficient for the usual numbers committed to them.

I observed in the punishment book that a boy named Richard Hayes, aged 15 years, had been locked up 16 hours for telling a falsehood to the constable who brought him, and repeating it to the governor on his arrival in prison, namely, by asserting that he had been in the prison before, although he had not. I pointed out to the governor that this did not constitute a prison offence, the untruth was told before he was strictly speaking an inmate of the prison, and besides, it is not punishable under rule 72.

The provisions and the material for clothing are supplied by contract, and the clothing made up by the prisoners.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head, per annum	7	0	10
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	2	0
Average annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, but not deducting earnings - - - - - -	23	4	4

The governor reports that he considers the cause of the decrease in numbers to be the committal of nearly all the vagrants for seven days only, which subjects them to a diet of bread and water only, a regimen they do not like, but which has in no case proved injurious to their health.

The cleanliness of the different wards, clothing, bedding, &c., was very creditable to the management of Mr. and Mrs. Faucett, the keeper and matron.

LONDON:
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1854;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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INSPECTORS-GENERAL for { NORTH DISTRICT, . JAMES GALWEY.
SOUTH DISTRICT, . J. CORRY CONNELLAN.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
March, 1855.

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1854.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

James Galwey,
J. Corry Connellan, } *Inspectors-General of Prisons.*

To the Right Honourable
Edward Horsman, M.P.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland,
&c., &c.

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Thirty-third Report.

THROUGHOUT the five Annual Reports in which we have been associated, we have not failed to measure the rise and fall of Prison population, from the year 1846, in which the famine and its consequences first began to affect injuriously our social system, up to 1850, the point of culmination, since which period a normal decline has been happily observable down to the present date, as evidenced by the subjoined tables :—

No. 1.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in GAOLS.

On 1st January,	1850,	. . .	10,967
Do.	do. 1851,	. . .	10,084
Do.	do. 1852,	. . .	8,803
Do.	do. 1853,	. . .	7,604
Do.	do. 1854,	. . .	5,755
Do.	do. 1855,	. . .	5,080

No. 2.—GAOLS.

Years.	Total confined in gaols.	Daily average.
1846,	43,311	5,470
1847,	75,685	8,900½
1848,	97,959	10,968
1849,	112,478	12,648
1850,	115,871	11,496
1851,	113,554	10,746
1852,	92,638	8,579½
1853,	83,805	6,841½
1854,	73,733	5,704·1

No. 3.—RETURN of the NUMBERS in GAOLS on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
January,	10,967	10,084	8,803	7,604	5,755
February,	11,904	11,032	9,187	8,154	6,186
March,	13,102	11,444	9,971	8,141	6,423
April,	11,423	10,689	8,944	7,510	5,978
May,	12,273	11,066	8,890	7,681	5,886
June,	13,267	12,217	9,527	7,924	5,977
July,	12,659	12,233	8,854	7,084	5,816
August,	11,746	10,669	7,621	6,243	5,686
September,	12,012	9,405	7,589	6,039	5,487
October,	10,166	8,435	7,403	5,823	5,230
November,	9,508	8,247	7,104	5,471	4,930
December,	10,163	8,461	7,592	5,781	5,100

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, and the Number of Deaths in the Years 1853 and 1854.

County and Town Gaols.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.		Daily Average No. Confined.		Highest No. at any one time.		Deaths.		Number for which Accommodation is provided.						
									No. of Single Cells.		Other Cells.		Rooms with Beds.		Total No. of Beds.
	1853.	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.	1854.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	3,280	3,130	301	288	386	372	5	–	317	99	–	–	41	1	458
Armagh,	949	1,007	111	90	131	113	–	3	66	–	9	9	11	3	150
Carlow,	846	673	88	62	116	92	1	1	47	25	3	–	16	1	97
Cavan,	733	716	101	79	111	219	4	–	70	18	4	2	6	1	112
Clare,	1,253	874	177	161	217	219	7	3	83	33	6	–	9	–	157
Cork County,	2,598	2,510	560	418	813	506	30	–	102	13	73	57	8	3	286
„ City,	2,282	2,240	222	206	308	311	5	2	54	54	–	8	11	3	238
Donegal,	754	597	109⅝	87·2	151	135	3	1	75	10	11	–	21	3	153
Down,	969	856	170	168	208	202	5	6	118	59	2	–	46	6	243
Dublin County,	3,001	3,013	212⅓	218	264	302	9	–	64	28	1	–	7	1	199
Grangegorman Penit.	12,078	10,488	472	469	581	611	3	13	–	267	–	11	–	6	333
Richmond Bridewell,	8,737	7,287	489	461	613	555	11	5	11	–	257	–	6	–	688
Fermanagh,	535	439	94	63	137	89	5	1	82	20	1	–	2	2	115
Galway County,	1,024	542	151	107	221	148	8	3	67	14	2	6	5	6	122
„ Town,	1,379	758	92⅓	44	212	69	3	1	32	3	–	2	9	5	68
Kerry,	1,969	1,386	201	145·5	323	181	4	1	53	11	14	4	12	5	227
Kildare, Naas,	552	487	74⅓	61	105	78	1	–	47	15	–	–	8	4	80
„ Athy,	363	399	55⅔	50·8	74	70	–	1	20	12	–	–	1	1	68
Kilkenny County,	802	625	124	95	150	134	–	2	151	88	8	4	4	1	217
„ City,	11,246	12,262	30⅔	33	59	56	1	–	7	–	–	1	7	3	51
King's County,	700	509	123	86	164	109	1	2	80	32	–	8	10	2	144
Leitrim,	616	527	60	63	106	91	2	–	60	21	–	2	9	3	135
Limerick County,	1,596	1,022	248	178	364	233	2	2	125	54	–	–	–	–	179
„ City,	5,237	5,051	213	173	315	220	6	3	50	20	–	–	26	6	158
Londonderry,	868	844	109⅞	89·1	152	120	4	1	146	13	10	2	5	12	212
Longford,	894	675	76⅔	56·8	103	90	–	3	67	–	2	–	11	6	104
Louth,	952	725	87⅕	57·9	114	83	1	–	91	26	2	2	–	–	97
„ Drogheda,	797	528	34	28·9	51	43	2	–	18	–	–	–	4	2	28
Mayo,	1,570	1,207	168½	124·1	210	168	2	2	98	30	14	4	4	2	200
Meath,	572	582	97⅜	78	129	101	1	1	60	20	12	4	12	1	138
Monaghan,	541	603	107	93	134	116	4	–	50	18	4	3	7	4	117
Queen's County,	932	889	106	92	164	134	4	1	67	50	4	4	10	4	174
Roscommon,	512	349	79½	78	112	104	1	–	58	2	3	–	9	3	92
Sligo,	476	428	73,⅚	78·6	92	105	2	1	74	17	5	1	12	10	147
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1,507	1,198	196½	151·9	303	198	5	3	160	32	4	4	23	5	255
„ Clonmel,	4,672	3,218	465⅔	333	685	462	–	5	185	40	11	–	12	4	414
Tyrone,	815	820	122½	106	167	147	4	–	56	–	4	–	4	6	97
Waterford County,	630	486	151⅔	117·3	215	145	1	2	67	16	2	–	12	2	149
„ City,	1,682	1,493	88	86	134	144	1	–	26	30	–	–	9	1	78
Westmeath,	893	783	126	94·5	159	127	2	3	80	–	14	–	10	15	147
Wexford,	1,415	1,128	192	158	264	197	3	1	96	64	4	4	9	4	207
Wicklow,	578	469	80	74·5	103	108	4	1	50	21	6	–	5	2	86
Total,	83,805	73,733	6,841·5	5,704·1	9,466	7,707	157	74	3,230	1,275	492	142	431	149	7,420

No. 5.—Average Daily Number of Prisoners in County Gaols for Seven Years ending 1846, and for the Four Years ending 1850, and for Four Years ending 1854, with the Increase and Decrease per Cent. *Thirty-third Report.*

County Gaols.	Average Daily Number for seven years ending 1846.	Average Daily Number for 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.	Increase per Cent.	Average Daily Number for 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854.	Increase per Cent.
Antrim,	215·91	292·83	35·62	307·5	5 01
Dublin,	125·26	222·62	77·73	235·84	5·94

County Gaols.	Average Daily Number for seven years ending 1846.	Average Daily Number for 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.	Increase per Cent.	Average Daily Number for 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854.	Decrease per Cent.
Sligo,	93·02	224·19	141·01	91·87	59·02
Leitrim,	94·35	183·60	94·59	76·28	58·45
Roscommon,	105·28	249·39	136·88	108·38	56·54
Longford,	100·14	183·72	83·46	80·15	56·37
Fermanagh,	97·42	229·25	135·32	107·75	52·99
Galway,	138·85	452·50	225·89	218·00	51·82
Armagh,	126·00	227·00	80·16	117·00	48·46
Limerick,	130·05	520·48	300·21	278·63	46·47
Monaghan,	98·14	203·50	107·36	111·75	45·08
Mayo,	172·49	394·15	128·51	218·32	44·61
Cavan,	116·52	207·25	77·87	118·88	42·64
Tyrone,	107·18	247·50	130·92	145·38	41·26
Carlow,	79·71	167·68	110·36	103·33	38·37
Queen's County,	110·19	239·50	117·35	148·75	37·89
Westmeath,	116·28	211·75	82·10	133·63	36·89
King's County,	113·76	233·00	104·82	148·25	36·37
Cork,	242·85	1,117·74	360·26	717·00	35·85
Kerry,	123·50	425·31	244·38	273·16	35·77
Londonderry,	90·26	182·78	102·44	122·97	32·72
Meath,	85·48	175·49	105·30	119·47	31·92
Donegal,	81·07	170·67	110·52	117·45	31·18
Kilkenny,	97·36	236·50	142·91	163·50	30·86
Clare,	117·43	425·00	261·92	295·75	30·41
Down,	168·90	255·00	50·98	177·75	30·29
Wicklow,	75·78	140·50	85·40	99·75	29·00
Kildare,	83·05	179·91	116·63	135·45	24·15
Louth,	65·80	113·47	72·45	90·18	20·53
Tipperary,	310·80	949·06	205·36	779·65	17·85
Waterford,	80·14	242·25	202·28	207·38	14·35
Wexford,	96·57	227·37	135·44	225·00	1·04

The column containing the daily average for the four last years, shows that in many of the Gaols the number has fallen below that recorded for the seven years ending in 1846, the intermediate years being bracketed apart as exceptional, but the aggregate of prisoners confined in the past year still exhibits a very large excess over a similar total in 1846, being as 73,733 to 47,311; the latter sum, it is to be further remarked, as we have taken occasion to point out in previous reports, representing a census which embraced nearly two millions

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more than that taken in 1851. There is, however, a considerable improvement in the character of crime, inasmuch as a reduction in the graver breaches of the law is traceable from year to year, the preponderance being produced by those minor delinquencies, which sprung up and took root during the season of adversity. Of this reduction, no more conclusive proof can be adduced than a comparison of the Daily average of 1846 and of last year, namely, 5,470 and 5,704·1, which differ very slightly in amount, although the totals stand at 47,311 and 73,733 respectively; this apparent anomaly being caused by the shorter terms of imprisonment, which are unmistakable indications of a lower grade of offences, a result corroborated by the "Criminal Tables," compiled in the office of the Chief Secretary.

No. 6.—PRISONERS committed during the Years 1853 and 1854.

	1853.		1854.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Felony,	5,013	3,222	4,250	2,810
Petty Larceny, &c. (Summary),	7,312	4,539	5,734	4,141
Misdemeanants,	14,097	8,902	11,554	8,016
Under Revenue Laws,	367	154	271	92
Under Poor Law Act,	1,643	475	1,084	286
By Courts-Martial and Deserters,	182	–	236	–
Under Vagrant Act,	7,031	7,653	4,892	6,022
Drunkards,	6,514	5,350	5,823	4,658
Lunatics under the Act for Insanity,	333	232	348	228
Total,	42,492	30,527	34,192	26,253
Average daily number,	4,064	2,387	3,361·5	2,339·4
Highest number at any one time,	6,295	3,382	3,611	3,000
Lowest number at any one time,	2,911	1,841	2,419	1,676
Average daily number in Hospital,	194¾	134½	157·4	130·6

No. 7.—ABSTRACT showing the Distribution into Provinces.

	1853.		1854.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ulster,	5,626	3,135	5,531	2,966
Munster,	15,601	8,091	12,041	7,055
Leinster,	17,694	17,477	*14,270	15,063
Connaught,	3,571	1,824	2,350	1,169
Total,	42,492	30,527	34,192	26,253
Gross Total,	73,019		60,445	

The relative proportion of females in the foregoing table, we regret to state, has advanced to 43·4 per cent.; that of 1853 having been only 41·8; an advance, which

* The large preponderance of numbers in Leinster is produced by the committals to the City of Dublin Prisons:—

Richmond Bridewell, Males,	7,287	17,775
Grangegorman, Females,	10,488	

is the more to be lamented, because in the majority of our Gaols the department assigned to prisoners of this sex rarely contains one-third of the entire accommodation. We have frequently endeavoured to impress upon the local authorities the policy of combating this evil, and we cannot venture to entertain hopes of any amelioration, until fitting provision for carrying out stringent discipline shall be furnished. On the other hand, we are not disposed to be sanguine as to a *continual* decrease of male prisoners from *external causes*, which at this moment present a peculiarly favourable aspect, the regular progress of population having not yet supplied the abnormal deficit caused by famine, disease, and emigration, which latter, although considerably checked during the years 1853 and 1854, was immediately after the fearful visitation inflicted upon this country, pushed almost to the extent of depletion. But if hereafter, as may be expected, in the event of the restoration of peace, a fall in prices should take place, the consequent diminution of employment on the part of the landholders, and the throwing back upon the labour market of those whom the war establishment had withdrawn from it, could not fail to swell largely, as before, the ranks of petty offenders, and to renew and multiply the difficulties of due reception and classification in our prisons.

No. 7.—Offences of Juveniles Classified.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		Total Males.	Total Females	Gross Total, Males and Females 1854.	Gross Total, Males and Females 1853.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Felons Convicted, .	7	5	515	147	522	152	674	774
Misdemeanants do.	3	2	369	166	372	168	540	1,212
Felons committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, .	8	10	436	140	444	150	594	706
Misdemeanants committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, . .	16	2	314	45	330	47	377	397
Summary Convictions	196	39	2,610	630	2,806	669	3,475	3,649
Vagrants, . .	386	309	2,410	969	2,796	1,278	4,074	5,239
Workhouse Offenders	46	–	523	69	569	69	638	1,011
Offenders on leaving the Workhouse, .	15	–	340	59	355	59	414	350
Total, . . .	677	367	7,517	2,225	8,194	2,592		
Gross Total, Males and Females, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,786	13,338

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No. 8.—Recommittals of Juveniles.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		Total Males.	Total Females	Gross Total, Males and Females 1854.	Gross Total, Males and Females 1853.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Twice Imprisoned,	34	28	679	173	713	201	914	978
Three times do. .	19	9	337	94	356	103	359	466
Four times do. .	6	5	165	53	171	58	229	276
Five times do. and upwards, .	20	31	269	109	289	140	429	442
Total, . .	79	73	1,450	429	1,529	502		
Gross Total, Males and Females, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,031	2,162

No. 9.—Extract from the Returns, for the Year 1853, of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Years.	Committed for Trial.				Summarily Convicted.				Discharged by Magistrates.				Total.		Gross Total Males and Females.
	Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15		Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.		Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1849,	–	1	55	13	371	438	1,745	549	92	78	722	163	2,985	1,242	4,227
1850,	–	–	48	10	640	588	2,356	727	157	23	749	199	3,950	1,547	5,497
1851,	–	–	53	11	743	682	2,891	1,133	210	138	724	223	4,621	2,189	6,810
1852,	–	–	35	9	724	955	1,957	1,302	155	102	729	233	3,600	2,601	6,201
1853,	2	2	56	18	479	466	1,865	746	103	67	646	185	3,151	1,484	4,635
1854,	2	–	62	11	393	383	1,885	630	122	100	631	206	3,095	1,330	4,225
Total,	4	3	309	72	3,350	3,512	12,699	5,087	839	508	4,201	1,211	21,402	10,393	31,795

No. 10.—Abstract of the Condition of Juveniles as to their Parentage.

—	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		Total Males and Females.	Total Males and Females.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	1854.	1853.
Without Parents, . .	139	29	2,569	517	3,254	1,909
Abandoned by Parents, .	30	2	400	58	490	461
Absconded from Parents, .	9	6	429	109	553	425
Without Father, . .	66	141	1,398	597	2,202	1,274
Without Mother, . .	53	18	899	267	1,237	793
Step-Children, . . .	10	8	233	45	296	250
Illegitimate, . . .	10	9	57	21	97	113
Gross Total, Males and Females, .	–	–	–	–	8,129	5,125

We recognize in Table 7, with great satisfaction, the considerable decrease for the country at large as compared with the preceding year, being 19·13 per cent.;

but this decline appears not to affect equally the Metropolitan district, to which youthful vagrants would naturally resort.—(Table 9.)

On the other hand, Table No. 8 affords less cause for congratulation; the aggregate of those who return again and again to prison being nearly the same for the two past years, although the difference in the totals upon which they are calculated amounts to 2,552.

The latter result, coupled with the remarkable excess, (Table 10), not only in complete orphanage, but in all the remaining conditions of imperfect parental relation, except illegitimacy, would indeed furnish grounds for grave anxiety, if we did not see in them irrefragable arguments for the intervention of the State, which, we trust, will not long be withheld, in behalf of those who are thus bereft of natural protection, or have become from other causes destitute of necessary care and supervision.

Health, Dietary, and Expenditure.

The improved sanitary condition of our gaols and the sufficiency of the dietary, are satisfactorily proved by the striking diminution of mortality, which appears in the following comparative returns for five years; and when we consider that in the year immediately preceding, namely, 1849, the enfeeblement by famine of those committed, and the generation of disease by overcrowding, had raised the deaths to the *appalling amount of* 1,306, we have abundant reason to be thankful.

Years.	Total confined in Gaol.	Daily Average.	No. of Deaths.
1850	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854	73,733	5,704·1	74, or 1 in 1,000

With regard to the dietary, we felt it our duty to bring under the consideration of the Judges of the Queen's Bench a matter which, in our opinion, involves a question of considerable importance to our juvenile population. In the course of our inspections of gaols throughout the kingdom, it had been represented to us, and we had received several written communications to the same effect from the local authorities, that in consequence of the difference existing between the dietaries of the Prisons and the Workhouses, the youthful of both

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sexes (but almost exclusively the males) are induced to either commit offences within the walls of the latter institutions, or immediately upon leaving them, in order to obtain the higher scale of food which is established in the former. In the Prison dietary there are but *two* classes as to age—namely, those at and below ten years, and those above it; whereas, in the Workhouses there is a subordinate and intermediate classification for those between the ages of nine and fifteen years. The annexed Schedule shows the nature and amount of food issued daily.

Gaol Dietary at and above fifteen years of age.

1st Class, Males.—Breakfast: 8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner: 14 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

2nd Class, Females.—Breakfast: 7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner: 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Workhouse Dietary for Boys and Girls above nine and under 15 *years of age.*

Breakfast.—Five oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Another meal.—Not less than 8 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of new milk. Third Meal.—Four oz. brown bread.

It is to be observed that the Prison allowance for males between the ages of ten and fifteen years, exceeds that of the poorhouse by no less than *three oz.* of meal and *two oz.* of bread daily.

Under these circumstances, therefore, with the view not only of removing the temptation to violate the law, which this discrepancy affords, but of placing prisoners who have been already convicted, or who are at least charged with the commission of offences, upon the same scale of food as that to which the guiltless inmates of the workhouse have been for some time restricted, we respectfully submitted that it would be advisable to cancel the existing class in the Prison Dietary, numbered 3, "Males and Females under Ten Years," and to substitute the words "under Fifteen Years of age," adopting at the same time the workhouse scale for boys and girls between nine and fifteen; for we deem it unnecessary to enter into any further subdivision, inasmuch as prisoners under nine years of age are seldom or never committed to gaol. In order, however, to prevent the

possibility of any injurious consequences resulting from this reduction, we ventured to suggest that a full discretionary power should be vested in the Medical Officers to grant an extra allowance of food in all cases in which a larger amount of nourishment should appear to them to be necessary for the due preservation of health. These suggestions, we are happy to state, appeared to the Court to be well grounded, and accordingly, under its sanction, we have taken the necessary steps for putting the reduced dietary into immediate operation.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0				
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease, 1850 .	25,667	5	1
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease, 1851 .	7,480	12	9
1852 .	86,868	6	5	decrease, 1852 .	8,614	7	9
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease, 1853 .	202	5	10
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase, 1854 .	3,325	18	7

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	88,899
1851	85,080
1852	69,860
1853	58,563
1854	48,356

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849 . .	10,634	4	10				
1850 . .	8,173	13	1	decrease, 1850	2,460	11	9
1851 . .	7,399	16	0	decrease, 1851	773	17	1
1852 . .	6,589	6	6	decrease, 1852	810	9	6
1853 . .	6,109	9	10	decrease, 1853	479	16	7
1854 . .	6,133	7	1	increase, 1854	23	17	2

The expenditure of 1854 exceeds that of 1852 and 1853, but is obviously accounted for by the enormous rise which has taken place in the prices of provisions and of all necessaries, and by the consequent advances in the salaries of the subordinate prison officers, in order to enable them to meet their increased liabilities.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCOMMODATION AND DISCIPLINE.

Antrim.—The chapel, which is used as a school-room, has been artificially heated. The separate system is maintained in its integrity throughout all the criminal classes.

Armagh.—A new wing is progressing to completion, being adapted with the prescribed requirements for extending to the females the "separate system," which is already in operation among the males.

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Carlow.—An extension of the female prison, prepared for carrying out "separation" among prisoners of this sex, has been finished, and duly certified to be fit for occupation.

Clare.—Separation among the males is observed by night in the cells, and by day in the work-rooms, &c., the prisoners being congregated only at meals and in the school.

Cork County.—All criminal prisoners are kept separate in stalls during the hours set apart for meals and labour, and at night as far as the accommodation will admit.

Down.—The separate system has been carried out strictly with thirty male juveniles during periods of confinement ranging from seven days to nine months without any relaxation.

Dublin County.—A building has been erected to contain a capstan-mill.

Dublin City.—Richmond Bridewell.—The old system of heating the prison with gun-barrel pipes, laid along the corridor, has been condemned, and an improved plan adopted for heating the entire east side of the upper prison, including three surgical wards, and nine cells in the hospital yard, as also a class in the lower prison. A section containing thirty-two cells and three corridors was refitted with complete success not only in regard to efficacy, but in simplicity of management, and in economy of fuel. The other portion of the prison, which is now undergoing alteration upon the same principle, extends to eighty cells, three wards containing thirty beds, and nine corridors. A saving of three and a-half hundred of coal per diem will be effected by this improvement. The plan is simple, consisting of a two-inch metal pipe, rising from a small saddle-shaped boiler which passes through the cells, and returns along the corridor to the boiler.

Dublin City—Grangegorman.—Three cells in different yards have been fitted up for the solitary punishment of very refractory prisoners; and have proved very effectual, not only in bringing such prisoners in a short time to a sense of duty, but in deterring others from similar violations of discipline.

Fermanagh.—Eight new single cells, adapted for industrial labour, a laundry, and a workshop, have been constructed, and some improvements in the sewerage

have been effected. The separate system has been applied to the males in a modified degree, their cells not being fitted with the prescribed requirements.

Galway County.—Some approximation to separation is attempted with regard to the worst class of females.

Kerry.—A new van-house has been built outside the gaol, and also a store or lumber-house. Two school-rooms, with fire-places, have been constructed, one for males and the other for females. Two of the sheds in the female department have been fitted up with fire-places, and are intended to be occupied as day-rooms. Two large cells in the same quarter have also been furnished with fire-places, and are allocated to female debtors of a respectable class. A shoemaker's shop has been furnished with a stove, and the smith's forge has been much enlarged. The old van-house has been converted into a straw store. The timber sheds in the insulating passage have been slated and painted, and the Board of Superintendence have sanctioned the subdivision of the large cells in accordance with the recommendation of the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Kildare, Athy.—Some improvements in sewerage have been effected, and a stove has been erected in the laundry.

Naas.—Three washing-houses have been built, and an extensive main-sewer has been constructed. A modification of the separate system has been applied to male juveniles.

Kilkenny County.—The separate system is in operation.

King's County.—Eight cells adapted to the separate system are completed, and fit for occupation; the requisite regulations having been duly approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

Leitrim.—A scutching machine has been erected in the new workshops, in order to give a variety of employment to the prisoners.

Limerick County.—A building containing the tread-wheel has been constructed. A drying-room has been fitted up; stoves have been placed in the school and work-rooms, and the artificial heating of the separate class has been improved. Seventeen male juveniles are kept in strict separation, except during the periods of punitive labour, when they are subjected to vigilant supervision.

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Limerick City.—A portion of the female prison has been converted into a school-room for prisoners of this sex. An improvement has been made in the ventilation, by opening windows at the ends of the passages in the quarters assigned to felons and misdemeanants, and in the lighting at night, by substituting gas for oil lamps. Louvers have been attached, where required, to some of the windows, in order to prevent intercommunication. The separate system is not in force, but thirty-four males are kept daily during the hours of labour in separate stalls. An improved classification has been adopted by the Board, by which an additional yard has been obtained for the females, affording the means of selecting and separating those of a better character from the more depraved; and, also, amongst the males for separating those committed for larceny and felony from those imprisoned for assaults and vagrancy, &c.

Londonderry.—One room in the female department has been divided into two, and artificially heated for separate confinement.

Louth.—The separate system is extended in its integrity to all criminal prisoners.

Queen's County.—Partial "separation" is maintained among the male and female juveniles.

Roscommon.—The female prison has been extended, and a new sewer in connexion with it has been constructed.

Sligo.—"Separation" in a modified form is carried out by keeping the males apart in the working sheds.

Tipperary, Nenagh.—Eave-gutters have been attached to the male prison and to the hospital, and to two wings of the female quarter. One of the wells has been deepened to an extent of twenty-two and a-half feet, and a force-pump is about to be erected. An approximation to the separate system is maintained here.

Tyrone.—There are two new wings here in the course of erection, intended for the occupation of female prisoners, and the old gaol is undergoing alteration, with the view of its adaption to the "separate system."

Waterford County.—Four washing-sheds have been built.

Westmeath.—It is in contemplation to divide four large cells into eight, for the purpose of establishing the separate system to this extent in the female prison.

Wexford.—The master debtors' apartments have been

floored with boards, and the corridor with tiles, in lieu of flags; and artificial heating has been established in the new female quarter. A partial approach to "separation" is attempted among the females and the male juveniles. *Thirty-third Report.*

Wicklow.—A presentment has been passed by the Grand Jury for building a laundry and drying-room. The separate system has been strictly carried out by night and during meals, in forty cells, in which tried male felons and misdemeanants are confined, and as far as possible in the other classes.

General State of Accommodation, Discipline, and Instruction.

The improvements recorded above, which have been carried into execution during the past year, form but a small instalment of the indispensable requirements, in which we regret to state the majority of our gaols are still deficient; and, in order to place before the authorities the extent of such deficiency, we subjoin an analytic summary of the condition of the prisons of this kingdom in reference to the accommodation, to the forms of discipline, and to the amount of instruction, both industrial and educational.

Firstly, as to accommodation. The Surveyor-General* of Prisons (England), in his Fourth Report, page 57, addressed to the Secretary of State, has laid down the scale of measurement specified in the annexed extract as one fitted for carrying out "*separation.*"

"I deemed it my duty to bring the subject under your notice, and the result has been an arrangement by which cells of smaller dimensions appropriate for the ordinary periods of from three to six months may be specially certified for such periods, and you have been enabled to sanction the erection of such cells accordingly. In the preparation of the plans, the course I suggest is, to provide a proportionate number of cells adapted for prisoners before trial, and for the longest periods of separate confinement; and others of smaller dimensions for the majority of prisoners under short terms. Thus, instead of all cells being thirteen feet long by seven wide, they have in some instances been reduced to nine or ten feet long by six wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling."

* No such office exists in Ireland, the duties which attach to it being discharged without emolument by the Inspectors-General.

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It will be observed that such reduced dimensions are considered as available only in cases of comparatively short imprisonment; but even assuming them, on a general basis, as sufficient for the longer periods of confinement, we shall find how lamentably inadequate the existing buildings are for putting into operation the sole practicable system, consistent with humanity, which can be expected to permanently correct, or at least deter delinquents.

Our gaols at present comprise 4,762 single cells, 409 other cells, and 476 rooms furnished with beds; the two latter, as their name implies, being allocated exclusively to "associated" imprisonment. Of the single cells, however, there are but 3,323 of the foregoing size, or which contain in the aggregate the same number of cubic feet, the remainder being of lesser capacity. Again of the 409 double cells, there are 77 capable of subdivision into two or more, whose space would be equivalent to the above measurement. Some additional accommodation, though to an inconsiderable extent, might, doubtless, be further obtained by the conversion of the day-rooms into similar cells, inasmuch as under the separate system such rooms would no longer be required—the congregation of prisoners being especially forbidden—so that the total of cells applicable to the establishment of the separate system would, probably, on the most favourable calculation, fall short of 4,000. In stating the above number of *single* cells to be *applicable* to the separate system, we must not be understood to convey that the whole of them, or that even the majority, are now prepared, or about to be prepared for effecting this desirable object, the actual amount of "separation" being very limited. In our reports upon the several gaols we have adopted a species of classification for ascertaining the gradations of the system, which we divide into "complete," "partial," and "approximative."

By "complete" we understand the maintenance of it throughout all the criminal classes in its integrity, according to the prescriptions of the 3rd and 4th Vic., chap. 44.; by "partial," the establishment of it under similar regulations in one or more sections; the remainder of the gaol being administered on the plan of "association," subject of course to the classification directed by the old "Prisons Act;" and by "approximative" we signify that every effort is made to prevent intermixture,

and undue communication, such as keeping each prisoner apart not only at night in a single cell, but during meals, and at the periods allocated to punitive and industrial labour, by attaching separate compartments to the tread-wheel, and by constructing stalls in the yards, workshops, laundries, and lavatories.

"Complete separation" is in operation, or about to be immediately enforced, in the annexed gaols only, viz.:—those of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Kilkenny, and Louth.

"Partial separation" is carried out in those of Carlow, Down, King's, Roscommon, Sligo, Tyrone, and Westmeath.

"Approximative separation" in those of Clare, Cork, (County and City), Dublin City (at Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman Penitentiary), Fermanagh, Kildare (at Naas), Limerick County, Londonderry, Tipperary (at Clonmel), Wexford, and Wicklow; so that of the forty-two gaols under our inspection there are no less than nineteen which are wholly without any modification of this paramount principle of discipline.

Industrial Instruction.

Productive employment and instruction in trades are carried on with systematic activity in the gaols of Antrim, Armagh, Clare, Cork (County), Dublin City (at Richmond Bridewell), Kerry, King's, Limerick, Queen's, Tipperary (North Riding, at Nenagh), and Tyrone.

They are also maintained to a lesser extent in the prisons of Carlow, Dublin County, Dublin City (Grangegorman), Cork (City), Down, Fermanagh, Leitrim, Tipperary (South Riding, at Clonmel), Waterford (County), Westmeath, and Wexford.

Lastly, a certain amount of industrial labour, although inconsiderable, is found in the gaols of Cavan, Galway (County), Kildare (at Athy), Londonderry, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Sligo, Waterford (City), and Wicklow: but in the remainder it can scarcely be said to exist, at least to such a degree as to produce remunerative results, or to provide prisoners with the means of earning their bread upon their discharge.

It must not, however, be assumed, that the absence of such employment necessarily implies culpable neglect on the part of the authorities in every case, as the circumstances of some localities render it nearly

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impossible, or at all events nugatory, to attempt the establishment of it. In many of our gaols, for instance, after deducting the debtors, the lunatics, the sick in hospital, the convicts, who are liable to be transferred to Government Depots at a moment's notice, the infirm or cripples, who are incapable of work, and those who are sentenced to hard labour, and who are required for the daily duties, such as cleaning, raising water, grinding corn, &c., there are few or none left available for *education* in skilled labour; for it is a remarkable fact, which we have already touched upon in previous Reports, that among those who are *already so educated*, even rudimentally, an almost entire immunity from crime prevails; the number of such offenders being disproportionately small, and some of the trades, which they profess, not being of such a character as to be exercised and turned to account within the walls of a prison.

Thus, on the 1st of January, 1855, in an aggregate of males of all classes in confinement, amounting to 2,960, there were but 180 *who had been trained, previously to their committal, in any kind of handicraft, however simple and rude*, such as mat-making, lath-splitting, &c.; their distribution among the provinces being as follows:—

Leinster, ...	76
Ulster, ...	55
Munster, ...	37
Connaught, ...	12
Total, . . .	180

It is further to be remarked, that as the great preponderance of sentences is limited to short terms, the Boards of Superintendence are discouraged from attempting trades instruction, the first elements of which cannot be lastingly taught within so brief a period; to say nothing of the inevitable waste and destruction of raw materials, which would not be compensated, as in a regular apprenticeship, by the subsequent skill of the learners, removed, as they would be, even before they could have acquired manual dexterity. Although we thus relieve the local authorities from the imputation of *indiscriminate* neglect in this important branch of prison discipline, we are bound to animadvert strongly upon the want of care and conscientiousness generally exhibited in the appointment of turnkeys; no regard being paid to the selection of persons who have been trained in handicrafts, or who

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are at least possessed of an aptitude for teaching the rudiments of such as are easily learned, and are of ready applicability—tailoring and shoemaking, for instance—even if no further proficiency should be acquired than is necessary for mending and repairing. In some counties the High Sheriffs have, with laudable liberality and a sense of public duty, placed the nomination of such officers at the disposal of the Boards of Superintendence; but in the majority the exercise of mere favouritism, without any consideration of fitness, prevails to such an extent as to render it essential to the well-being of prisons that this patronage should be transferred by the legislature to the body charged with and responsible for the due administration.

Educational Instruction.

The condition of our prison schools presents an unsatisfactory aspect, and has been made the subject of unfavourable comment; but it is necessary to take into consideration all the collateral circumstances, in order to arrive at a just conclusion.

In twenty-seven gaols instruction is given by trained teachers, who are in some instances aided by the turnkeys; in twelve, by turnkeys alone; and in three, viz., those of Carlow, Kilkenny (City), and Longford, there is no school.

The trained teachers, it is to be observed, in many cases are not selected solely for educational purposes, but are compelled to fulfil also the duties of discipline officers; and thus little difference exists generally as to intellectual fitness between the two classes of instructors—namely, turnkeys, who are moderately qualified to teach, and such schoolmasters as are ready to undertake, at low salaries, the custody and supervision of prisoners. Nevertheless, in some of our gaols, competent persons have been appointed, not only to conduct the schools, but to keep the books and accounts—an union of offices similar in character, which is deserving of universal adoption; but when it is sought, with a false economy, to concentrate in one individual two-fold functions, which have no relation to each other, the result is frequently, that neither are discharged with efficiency. To such an extent are these incongruities occasionally carried, that in the report upon one of our county gaols, for the past year, it is noticed with reprobation, that an assistant-matron in the female depart-

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ment, had been advertised for, to perform the anomalous duties of *schoolmistress and superintendent of lunatics.* Indeed, in consequence of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining the services of matrons, who combine the ability to maintain discipline and to teach, some of the Boards have directed that the schoolmaster should instruct the females, but always, of course, in the presence of an attendant of the latter sex. It must not be understood, however, that we insist upon a very high grade of acquirement; but we would confine ourselves to urging, that the masters should, in every case, have been systematically taught the art of inculcating knowledge, so as to be enabled to grapple with the obstructions which are universally encountered in directing the education of prisoners. These obstructions are numerous and unavoidable. Firstly, a large proportion of offenders, amounting to *considerably more than a moiety*, are wholly illiterate; and of these again, many are unable (not only from advanced age, but from the powers of the mind having remained dormant and uncultivated), or are unwilling, from the very habits of idleness and the distaste for employment which, probably, have brought them within the walls of a gaol, to avail themselves of the advantages thus tendered to them; or, as is often the case, make a mere pretence of studying in order to avoid the more laborious work in which they would otherwise be engaged. Such impediments, it may be objected, apply almost exclusively to prisoners of maturer age, and do not affect the juveniles, from whose culture the most successful result might naturally be expected; but here again we are met by the fact adverted to above, under the head of industrial labour, that the short terms of imprisonment afford no opportunity for a schoolmaster to complete his work, or even to advance his pupils to proficiency beyond the reach of relapse, but limit him, in the majority of instances, to the drudgery of imparting the first elements of learning—a drudgery rendered the more disheartening from his experience, that the seeds thus lightly sown easily wither away; and that in the event of the same individuals, as is too probable, returning to prison, the same cheerless toil must be recommenced.

While offering these explanatory observations, in order to abate the sanguine expectations of those who look for immediate and permanent advantages to be derived *universally* from educational instruction in gaols,

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we are not insensible to the grave defects now existing, which are capable of remedy; the principal being the want of systematic aptitude in teaching, on the part of the masters, and in obtaining a moral influence over the minds of their pupils; of uniformity in the registries of progress, many of which fail to present a clear tabular synopsis of the graduated improvement of the scholars; and the absence of constant and stringent supervision. But few of the schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education or any similar institution; and those few are not in such complete communion as to secure the fullest measure of benefit and improvement.

We would, therefore, submit that as the books compiled by the National Board for *secular* education (religious instruction in the gaols being exclusively under the cognizance and guidance of the Chaplains of the several denominations) and, as the system of teaching both masters and pupils is admitted to be of the highest practical excellence, it would be politic to place all our schools under its superintendence, so that the same forms of conveying knowledge and of measuring its development, should be simultaneously in operation throughout the kingdom; and we would further suggest that, in addition to the occasional examination to be held by the National Inspectors, the Chaplains should be bound from time to time at uncertain and unexpected periods to test the accuracy of the records of advancement; such a regulation being already enforced by the bye-laws of some of our best administered prisons.

We cannot dismiss this part of our subject without expressing our conviction that far greater advantages may be reasonably anticipated in cases of longer confinement when the individual character of each prisoner can be ascertained, and the idiosyncrasies of his or her intellectual and moral nature can be suitably dealt with; advantages also capable of realization both in preventive and reformatory establishments, in which attendance and detention can be prolonged for a period sufficient to accomplish permanent good, as well as in convict depots. But how, we would ask, can any comparison be instituted with regard to educational, industrial, moral and religious improvement between the latter on the one hand, where the minimum of incarceration is *four years* (such being the lowest grade of penal servitude), and our county and borough gaols on the other, in

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which their inmates are confined as shown by the annexed summaries, which we have limited to cases of imprisonment, omitting sentences of transportation and penal servitude, as these latter would be carried into execution in Government prisons under different supervision?

No. 11.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for all Terms of Imprisonment.

	Males.	Females.
For two years and over,	47	12
Eighteen months,	80	20
Twelve months,	436	185
Nine months,	191	106
Six months,	976	638
Three months,	1,882	1,183
Two months,	2,072	1,079
One month,	6,048	3,312
Fourteen days,	4,995	4,081
Seven days,	2,761	5,047
Forty-eight hours,	3,500	3,107
Twenty-four hours,	3,680	3,418
	26,668	22,188
Total,	48,856	

Now, in this total of 48,856, if we take the scales of imprisonment, varying *from twenty-four hours to one month, inclusive,* we shall find that they amount to no less than 39,949, or above *four-fifths of the whole,* thus giving to each prisoner upon the entire number of all ages, an average of detention *under sentence for only twelve days and two hours.*

No. 12.—Sentences of Prisoners of all ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment.

	Males.	Females.
One month,	6,048	3,312
Fourteen days,	4,995	4,081
Seven days,	2,761	5,047
Forty-eight hours,	3,500	3,107
Twenty-four hours,	3,680	3,418
Total,	20,984	18,965
Gross total, Males and Females,	39,949	

Again, if we examine similar tables constructed exclusively for juveniles, we shall arrive at an approximative result.

No. 13.—Sentences of Juveniles for all terms of imprisonment.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Two Years and upwards,	–	–	8	–
Eighteen Months,	–	–	18	2
Twelve Months,	–	–	73	4
Nine Months,	–	1	33	7
Six Months,	1	2	179	40
Three Months,	16	3	454	116
Two Months,	19	2	491	126
One Month,	172	48	1,956	273
Fourteen Days,	269	208	1,900	942
Seven Days,	87	55	815	248
Forty-eight Hours,	30	15	213	121
Twenty-four Hours,	26	6	177	45
Unlimited,	4	2	11	17
Total,	624	342	6,328	1,941

Gross Total of Males and Females, 1854, . . 9,235
,, ,, 1853, . . 12,085

No. 14.—Sentences of Juveniles for short terms of imprisonment.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		Gross Total Males and Females, 1853.	Gross Total Males and Females, 1854.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
One Month,	172	48	1,956	273	3,043	2,449
Fourteen Days,	269	208	1,900	942	3,824	3,319
Seven Days,	87	55	815	248	1,890	1,205
Forty-eight Hours,	30	15	213	121	516	379
Twenty-four Hours,	26	6	177	45	276	254
Unlimited,	4	2	11	17	539	34
Total,	588	334	5,072	1,646	10,088	7,640

Consequently, in order to equalize these two classes of institutions, or to apply the same principles, at least in reference to the treatment of juvenile offenders, legislative aid is indispensable; and observing, as we do with great satisfaction, that the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, "the President of the Poor Law Board," and "the Chairman of the Select Committee on Criminal and Destitute Children," has unconditionally pronounced his opinion as to the policy of abrogating very short terms of imprisonment in the earlier stages of criminality, we would again revert to this necessity, upon which we have in our latter reports dwelt strongly. An objection might, doubtless, be grounded upon the enormous outlay which would be requisite for carrying this new principle into practical operation, but we apprehend that much mis-

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conception exists in reference to the census of prisoners. If the present system of sentences be retained, it cannot be denied that a very considerable expenditure would be incurred in correcting the defects of the existing gaols, which we have animadverted upon above, and in placing them upon a satisfactory footing of accommodation for the reception of prisoners whose number extends to many thousands. Now, this number must not be assumed to be an aggregate of separate individuals, inasmuch as sentences, and still less committals, do not represent single offenders; the recommittal of the same persons tending largely to swell the annual returns. But, although the statistics of recommittals apply solely to the recurrence of the *same delinquents to the same gaol*, and do not include the case of offenders of the lowest caste, who wander from prison to prison without any reliable record of their repeated transgression, yet we were able to show in our Report for the year 1850, upon Richmond Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman, *that the almost incredible total of* 2,178 *committals was represented by only* 26 *individuals*, one having been imprisoned no less than 121 times, thus establishing that what may be termed the capital stock of crime, or rather, perhaps, the standing force of criminals, falls far short of the sum at which it is usually estimated.

Again, in our Report for 1852 while analyzing the returns of juvenile offenders, we pointed out the striking fact, that on a comparison of the second class of ages, namely, from sixteen to twenty-one years, with the first, which embraces those at and under sixteen years, the former exceeds the latter by nearly three times the amount; so certain is the progress of corruption, and so rapid the expansion of the springs of crime into a wider and stronger stream of depravity. According, however, to the laws now in operation, this total, consisting as it does of a multiplication of the same figures, is as costly as if it were composed of units, each standing for a separate delinquent, there being obviously no difference either in the expenditure or the requirements of a gaol, whether *one* of its cells be occupied by *ten* individuals, *consecutively*, or by *one recommitted ten times*, provided that the sum of such several and respective imprisonments embraces the same period of time.

We conceive it, then, to be a matter of fair and sound calculation, that if in the novitiate effective means were

taken to repress the guilty tendencies, the second category alluded to before, which in itself, it must be further remembered, contains the germ of more numerous delinquencies, and of far deeper wickedness, would be diminished, if not totally effaced. Such means would be afforded by reformatory institutions, brought to bear upon those who have already entered the primary category; but, assuredly, public duty and interest demand that they *should not be suffered to enter it at all*, and that they should be arrested at the first step in the downward path of destruction. To this great social object ragged schools, preventive establishments, and refuges are directed; but, although the opinion is largely entertained among those who have exhibited a praiseworthy zeal, and who have taken a prominent position in the reformatory movement, that private beneficence should be left almost entirely free in its action, a certain amount of control and guidance appears to be called for, in order to produce an uniform and simultaneous co-operation towards the common end; and we trust, therefore, that the assistance of the State may be accorded forthwith in support of the efforts to be made on the part of local bodies or combinations of individuals. If, then, these views be correct, and these results may be justly anticipated, we are entitled, setting aside for the moment all higher considerations, to assert that on the ground of economy alone, a great and lasting benefit would accrue from the adoption of such an alteration; because, against the original outlay must be set off not only the sum which would be required, as stated above, for enlarging our gaols, in accordance with the present measure of sentences, but the ultimate saving to be effected in preserving the incalculable amount of property annually destroyed or rendered valueless by the criminal classes, and in reducing the immense machinery of police, judicial process, and punishment both at home and abroad, which is now necessarily maintained.

With this conclusion we think it expedient to briefly notice the statutes severally applicable here and in Great Britain as the best mode of contrasting our deficiencies with the more effective means, which have been specially provided in the latter.

Legislation for Juveniles.

In Ireland there are but two Acts which bear upon

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the condition of youthful delinquents, namely, the 10th and 11th Vict. c. 84, and the 14th and 15th Vict. c. 92.

The 3rd section of the former, entitled the "Vagrant Act," (vagrancy being a fertile source of committals), makes amenable such persons as "cause or procure children to beg," and thus recognises the principle of fixing moral responsibility upon the instigators to a violation of the law on the part of those, whose tender years render them susceptible of coercion or baneful influence.

The 6th section of the latter, entitled the "Summary Jurisdiction Act," which repeals the 11th and 12th Vict. cap. 59, but retains its substantive provisions, invests Justices of the Peace with a power (already established in England) to summarily convict and to inflict corporal punishment upon persons not exceeding fourteen years of age, subject to the discretion of such Justices, or, if the parents or next friend of the offender shall object, to reserve the case for prosecution by indictment at quarter sessions or assizes.

On the other hand, there are in force in England and Scotland no less than three statutes, for which we possess no equivalent, exclusively directed to the better administration of the law and of prison discipline in the case of juveniles.

The first of these, the 1st and 2nd Vict. cap. 82, commonly called "The Parkhurst Act," established a prison at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, for *juvenile* offenders, for whom it has been practically reserved, although no limits as to age are specified.

Under it the Secretary of State is empowered to remove thither offenders under sentence of imprisonment, as well as under that of transportation, who shall continue there until they shall be actually transported, or shall become entitled to liberty, or shall be remitted by direction of the Secretary of State to the gaol whence they may have been brought.

But clause 11, which has been acted upon to a considerable extent, contains a very important provision, under which youthful delinquents receive conditional pardons, upon placing themselves at some charitable institution, such as the Philanthropic Society. The great benefit of this clause is its being in some degree compulsory; for the condition of the pardon is, that if a prisoner should either abscond, or not conform to the

rules of the society, he may be taken before a magistrate, and upon the oath of one credible witness, be committed for every such offence to a gaol or house of correction, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three calendar months for the first offence, and not exceeding six calendar months for the second.

It is by virtue of this clause that boys have hitherto been removed to the Philanthropic Farm School, at Redhill, they *voluntarily* signing in the presence of the Inspector of Prisons, and of the officers of the gaol, from which they are transferred, the following certificate:

CONDITIONAL PARDON TO YOUNG OFFENDERS.

1st and 2nd Vic., chap. 82, section 11.

"WHEREAS Her Majesty has lately exercised her "royal prerogative of mercy in granting pardons to "young offenders who have been sentenced to trans- "portation or imprisonment, upon the condition of "placing himself or herself under the care of some "charitable institution for the reception and reforma- "tion of young offenders, named in such pardon, and "conforming to and abiding by the orders and rules "thereof; and whereas the same has been found bene- "ficial; and whereas it is expedient that some provision "should be made for carrying the same more fully into "effect; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the "passing of this act, in case any young offender who has "been or shall be hereafter sentenced to transportation, "or imprisonment, has been or shall be pardoned by "Her Majesty for such offence, upon such condition as "aforesaid, and has or shall accept such conditional "pardon, and shall afterwards abscond from such insti- "tution, or wilfully neglect or refuse to abide by and "conform to the rules thereof, it shall and may be "lawful to and for any justice of the peace, acting in and "for the county, city, riding, or division, wherein the "said offender shall actually be at the time he shall so "abscond, or neglect or refuse as aforesaid, upon due "proof thereof made before him, upon the oath of one "credible witness, by warrant under his hand and seal, "to commit the party so offending for every such offence, "to any gaol or house of correction for the said county, "city, riding, or division, with or without hard labour, "for any period not exceeding three calendar months "for the first offence, and not exceeding six calendar

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"months for the second or any subsequent offence, in "case the managers or directors of such charitable insti- "tution shall be willing to receive any such young "offender, after his or her being convicted of absconding, "neglecting, or refusing as aforesaid; and in every case "such imprisonment shall be in addition to the original "sentence of such young offender, and after the expira- "tion of the time of such additional punishment, if the "managers or directors of any such charitable institution "shall refuse to receive such offender, or if Her Majesty "shall not be pleased to exercise her royal prerogative "in pardoning the breach of the condition on which the "former pardon was granted, the said party shall forfeit "all benefit of the said pardon, and shall be remitted to "the original sentence, and shall undergo the residue "thereof as if no such pardon had been granted. I do "hereby acknowledge that the clause in the above- "recited Act of Parliament has been read over and ex- "plained to me, and that I, of my own free will and "accord, do promise that I will conform to the rules of "the Philanthropic Farm School, and will go abroad "whenever I may be found sufficiently instructed, and "suitable for employment, by the governors of that in- "stitution, and that I receive my pardon upon such "conditions."

The next Act in order of time is the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 90, entitled an "Act for the care and edu- "cation of infants who may be convicted of felony," which empowers the Court of Chancery to assign the case of any infant convicted of felony, to any person other than the testamentary or natural guardian, but in every case it shall be a part of the terms and conditions upon which such custody shall be assigned, that the infant shall not, during the period of such care and custody, be sent beyond the seas, or out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

This latter clause renders the Act, which under any circumstances would embrace but a small section of youthful criminals, wholly inoperative in cases of transportation, and accordingly it has virtually proved hitherto to be a dead letter; but it may henceforth be called into practical action, in consequence of the provisions of the 16th and 17th Vic., cap. 99, entitled "an Act to substitute, in certain cases, other punishments in lieu of transportation;" or "penal servitude Act."

The 3rd Act, the 17th and 18th Vic., cap. 86, which

was passed in the last session of Parliament, and is entitled "An Act for the better care and reformation of youthful offenders in Great Britain," thus excluding Ireland, offers a direct encouragement to the establishment of voluntary institutions, and not only extends to them the protection of the executive, but the guarantee of their maintenance at the public charge.

The provisions of this very beneficial statute may be thus briefly stated:—The Secretary of State is empowered, upon the application of the founders of any such voluntary institution, to direct that one of the Inspectors of Prisons shall examine and report thereon; and, if duly satisfied, to certify it as useful and efficient for its purpose, and to declare it a Reformatory School under this Act. He is also empowered to withdraw such certificate, and thereupon the school shall cease to be within the meaning of the Act, and shall be no longer entitled to the privileges conferred thereby.

To such Reformatory Schools, all youths under sixteen years of age, *convicted either upon indictment or summarily*, may be sent by the Court or Magistrate before whom they were convicted, for a period of not less than two nor more than five years *in addition to their sentence;* and at the expiration of it, provided that such sentence shall amount to imprisonment for at least fourteen days; and provided also, that the Secretary of State may, at any time, order such offenders to be discharged, or to be removed from one school to another. They are further punishable for absconding from such schools, or for refractory conduct during their detention therein, with imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Administration and discipline being thus defined, a power is further vested in the Commissioners of the Treasury to defray either the whole cost of the care and maintenance of every juvenile offender so detained, at such rate per head as shall be determined by them, or such portion as shall not have been recovered from the parents or step-parents of such child, or other such portion as shall be recommended by the said Secretary; the Court by which any youthful delinquent is ordered to be detained being enabled to charge the parent or step-parent, if of sufficient ability to bear the same, with a sum not exceeding five shillings per week, such payment to be in relief of the charge on the Treasury, in all cases

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where the Treasury shall have defrayed or undertaken to defray the whole or any portion of the maintenance of such offenders, and in all other cases such payments to be made to the Directors or Managers of such Reformatory School; in addition to which the provisions of the Poor Law Acts are made applicable for compelling such parties to support, and for recovering the weekly payment thus charged upon them.

The *principles* laid down in the latter statute would appear to be in harmony with the views which have been gathering strength for some years throughout the United Kingdom and in many countries on the Continent where this vital question has attracted public attention; and we should therefore earnestly desire to see them practically applied to institutions of a similar character in this country, without binding ourselves to an entire concurrence in some of the collateral conditions—such, for instance, as the proviso that no youthful offender shall come within the scope of the Act, who shall not have undergone a sentence of imprisonment *for at least fourteen days*, although it is unaccompanied by any requirement that such imprisonment should be carried out in *strict separation*, an omission which, we submit, involves the danger of exposure to contamination, few of our gaols being furnished with sufficient accommodation and appliances for maintaining in its integrity this indispensable system of treatment in such circumstances; for we hold that mere confinement in a prison, in which the opportunities of intercourse and communication are strictly guarded against, would not affix the stigma of debasement and corruption, which, in the public mind are inseparable from the common association of offenders of different ages and grades of criminality. On the other hand, we would further remark that, although the clauses fastening responsibility upon the parents and step-parents of youthful delinquents, and chargeability for their maintenance would be found in this country to be almost a dead letter, in consequence of the widespread poverty prevailing among the classes from which our gaols derive their inmates, it seems highly desirable to retain them for application to the few cases in which they would be available. This doctrine, however, of vicarious amenability, which has been recognised in our constitution since the reign of Alfred, might, as was suggested by several of the witnesses examined before

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the Select Committee referred to in a former page, be rendered practically comprehensive by fixing the pecuniary liability upon the localities, whether parishes, poor law unions, baronies, or other territorial denominations; for, although it would be more desirable that the latter should be of such a limited extent as to enable those subject to the mulct to see and to feel that their exertions individually and collectively could be brought to bear with effect upon the moral condition of the occupants of the taxable area, yet it would be of great importance, both in point of economy and of facility in working, that the existing local divisions and the machinery already in action should be adopted.

We have felt it our duty to offer these observations upon the presumption that at no distant period, legislation of a similar tendency upon this most important element of social amelioration, will be extended to this kingdom, inasmuch, as during the last session of Parliament, a sum of no less than £10,000 towards the establishment of a Juvenile Reformatory in Ireland, was voted in the Annual Estimates, which, unless it be determined to limit its advantages exclusively to those under sentence of transportation and penal servitude, would be nugatory if statutable powers were not obtained for consigning offenders of tender age to such institutions, and for regulating the terms of their admission, detention, and discharge.

JAMES GALWEY,
J. CORRY CONNELLAN, } *Inspectors-General of Prisons.*

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PRISONERS COMMITTED

County and Town Gaols.	Felony.		Petty Larceny, &c., (Summary).		Misdemeanants.		Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Courts Martial and Deserters.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	268	195	159	44	913	481	14	4	1	6	40	.
Armagh,	76	61	39	34	204	115	3	.	16	5	3	.
Carlow,	20	2	98	127	91	43	1	.	15	5	.	.
Cavan,	35	35	71	47	208	61	3	1	9	2	.	.
Clare,	34	22	236	109	144	151	4	4	68	2	.	.
Cork County,	158	32	204	126	743	438	9	6	150	47	15	.
„ City,	157	190	260	40	359	682	3	.	.	.	18	.
Donegal,	56	24	4	.	376	59	87	12	1	1	.	.
Down,	103	103	26	31	252	137	2	1	6	.	.	.
Dublin County,	117	65	318	217	391	448	1	.	8	4	18	.
Grangegorman Peniten.	.	628	.	1,073	.	2,386	.	.	.	19	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	824	.	1,100	.	1,706	.	.	.	21	.	6	.
Fermanagh,	36	21	26	30	112	47	4	1	6	4	16	.
Galway County,	40	28	120	84	90	74	9	4	23	3	1	.
„ Town,	29	26	57	31	193	119	1	.	30	3	.	.
Kerry,	45	10	190	166	295	110	1	2	144	23	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	68	47	.	.	123	73	.	.	.	.	35	.
„ Athy,	55	48	37	45	75	23	.	.	2	3	.	.
Kilkenny County,	78	46	78	60	144	45	.	.	33	4	.	.
„ City,	23	20	22	5	57	207	.	.	1	3	.	.
King's County,	53	11	64	41	136	57	1	.	9	3	.	.
Leitrim,	34	29	25	8	189	34	4	4	8	2	.	.
Limerick County,	9	7	205	137	228	103	7	1	41	6	3	.
„ City,	52	66	648	510	1,753	860	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	45	43	64	21	158	52	4	1	1	1	36	.
Longford,	68	45	36	42	185	36	1	.	22	5	.	.
Louth,	93	67	42	50	93	26	1	2	10	2	23	.
Drogheda,	36	17	15	1	112	47	2	.	.	.	16	.
Mayo,	352	116	113	39	146	62	34	13	25	17	.	.
Meath,	24	19	106	92	96	33	.	.	34	6	.	.
Monaghan,	1	1	50	32	163	65	1	1	.	.	.	.
Queen's County,	216	79	119	100	108	41	.	.	9	3	4	.
Roscommon,	61	51	15	15	83	35	9	4	11	6	.	.
Sligo,	80	43	10	1	128	22	20	10	1	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	248	163	149	79	34	19	3	4	78	16	.	.
„ Clonmel,	256	235	416	174	648	370	1	2	138	39	.	.
Tyrone,	91	49	32	20	293	85	29	9	2	7	.	.
Waterford County,	40	24	124	70	75	55	9	5	7	4	.	.
„ City,	132	46	13	103	168	184	2	.	22	.	2	.
Westmeath,	62	62	198	99	30	3	1	1	58	14	.	.
Wexford,	38	11	198	185	160	69	.	.	72	14	.	.
Wicklow,	37	23	47	53	92	59	.	.	2	7	.	.
Total,	4,250	2,810	5,734	4,141	11,554	8,016	271	92	1,084	286	236	.

during the Year 1854.

Under Vagrant Act.		Drunkards.		Lunatics, under the Act for Insanity.		Total.		Average Daily No.		Highest No. at any one time.		Lowest No. at any one time.		Average Daily No. in Hospital.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
59	30	270	305	10	11	1,734	1,076	193	95	242	130	146	58	1	1
9	3	130	126	3	6	483	350	54	36	74	51	34	23	2	3
43	35	166	19	4	.	438	231	35·1	26·7	51	41	19	19	·5	·7
.	6	108	83	8	7	442	242	49	30	74	37	29	21	1	1
11	15	49	7	2	7	548	317	100	61	142	77	72	48	3	3
341	186	39	7	6	3	1,665	845	250	168	313	193	178	161	11	8
304	145	.	.	1	.	1,102	1,057	107	99	190	121	97	69	3	4
12	8	35	19	15	5	586	128	76·5	10·7	116	19	50	6	·5	.
27	15	53	35	17	16	486	338	103	65	123	79	73	41	5	3
442	544	152	202	12	9	1,459	1,489	135	80	204	104	91	58	7	6
.	4,159	.	2,169	.	54	.	10,488	.	469	.	611	.	352	.	22
2,395	.	1,175	.	60	.	7,287	.	461	.	555	.	364	.	49	.
1	.	76	29	8	6	285	138	44	19	71	18	26	12	5	4
4	18	8	5	12	4	307	220	55	52	71	77	43	41	4	4
14	37	122	88	1	1	447	305	24	23	33	36	8	16	·4	1·1
122	140	89	18	2	.	888	469	89	56·5	115	66	69	46	4·7	4·3
17	2	71	40	1	2	315	164	34	27	45	33	26	21	1	1
25	2	57	25	.	1	251	147	27·9	22·9	41	29	17	20	.	.
42	16	52	4	11	3	438	178	62	33	95	39	39	29	2	1
26	28	63	5	.	.	192	268	14	19	24	32	10	6	.	.
9	17	54	26	12	6	338	161	52	34	70	39	34	14	3	2
3	3	62	22	3	1	328	103	42·3	20·7	65	26	41	11	2·6	2·9
174	17	50	2	8	2	725	275	99	79	127	106	80	60	4	7
266	224	361	210	.	.	3,080	1,870	109	64	135	85	78	47	1·9	1·6
25	12	160	192	3	4	496	326	54	35·1	82	38	38	26	·7	1·5
4	47	128	43	5	1	449	219	35·4	21·4	56	34	19	10	1·4	3·5
10	10	145	121	9	5	426	283	32·5	25·4	50	33	25	19	.	2
8	58	122	89	.	1	311	213	19·9	9	20	17	13	6	1·3	1·2
21	15	55	11	19	18	765	291	75·4	48·7	121	47	50	41	3·2	2·8
7	3	44	28	12	5	323	186	44·5	33·5	55	46	34	21	5·3	5·3
.	.	224	47	5	5	444	151	62	31	83	33	47	22	4	3
4	3	155	28	10	2	625	256	58	34	78	56	41	20	2	1
3	4	14	12	10	2	206	129	41	37	62	42	20	28	.	.
15	14	26	12	17	19	297	121	53·4	25·2	73	32	38	16	2·9	3·8
47	28	267	28	16	4	842	341	89·1	62·8	120	78	69	39	4·2	6·2
206	53	511	134	10	4	2,186	1,011	214	119	312	150	142	71	6	3
10	7	118	40	.	.	575	217	67	39	95	52	48	27	4	5
39	5	17	4	2	.	313	167	68	49·3	84	61	56	32	3·1	2·5
66	36	285	334	2	.	692	703	46	40	84	60	15	21	2·5	3·5
6	8	153	61	13	3	521	251	55·5	39	76	51	39	32	2	·5
52	57	70	18	15	9	605	363	92	66	121	76	75	52	2·9	3
23	12	87	10	4	2	292	166	41	33·5	63	45	26	14	·3	2·2
4,892	6,022	5,823	4,658	348	228	34,192	26,253	3,361·5	2,339·4	3,611	3,000	2,419	1,676	157·4	130·6
							60,445								

SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, and IMPRISONMENT of

County and Town Gaols.	Death.		For Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 and above 7.		7 Years.		2 Years and over.		18 Months.		12 Months.		9 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	6	1	8	5
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	5	.	1
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	4	10	13	5	8
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	4	48	23	15	11
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	16	5	18	10
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	7	2	1	1
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	24	2	4	4
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	16	8	2	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	23	.	1
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	64	.	4	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	.	4	.
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	5	4	2
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	9	2	7	8
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	3	2	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	3	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	6
King's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	14	2
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	3	3	1
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	.	18	8	6	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	14	4	10	6
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	12	3	3	2
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	1
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	4	2	.	11	11	3	2
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	2	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	7	4	5	3
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	3	5	3
Queen's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	5	3	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	2	1	3
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	1	15	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	2	5	4
„ Clonmel,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	5	.	20	8	12	8
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	9	1	2	1
Waterford County,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	15	11	1	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	9	4	1	2
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	2
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	2	14	10	4	3
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	1	.
Total,	1	.	10	1	.	.	28	6	.	2	1	2	47	12	80	20	436	185	191	106

the Total Number of Prisoners Committed during the Year.

6 Months.		3 Months.		2 Months.		1 Month.		14 Days.		7 Days.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited		Other Periods. (Penal servitude)		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
43	22	162	50	125	36	313	87	234	111	153	117	105	138	273	305	80	61	15	5	1,521	938
15	6	35	43	29	15	129	67	55	36	39	25	82	88	49	38	6	6	4	3	449	327
16	6	17	25	28	14	40	40	21	15	30	24	32	12	181	48	3	.	3	5	375	192
11	8	35	9	34	7	72	17	28	18	31	14	93	68	40	12	19	6	8	1	373	166
21	16	36	26	13	2	90	37	48	26	24	20	29	2	25	4	.	.	15	2	323	162
40	27	142	68	133	48	528	257	291	141	140	99	36	10	25	3	14	8	38	28	1,463	727
91	99	74	156	66	93	269	174	260	220	162	230	73	34	29	26	.	.	3	3	1,062	1,051
23	3	108	5	36	1	128	21	63	10	25	11	33	14	3	1	5	2	1	.	437	71
14	20	42	32	41	22	127	85	42	38	41	25	50	35	11	5	10	.	17	4	426	274
15	6	36	18	128	73	187	194	459	528	201	255	100	130	128	206	.	.	25	7	1,304	1,426
.	89	.	126	.	334	.	806	.	1924	.	3217	.	1291	.	2212	.	54	.	23	.	10,102
146	.	200	.	506	.	1122	.	2145	.	572	.	514	.	1271	.	60	.	59	.	6,674	.
9	7	13	5	20	5	34	8	19	11	16	9	45	22	32	7	29	13	6	4	236	91
25	22	38	34	34	26	69	55	59	40	22	16	6	5	3	3	9	3	13	5	296	216
4	.	3	7	5	1	107	40	39	28	60	66	111	74	10	7	1	1	4	4	344	229
16	14	38	22	42	12	324	120	110	81	80	73	68	18	28	10	2	.	10	2	736	362
7	8	24	20	12	8	29	13	21	18	21	5	35	32	43	10	4	6	8	4	213	127
7	6	14	5	6	3	38	34	22	4	19	5	42	24	18	1	21	16	5	6	197	107
13	10	27	12	33	9	78	27	60	28	55	20	49	11	9	1	13	3	16	2	360	126
24	8	45	19	10	6	11	13	20	154	17	20	37	23	10	18	.	.	2	1	192	268
42	9	46	18	48	18	14	26	12	26	7	14	64	23	29	3	.	.	2	1	283	143
23	10	16	3	13	7	71	17	29	9	25	8	50	23	23	1	.	.	.	.	259	84
20	7	48	26	30	6	207	101	71	22	111	36	48	1	5	4	.	.	14	6	585	221
38	26	42	34	98	64	312	236	142	118	110	108	310	231	316	194	.	.	5	1	1,400	1,023
17	5	41	8	30	18	68	33	47	25	130	193	85	20	41	5	1	1	1	1	481	315
7	5	16	9	17	12	51	52	45	23	22	11	123	40	17	3	5	1	5	2	311	160
13	9	19	7	26	11	28	25	30	19	18	8	62	97	94	27	1	.	6	5	318	226
9	5	2	4	3	2	18	15	5	8	17	32	33	57	97	60	.	.	.	.	193	184
18	7	51	24	65	6	132	36	33	10	43	11	38	7	16	6	22	20	10	4	446	138
21	17	16	8	32	11	45	27	31	27	36	34	22	14	42	13	12	5	5	2	266	159
17	7	21	12	21	6	70	57	24	9	16	8	162	26	57	3	5	5	4	1	408	140
10	17	32	25	33	19	64	36	34	26	54	35	130	26	25	2	29	11	7	1	432	204
8	10	18	19	19	5	57	24	18	6	4	6	12	6	3	6	.	.	7	5	159	93
24	4	45	12	20	10	17	7	19	6	18	8	16	12	16	1	17	19	1	.	218	81
12	10	70	47	32	17	126	43	47	52	49	17	168	43	103	13	15	4	15	8	659	261
48	41	127	83	104	40	517	200	154	90	169	92	240	81	330	71	6	2	33	14	1,775	731
15	9	60	25	49	35	124	32	63	26	29	19	4	3	3	3	4	1	5	.	375	159
46	24	9	27	29	15	81	50	25	20	26	.	14	3	3	1	.	.	27	9	290	161
13	14	14	39	16	14	74	40	24	32	43	38	183	310	108	29	2	.	12	3	501	528
7	4	23	19	41	23	102	51	62	21	41	24	79	31	97	35	10	4	5	3	475	218
9	14	52	33	33	14	139	86	61	51	63	59	40	13	50	16	15	9	9	8	500	318
19	7	25	19	12	11	36	23	23	24	22	35	77	9	17	5	15	5	9	5	262	144
976	638	1,882	1,183	2,072	1,079	6,048	3,312	4,995	4,081	2,761	5,047	3,500	3,107	3,680	3,418	435	266	434	188	27,577	22,653
																				50,230	

OFFENCES, &c., of

County and Town Gaols.	Felons Convicted.						Misdemeanants Convicted.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	11	8	25	13	.	.	4	.	10	1
Armagh,	.	.	13	5	18	6	1	.	3	5	10	5
Carlow,	.	.	3	.	13	4	.	.	2	8	8	2
Cavan,	.	.	4	3	7	4	.	.	28	8	4	2
Clare,	.	1	2	.	4	3	.	.	18	4	20	7
Cork County,	.	.	19	3	26	5	.	.	107	5	75	16
„ City,	.	.	15	16	32	17	.	.	58	29	110	59
Donegal,	.	.	4	.	7	3	.	.	3	.	2	.
Down,	.	.	12	2	14	6	.	.	1	.	5	1
Dublin County,	1	.	19	4	19	8	.	.	.	.	1	1
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	1	.	17	.	29	.	2	.	79	.	330
Richmond Bridewell,	2	.	43	.	110	.	.	.	32	.	41	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	1	10	2	1	.	.	.	5	.
Galway County,	.	.	6	.	8	.	.	.	10	.	10	.
„ Town,	.	.	7	3	3	1	.	.	4	.	2	.
Kerry,	.	.	40	8	27	20	.	.	1	.	5	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	6	.	16	6	.	.	1	.	.	2
„ Athy,	.	.	8	3	3	4	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	8	3	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	8	2	7	2	.	.	7	1	4	1
Leitrim,	.	.	2	.	2	6	.	.	2	.	7	1
Limerick County,	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	21	5	25	18
„ City,	.	.	8	.	26	18	.	.	16	10	19	12
Londonderry,	.	.	8	2	7	5	.	.	13	8	10	.
Longford,	.	.	18	5	12	8	.	.	.	.	4	.
Louth,	.	.	23	9	8	1	1	.	8	1	21	14
Drogheda,	.	.	13	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	4	2	15	1	.	.	.	1	4	.
Meath,	.	.	10	2	14	7	.	.	2	.	2	2
Monaghan,	.	.	9	1	4	2	.	.	2	.	1	1
Queen's,	.	.	13	2	17	6	.	.	1	1	4	2
Roscommon,	.	.	10	3	8	7	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sligo,	1	.	7	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	17	3	23	8	.	.	4	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	2	2	64	7	30	33	.	.	8	.	12	2
Tyrone,	.	.	11	2	20	9	.	.	2	.	9	2
Waterford County,	.	.	11	3	18	14	.	.	5	.	6	.
„ City,	.	.	20	12	16	9	.	.	4	1	1	6
Westmeath,	.	1	8	3	11	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	16	4	28	8	.	.	.	.	5	2
Wicklow,	.	.	7	5	19	4	.	.	1	.	4	.
Total,	7	5	515	147	658	300	3	2	369	166	449	489

Juveniles Classified.

Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions.												Summary Convictions.						Vagrants.					
Felons.						Misdemeanants.																	
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	30	11	23	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	196	40	133	62	.	.	4	.	4	.
.	.	12	8	30	18	.	.	1	.	10	2	.	.	16	3	62	22	.	.	.	.	1	1
.	.	5	.	11	3	.	.	3	1	3	1	3	.	18	7	19	6	.	1	10	3	13	3
.	.	2	2	4	3	.	.	4	.	3	2	.	.	24	8	27	22	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	1	4	.	6	1	.	.	33	4	22	7	2	.	38	5	25	15	.	.	2	1	1	4
.	.	10	2	37	3	.	.	102	7	69	22	12	2	112	22	98	19	.	.	162	33	99	50
.	.	10	19	62	37	.	.	2	2	7	3	5	1	90	20	26	15	18	4	110	16	29	19
.	.	7	.	9	3	.	.	3	.	2	.	6	1	41	2	71	7	.	.	2	1	.	1
.	.	19	5	18	14	.	.	2	.	6	1	5	1	36	19	17	7	.	.	7	1	2	.
1	.	29	4	25	14	.	.	1	.	4	1	9	2	133	43	144	152	26	27	115	62	57	82
.	1	.	25	.	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	130	.	102	.	156	.	702	.	778
2	.	52	.	85	.	2	.	25	.	32	.	45	.	612	.	510	.	247	.	1,342	.	216	.
.	.	5	2	14	4	1	.	.	.	6	1	2	2	16	9	21	9	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	4	7	3	14	7	15	10	.	.	4	8	.	8
.	.	6	3	8	7	1	.	6	2	3	2	.	.	55	4	42	19	.	7	8	1	1	.
.	1	31	13	38	18	1	.	9	.	7	1	3	.	173	28	97	26	6	36	87	38	20	10
.	.	7	.	5	5	.	.	12	2	10	5	6	1	16	1	13	10	.	.	2	1	4	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	18	6	14	4	.	.	24	.	3	1
.	.	4	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	47	10	57	10	1	.	27	1	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	7	12	40	.	1	8	.	13	5
.	.	4	1	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	27	4	22	2	.	.	1	1	2	1
.	1	2	.	2	2	.	.	2	1	3	4	1	.	32	5	63	13	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	85	16	59	21	3	1	130	3	16	6
.	.	8	.	36	12	.	.	.	.	10	4	.	.	118	92	211	162	56	64	112	74	66	52
.	.	11	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	11	.	14	3	43	72	1	.	3	.	1	.
.	1	8	6	12	9	.	.	2	1	20	1	.	.	8	4	51	17	.	.	3	.	.	14
.	1	12	4	30	17	2	.	11	3	18	10	1	.	8	2	27	15	.	.	4	.	4	5
.	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	34	4	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	2	3	5	3	4	2	35	7	92	25	1	.	2	.	1	1
.	.	2	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	10	5	24	8	.	.	3	1	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	19	4	19	12	.	.	2	1	10	1	.	.	32	14	44	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
1	1	12	5	12	10	.	.	1	1	6	1	.	.	10	3	34	18	.	.	2	.	.	1
1	1	7	6	12	6	2	1	1	.	8	1	4	.	16	1	18	2	.	.	2	.	.	.
1	1	33	8	16	5	1	.	5	1	.	.	6	1	51	7	51	14	4	2	33	3	10	23
2	1	49	5	31	25	6	1	79	16	43	36	38	.	238	41	116	57	22	4	104	8	22	13
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	37	12	65	30	.	.	5	.	.	4
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	3	17	3	.	.	16	.	8	.
.	.	4	2	4	7	.	.	2	.	3	.	1	1	7	4	5	44	.	4	44	3	14	5
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	51	1	18	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	23	2	17	3	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	.	69	20	27	26	.	1	24	8	8	7
.	.	3	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	18	10	23	6	1	.	5	.	7	.
8	10	436	140	613	317	16	2	314	45	329	118	196	39	2,610	630	2,436	1,103	386	309	2,410	969	631	1,095

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES

County and Town Gaols	Workhouse Offenders.						Offenders on leaving Workhouse.					
	10 Years an under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	6	2	10	4	.	.	2	.	7	1
Clare,	6	.	56	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	84	25	29	33	.	.	130	11	81	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	2	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	8	3	7	.	.	.	12	3	9	4
„ Town,	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	5	.
Kerry,	.	.	21	.	10	2	2	.	73	2	6	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
„ Athy,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	11	.	5	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
King's,	.	.	7	1	5	.	.	.	5	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	37	7	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	4	2	10	4	.	.	38	18	11	4
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	9	1	.	.
Louth,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	.	11	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	1	2
Meath,	4	.	16	1	7	5	.	.	4	.	1	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Roscommon,	.	.	5	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	5	.	41	8	17	5	.	.	4	1	11	2
„ Clonmel,	29	.	90	10	9	12	13	.	14	.	.	5
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	12	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	21	19	16
Westmeath,	1	.	38	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	38	3	12	3	.	.	4	.	2	2
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1
Total,	46	.	523	69	162	99	15	.	340	59	169	37

Classified—*continued.*

Twice Imprisoned.						Three times Imprisoned.						Four times Imprisoned.						Five times Imprisoned and upwards.					
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	1	40	7	22	17	.	.	9	10	3	9	.	.	9	3	3	3	.	.	67	8	19	19
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	2	4	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	4	2
.	.	8	1	11	7	.	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	2	1	5	3
.	.	35	.	13	10	.	.	14	.	11	2	.	.	11	1	3	4	.	.	11	2	16	2
.	.	69	42	86	39	.	.	60	17	43	19	.	.	35	23	42	17	.	.	39	18	28	8
4	2	62	7	34	14	2	1	29	5	26	9	.	.	12	3	15	6	.	.	36	1	73	2
.	.	5	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	9	.	7	6	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	5	1
4	4	21	8	14	19	.	.	8	4	5	5	.	.	2	2	4	2	.	.	.	1	.	6
.	18	.	50	.	105	.	4	.	25	.	38	.	2	.	9	.	24	.	7	.	52	.	66
8	.	116	.	101	.	9	.	54	.	23	.	5	.	28	.	9	.	20	.	76	.	23	.
.	.	3	2	7	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	8	6	5	10	.	.	12	8	11	5	.	.	4	3	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	15	4	3	10	.	.	6	.	2	8	.	.	4	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	55	9	27	12	3	3	56	12	15	10	.	3	33	6	14	6	.	20	25	23	6	5
.	.	2	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	6	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.
.	.	14	1	14	1	.	.	3	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	7	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	46	1	17	4	.	.	8	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
2	1	3	3	4	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
1	.	5	3	13	15	1	.	4	1	5	35	1	.	2	.	9	19	.	.	.	.	4	8
.	.	3	1	6	3	.	.	3	1	6	3	.	.	3	1	6	3	.	.	1	2	3	2
.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	4	3	5	.	.	3	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	1
.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	1	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	8	.	12	.	.	.	4	2	6	3	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	3
12	1	46	8	52	6	3	.	19	4	10	5	.	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	5	7	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	13	1	16	3	.	.	3	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	11	1
.	1	20	2	11	10	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7
.	.	8	3	2	2	.	.	7	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	21	2	11	5	.	.	11	.	1	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	4	1	7	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	1
34	28	679	173	545	329	19	9	337	94	220	171	6	5	165	53	142	117	20	31	269	109	212	141

SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, and of IMPRISONMENT of

Names of County and Town Gaols.	SENTENCES.																			
	For Life.				Above 15 Years		15 Years and above 10.				10 and above 7.				7 Years.				2 Years and upwards.			
	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitent.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	1	2	.	2	.	2	1	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	9	.	13	2

the Total Number of JUVENILES Committed during the Year 1854.

SENTENCES.																																			
18 Months.				12 Months.				9 Months.						6 Months.						3 Months.						2 Months.									
16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and bove 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	2	1	.	.	3	2	10	5	.	1	71	12	27	4	.	.	29	3	25	3				
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	.	.	.	.	11	1				
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	1	2	5	3				
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	4	.	1	2	.	.	3	1	7	3				
.	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	8	2	7	4	1	.	12	3	12	5	1	.	3	.	1	.				
3	1	1	.	10	.	8	5	.	.	8	.	6	3	.	.	23	3	5	5	.	.	36	20	22	5	.	.	69	9	27	4				
.	.	.	1	3	.	2	2	.	.	2	1	2	3	.	.	6	4	8	12	.	.	20	16	20	19	.	.	6	12	22	16				
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	16	1	15	4	.	.	1	.	17	.				
2	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	.	3	.	.	3	.	3	3	.	.	5	2	4	4				
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	11	1	2	5	1	.	31	9	35	18				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	13	.	.	.	.	16	.	16	.	1	.	21	.	42				
1	.	.	.	9	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	28	.	55	.	2	.	51	.	48	.	4	.	171	.	114	.				
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	1	2	3	.				
.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	8	2	4	4	.	.	10	4	9	4	.	.	9	5	10	4				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.				
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	3	2	2	.	.	19	4	11	4	.	.	9	1	9	6				
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	7	2	.	.	3	.	2	3				
.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	4	.	3	.	2	.	3	.	.	.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	1	.	.	5	.	6	1	.	.	5	.	11	2				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	4				
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	10	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	10	1				
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	6	.	.	5	.	3	1	.	.	2	2	4	.				
.	.	1	.	7	1	7	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	5	4	.	.	17	4	8	6	.	.	11	1	4	.				
.	.	2	.	1	.	6	4	.	.	6	3	4	1	.	.	18	4	31	7	.	.	12	8	13	8	.	.	18	32	16	21				
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	2	1	1	.	3	2	8	4	.	.	2	1	17	6				
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	.	.	2	.	6	2				
.	.	1	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	4	3	5	.				
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.				
1	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	2	2	12	8	.	.	3	3	15	.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	3	4	.	.	2	.	5	3	.	.	2	.	7	5				
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	.	.	3	1	1	.				
1	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	3	.	.	7	1	4	2	.	.	6	1	6	4				
.	.	.	.	5	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	2	.	.	3	1	3	4	.	.	3	.	8	2				
1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	4	.				
.	.	1	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	2	3	2	.	21	3	14	10	.	.	11	1	4	1				
6	.	.	.	6	.	3	2	.	.	5	.	3	2	.	1	14	2	6	12	3	.	56	5	17	14	9	.	48	6	9	11				
.	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	11	1	14	9	.	.	6	3	19	15				
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	10	.	1	1	.	.	4	1	5	2	.	.	2	.	3	1				
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	3	.	.	2	.	2	12	.	.	2	2	6	6				
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	5	2	2	2	.	1	5	.	4	2				
3	.	3	1	1	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	8	1	6	3	.	.	6	1	8	1				
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	9	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	5	2				
18	2	22	4	73	4	116	37	.	1	33	7	43	21	1	2	179	40	206	107	16	3	454	116	337	175	19	2	491	126	468	193				

SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, and of IMPRISONMENT of the

Names of County and Town Gaols.	SENTENCES.																	
	1 Month.						14 Days.						7 Days.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	1	53	6	49	11	1	.	18	9	27	13	2	.	20	6	16	25
Armagh,	.	.	14	3	36	10	.	.	4	2	7	8	1	.	2	5	8	1
Carlow,	.	.	2	1	15	7	.	.	9	1	5	5	2	.	7	3	5	4
Cavan,	.	.	11	14	7	6	.	1	4	2	4	4	.	.	8	3	4	3
Clare,	6	.	49	.	13	9	.	.	26	1	6	5	.	.	8	2	6	2
Cork County,	3	.	136	13	68	29	7	.	126	34	34	17	2	2	49	10	23	14
„ City,	14	1	110	18	70	26	4	1	61	26	65	32	3	3	57	19	45	29
Donegal,	1	.	14	.	30	.	.	.	7	1	9	3	.	.	8	3	8	.
Down,	2	.	27	4	6	5	1	.	9	2	3	.	2	1	9	8	4	3
Dublin County,	4	1	33	17	37	36	28	27	102	45	75	65	2	1	62	21	30	61
Grangegorman Peniten.	.	4	.	27	.	118	.	153	.	725	.	798	.	10	.	54	.	102
Richmond Bridewell,	70	.	461	.	161	.	179	.	1047	.	253	.	23	.	128	.	79	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	1	5	4	.	.	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	.	2	.
Galway County,	4	2	12	6	13	7	3	1	9	3	8	3	.	.	3	.	5	3
„ Town,	.	2	35	.	23	4	.	.	13	.	10	3	.	2	20	2	10	6
Kerry,	3	16	176	27	59	19	4	10	55	20	23	6	2	10	26	18	31	10
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	5	.	6	3	2	.	5	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	6	1
„ Athy,	.	.	10	3	4	1	.	.	11	.	.	1	.	.	11	.	3	2
Kilkenny County,	1	.	18	3	17	3	.	.	23	3	14	1	3	.	29	5	7	3
„ City,	.	.	4	1	6	7	.	.	5	4	11	30	.	1	6	3	2	7
King's,	.	.	19	1	10	2	1	.	15	1	6	1	.	.	3	2	5	1
Leitrim,	.	.	12	.	17	6	.	.	9	1	8	1	1	.	4	.	7	.
Limerick County,	4	1	108	17	40	23	.	.	48	2	12	6	3	1	74	5	11	7
„ City,	2	14	48	24	34	31	10	10	32	14	17	14	14	20	22	18	36	12
Londonderry,	2	.	13	4	14	1	.	.	6	.	6	5	.	.	11	4	2	56
Longford,	.	.	10	.	12	13	.	.	15	1	10	5	.	.	2	4	4	1
Louth,	.	.	7	3	5	5	.	.	10	1	3	1	1	.	6	3	4	.
Drogheda,	.	.	6	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	4	.
Mayo,	2	1	26	3	33	8	.	.	2	1	16	2	1	.	6	2	19	4
Meath,	1	.	11	.	6	4	2	1	6	2	7	3	3	.	11	4	3	3
Monaghan,	.	.	4	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	10	4	16	1	.	.	4	3	2	4	.	.	12	6	10	2
Roscommon,	.	.	8	3	22	6	.	.	5	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	.	1
Sligo,	.	.	2	1	6	1	2	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	5	.	4	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	55	12	23	9	5	2	38	7	14	13	4	.	24	3	17	5
„ Clonmel,	46	4	272	32	51	32	17	.	83	11	16	10	13	.	87	12	27	15
Tyrone,	.	.	19	2	27	5	.	.	9	4	15	4	.	.	8	2	5	5
Waterford County,	.	.	30	3	27	7	.	.	18	2	8	2	.	.	11	.	5	1
„ City,	.	.	28	1	8	13	.	1	6	2	5	6	.	.	16	1	6	7
Westmeath,	1	1	25	8	7	2	.	.	23	.	4	4	.	.	16	1	3	4
Wexford,	1	.	63	10	24	18	1	1	23	6	8	7	1	.	23	10	8	11
Wicklow,	.	.	6	1	12	1	1	.	6	2	8	1	1	2	5	7	3	2
Total,	172	48	1,956	278	1,023	495	269	208	1,900	942	734	1,091	87	55	815	248	477	414

Total Number of JUVENILES committed during the Year 1854—*continued.*

SENTENCES.

48 Hours.						24 Hours.						Unlimited.						Other Periods. (Penal Servitude.)						TOTAL.					
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	4	9	6	13	.	.	5	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	.	5	2	210	52	172	77
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	22	11	85	25
1	.	4	.	2	.	.	1	7	2	13	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	34	10	58	25
.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	30	22	38	23
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	3	.	8	1	119	10	56	30
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	17	5	12	2	470	90	214	88
2	.	15	3	9	5	.	.	3	3	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	23	5	283	102	255	150
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	50	5	89	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	5	1	64	17	35	18
1	.	9	14	17	26	.	.	10	3	13	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	12	3	36	29	267	110	225	246
.	3	.	62	.	146	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	2	.	17	.	75	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	174	.	928	.	1318
14	.	87	.	82	.	2	.	41	.	28	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	25	.	298	.	2036	.	872	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	2	1	14	8	32	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	7	3	59	21	55	26
.	2	2	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	73	6	50	18
.	.	1	.	4	.	.	1	3	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	9	37	298	75	149	51
.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5	1	21	2	38	14
.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	44	8	14	7
.	.	7	2	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	4	.	95	14	73	12
.	.	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	20	8	27	51
.	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	49	5	54	8
.	.	.	1	20	8	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	34	4	68	24
.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	3	7	2	277	31	105	53
11	8	26	18	58	46	12	4	44	22	41	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	49	56	226	143	259	157
1	.	2	.	.	3	8	.	3	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	.	45	12	70	77
.	.	2	2	20	13	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	34	9	67	37
.	.	.	.	3	10	.	.	2	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	33	11	48	23
.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	3	10	4
.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	2	43	11	113	32
.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	7	1	41	8	38	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	18	2	6	3
.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	48	17	58	21
.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	30	7	48	28
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	24	2	33	4
.	.	5	1	15	4	1	.	14	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	3	14	2	174	28	114	52
.	1	13	5	51	13	1	.	15	.	52	6	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	14	2	11	1	89	6	621	75	253	118
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	56	14	94	43
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	2	.	.	78	6	67	18
.	.	4	1	1	23	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	1	1	72	7	37	71
.	.	17	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	2	96	11	29	16
.	.	2	1	3	1	1	.	9	3	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	4	1	141	32	80	48
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	2	2	31	14	51	10
30	15	213	121	356	336	26	6	177	45	225	80	4	2	11	17	31	83	1	.	80	8	167	30	626	342	6,410	1,951	4,239	3,068

Condition of Juveniles as to their Parentage,

County and Town Gaols.	Without Parents.						Without Father.						Without Mother.						Step-children.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	31	16	32	16	1	.	77	20	36	28	.	.	52	6	24	19	.	.	17	.	1	2
Armagh,	.	.	6	2	19	12	.	.	17	5	18	17	.	.	8	6	9	8	.	.	4	.	5	1
Carlow,	1	.	15	1	34	10	1	1	11	5	12	7	.	.	6	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	4	.	10	5	.	.	6	3	7	6	.	.	2	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	3	.	36	2	14	4	.	1	24	3	13	3	.	.	17	1	17	3	.	.	10	.	6	.
Cork County,	6	1	302	38	90	33	2	1	103	21	42	10	.	.	97	16	14	7	.	.	30	10	11	6
„ City,	5	1	96	10	90	18	8	1	54	26	50	25	1	2	62	38	32	30	4	1	10	11	17	16
Donegal,	.	.	8	.	12	.	.	.	15	1	19	4	.	.	6	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	1	.
Down,	.	.	12	2	7	4	.	.	18	10	12	9	.	.	9	1	8	3	.	.	3	.	4	4
Dublin County,	5	3	118	36	97	132	11	16	49	30	51	32	6	.	46	22	39	35	.	.	9	2	7	6
Grangegorman Penit.	.	13	.	290	.	570	.	90	.	309	.	250	.	12	.	97	.	304	.	.	.	6	.	13
Richmond Bridewell,	34	.	830	.	271	.	86	.	389	.	189	.	21	.	233	.	154	.	.	.	44	.	50	.
Fermanagh,	2	1	5	.	16	14	1	.	3	4	7	8	.	.	4	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Galway County,	.	.	19	5	22	11	6	3	17	6	20	7	1	.	13	3	9	3	.	.	4	3	4	5
„ Town,	.	.	39	4	30	6	1	4	48	7	19	13	.	.	13	2	13	6	.	.	2	.	1	3
Kerry,	.	.	112	13	54	26	6	5	106	27	45	28	1	.	44	3	16	7	2	.	19	2	7	5
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	9	1	15	5	1	1	11	3	9	9	.	.	1	.	6	6	1	.	2	.	.	.
„ Athy,	1	.	31	.	7	.	.	.	6	.	2	6	.	.	2	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	1	.
Kilkenny County,	1	.	37	1	26	4	3	.	17	4	21	3	.	.	9	4	7	1	.	.	3	.	3	1
„ City,	.	1	8	.	4	7	.	.	5	4	8	10	.	.	2	1	3	17	.	.	.	.	.	1
King's County,	1	1	21	3	17	3	.	.	10	3	11	2	.	.	5	3	5	1	.	.	2	.	1	1
Leitrim,	1	1	14	.	5	9	.	.	5	1	11	11	.	.	4	2	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Limerick County,	3	1	160	8	45	28	2	.	52	5	30	6	2	1	27	6	11	4	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	2	4	8	5	4	2	10	4	8	6	14	8	4	3	14	6	16	14	2	6	6	4	12	10
Londonderry,	.	.	1	3	18	22	7	.	14	4	2	16	.	.	15	1	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	19	1	13	17	.	1	14	2	21	6	.	.	3	1	12	9	.	.	6	.	7	8
Louth,	.	.	12	4	20	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	5	2	11	.	.	.	11	1	9	4	.	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	2	.	14	.	21	10	1	1	9	6	27	6	2	.	9	1	5	5	.	.	3	2	5	1
Meath,	3	.	16	3	16	6	1	.	9	2	16	9	.	.	5	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	5	.	1	1	1	.	7	1	3	2	.	.	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's County,	.	.	18	6	24	6	.	.	17	4	28	4	.	.	15	4	24	5	.	.	5	.	3	1
Roscommon,	.	.	11	2	14	12	.	1	7	3	14	8	.	.	6	4	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sligo,	.	.	9	3	7	3	1	.	12	2	19	4	1	.	4	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	8	2	81	9	36	19	1	2	50	10	32	13	5	.	18	7	17	7	.	.	4	.	1	4
„ Clonmel,	60	.	325	25	93	65	14	2	100	37	71	38	9	.	72	10	18	19	1	.	22	3	4	10
Tyrone,	.	.	8	1	18	8	.	.	18	2	33	11	.	.	11	1	15	4	.	.	1	.	.	1
Waterford County,	.	.	4	1	7	3	.	.	15	1	27	5	.	.	17	3	16	3	.	.	11	1	2	.
„ City,	.	.	36	4	11	12	.	5	13	10	3	24	.	.	9	4	4	16	.	.	1	.	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	41	7	7	5	.	2	15	2	6	8	.	.	15	1	2	2	.	.	10	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	34	4	23	10	1	.	32	6	33	9	.	.	12	5	7	13	.	.	2	.	.	1
Wicklow,	.	.	9	5	15	4	.	.	4	1	15	.	.	.	2	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	4	2
Total,	139	29	2,569	517	1286	1137	66	141	1398	597	1005	669	53	18	899	267	573	584	10	8	233	45	159	106

Residence, Education, and Religion.

Illegitimate.						Abandoned by Parents.						Absconded from Parents.						Belonging to											
																		County or Borough.						Other Localities.					
10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	17	1	5	8	5	2	221	45	160	75	.	.	25	15	49	18
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	9	1	.	.	7	2	9	14	1	.	42	16	60	41	.	.	16	14	31	13
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	30	9	51	23	.	1	12	2	21	6
.	1	3	4	5	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	50	17	30	25	.	1	20	6	32	13
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	10	4	.	.	12	1	9	3	8	2	145	12	72	33	.	.	10	2	12	6
.	.	8	3	2	2	.	.	81	10	10	2	.	.	28	3	5	2	8	2	605	142	198	88	4	.	104	9	26	4
1	.	3	1	4	.	4	.	10	.	26	2	.	.	50	16	36	59	22	5	233	74	170	97	1	.	52	28	85	23
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	6	1	53	3	88	10	.	.	7	1	4	4
.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	1	2	.	.	5	1	9	2	4	1	53	24	33	17	1	.	15	1	11	5
.	1	3	1	1	.	6	.	41	2	12	8	1	.	28	16	34	81	19	18	105	47	118	77	17	11	184	62	145	187
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	6	3	.	45	.	208	.	.	90	.	421	.	375	.	84	.	507	.	943
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	23	.	.	.	120	.	31	.	147	.	612	.	448	.	151	.	1499	.	547	.
.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	5	2	7	2	.	1	3	1	3	.	3	2	20	9	25	10	.	.	2	2	17	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	7	3	53	21	42	20	.	.	6	.	13	6
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	3	75	3	42	7	.	4	30	10	22	22
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	39	2	6	5	1	.	57	4	25	11	8	36	311	79	167	65	2	1	30	8	27	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	5	.	.	.	11	.	13	.	3	1	26	1	31	15	3	.	18	3	22	13
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	3	9	4	2	.	22	6	13	6
.	.	3	1	4	2	.	.	7	.	6	2	.	.	2	.	3	.	3	.	59	10	60	8	1	.	42	5	28	5
.	.	.	1	4	5	.	.	3	2	5	5	.	.	2	.	3	6	.	1	18	6	24	31	.	.	2	2	3	20
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	4	1	.	.	2	.	4	.	1	1	42	8	41	6	.	.	17	2	19	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	6	.	.	39	4	70	11	1	1	8	2	8	16
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	1	178	14	78	30	.	1	99	17	27	23
4	6	5	3	4	2	4	1	8	3	16	18	6	1	6	2	28	14	47	58	252	172	304	241	9	6	52	24	85	24
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	10	.	36	7	41	35	2	.	14	6	29	42
.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	7	12	9	.	.	46	13	86	39	.	1	5	3	14	11
.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	2	1	31	3	58	35	1	.	8	6	23	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	4	11	5	.	1	20	8	14	.
.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	6	1	1	2	.	.	1	2	3	10	5	1	41	9	112	31	.	1	8	4	7	5
1	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	9	2	7	3	.	1	1	.	4	5	6	.	40	9	34	18	1	1	7	.	19	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	2	4	1	.	.	2	.	3	2
.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	11	3	10	.	.	.	5	4	9	4	.	.	56	20	84	20	.	.	15	2	16	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	35	11	58	36	1	1	5	2	3	6
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	27	6	37	4	.	1	6	2	11	6
1	.	5	.	2	1	3	.	12	.	5	5	.	.	15	.	7	3	14	2	155	26	105	33	4	2	33	5	23	24
1	1	5	.	1	3	11	.	24	2	2	1	.	.	7	1	14	15	95	2	542	78	229	150	4	6	90	19	34	28
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	9	1	.	.	11	1	6	19	.	.	49	12	97	38	.	.	13	3	21	8
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	25	.	9	4	.	.	6	.	4	2	.	.	62	5	32	14	.	.	16	1	35	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	15	9	1	.	35	6	19	49	.	5	46	16	24	22
.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	1	1	1	2	97	10	29	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	1	156	30	92	48	.	.	18	4	11	4
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	2	24	15	42	9	1	.	10	1	20	9
	9	57	21	44	27	30	2	400	58	201	76	9	6	429	109	312	503	452	239	4,733	1,406	3,491	1,898	206	129	2,578	805	1,554	1,559

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to their Parentage,

County and Town Gaols.	Wholly Illiterate.						Knew Alphabet and Spelling.						Read imperfectly.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	2	72	21	55	38	3	.	32	8	24	14	.	.	88	16	60	30
Armagh,	.	.	21	15	28	29	.	.	24	6	27	15	1	.	8	7	11	8
Carlow,	2	1	29	8	49	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3	9	5
Cavan,	.	1	48	18	33	26	.	.	18	4	14	8	.	.	3	1	9	2
Clare,	7	1	117	7	50	25	1	1	12	3	8	6	.	.	16	3	14	5
Cork County,	3	2	143	48	57	25	6	.	280	62	80	36	2	.	160	27	35	15
„ City,	16	5	60	61	78	52	7	.	86	16	53	32	.	.	95	19	67	21
Donegal,	5	1	30	3	39	7	1	.	13	1	16	4	.	.	10	.	22	3
Down,	2	.	20	13	13	12	1	1	10	9	4	3	2	.	23	3	7	6
Dublin County,	20	19	99	44	87	103	12	6	64	23	33	27	3	3	52	18	40	66
Grangegorman Penit.	.	142	.	644	.	606	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	.	216	.	448
Richmond Bridewell,	233	.	1263	.	391	.	14	.	48	.	41	.	29	.	222	.	97	.
Fermanagh,	2	2	14	8	20	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6	5
Galway County,	7	3	26	14	20	12	.	.	13	3	15	4	.	.	18	4	8	7
„ Town,	1	7	65	10	42	26	.	.	12	.	7	1	.	.	16	.	9	2
Kerry,	10	37	112	56	52	38	.	.	110	24	63	23	.	.	95	3	41	8
Kildare, Naas,	4	1	17	3	25	6	.	.	11	.	5	18	.	.	10	1	10	4
„ Athy,	2	.	25	7	8	7	.	.	3	2	2	1	.	.	13	.	4	2
Kilkenny County,	4	.	49	9	54	8	.	.	15	4	12	1	.	.	17	2	7	1
„ City,	.	1	17	1	20	20	.	.	.	2	4	12	.	.	.	4	1	14
King's County,	.	1	12	9	31	5	.	.	17	1	10	3	1	.	20	.	9	.
Leitrim,	.	1	28	3	29	20	.	.	2	.	5	6	.	.	6	1	18	1
Limerick County,	6	1	116	23	64	41	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	81	6	14	7
„ City,	41	56	212	154	188	204	10	6	28	31	86	54	5	2	46	11	73	10
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	25	9	26	32	.	.	14	2	36	20
Longford,	.	1	11	13	36	20	.	.	9	.	14	5	.	.	13	3	25	23
Louth,	1	1	6	6	24	36	1	.	4	1	20	3	1	.	16	1	9	3
Drogheda,	.	1	32	7	7	3	.	.	8	.	5	2	.	.	8	.	7	.
Mayo,	5	2	24	10	78	31	.	.	6	3	16	3	.	.	6	.	8	.
Meath,	1	1	18	5	24	13	2	.	4	.	10	3	2	.	14	3	8	6
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	3	2	.	.	11	1	2	1
Queen's County,	.	.	19	6	19	8	.	.	32	9	27	7	.	.	14	6	35	5
Roscommon,	1	.	14	9	21	29	.	.	12	1	14	9	.	1	13	3	14	4
Sligo,	8	2	15	6	23	5	.	.	6	2	8	2	.	.	5	.	5	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	6	2	58	14	47	23	5	1	26	10	19	11	6	1	48	6	29	13
„ Clonmel,	16	7	118	38	48	68	54	1	257	36	104	73	18	.	129	17	54	25
Tyrone,	.	.	23	10	36	28	.	.	12	2	19	3	.	.	14	1	23	13
Waterford County,	.	.	48	6	27	9	.	.	15	.	19	5	.	.	10	.	14	3
„ City,	.	5	32	10	22	43	1	.	24	8	4	18	.	.	16	2	8	10
Westmeath,	.	2	43	5	10	19	.	.	11	2	1	.	1	.	18	3	8	1
Wexford,	5	1	94	26	56	33	.	.	7	1	2	1	.	.	27	6	14	13
Wicklow,	2	1	10	8	28	8	.	1	14	2	11	2	.	.	5	6	6	2
Total,	412	310	3,160	1,358	1,939	1,718	132	17	1,274	287	831	458	72	40	1,391	407	876	813

Residence, Education, and Religion—*continued.*

Read and Write.						Religion.															
						Protestant.						Presbyterian.						Roman Catholic.			
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	54	15	70	11	2	2	104	13	77	38	.	.	27	8	44	11	3	.	115	39	88	44
.	.	5	2	25	2	.	.	18	6	25	16	.	.	2	.	5	4	1	.	38	24	61	34
.	.	6	.	14	1	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	39	11	69	28
.	.	1	.	6	2	.	.	10	6	16	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	60	17	46	28
.	.	8	1	12	3	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	151	14	83	37
1	.	126	14	52	16	.	.	9	1	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	700	150	212	90
.	.	44	6	57	8	.	.	2	3	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	283	99	244	116
.	.	7	.	15	.	.	.	7	.	7	3	1	.	2	.	1	.	5	1	51	4	84	11
.	.	15	.	20	1	1	.	15	11	15	6	2	1	12	6	9	3	2	.	41	8	20	13
1	1	74	24	103	68	2	1	11	15	22	24	.	.	.	.	1	.	34	28	278	94	240	240
.	.	.	68	.	264	.	1	.	17	.	127	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	173	.	911	.	1186
22	.	578	.	466	.	10	.	84	.	86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	288	.	2027	.	909	.
1	.	4	1	16	1	2	2	9	6	10	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	13	4	32	11
.	.	2	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	59	21	54	26
.	.	12	3	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	7	102	13	63	28
.	.	24	4	38	6	.	.	2	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	37	339	85	194	71
2	.	6	.	13	.	2	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	44	4	50	26
.	.	12	.	8	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	50	9	22	10
.	.	20	.	15	3	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	99	14	87	13
.	.	3	1	2	5	.	.	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	6	25	50
.	.	10	.	10	.	.	.	5	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	54	9	56	7
1	.	6	2	26	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	39	6	78	27
.	.	80	1	27	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	277	31	105	53
.	.	18	.	42	.	5	4	36	16	44	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	60	268	180	345	254
.	.	11	2	8	25	3	.	7	3	18	13	2	.	9	2	15	19	7	.	34	8	37	45
.	.	18	.	25	2	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	50	16	97	50
.	.	13	1	28	5	.	.	2	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	36	9	73	47
.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	50	7	23	5
.	.	8	.	17	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	43	13	118	35
2	.	11	1	11	3	.	.	1	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	46	8	50	21
.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	2	7	2
.	.	6	1	19	1	.	.	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	21	97	21
.	.	1	.	12	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	38	13	61	42
.	.	7	.	12	2	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	29	8	45	10
1	.	56	1	33	10	3	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	184	30	126	56
11	.	128	6	57	12	1	.	1	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	8	631	97	260	174
.	.	13	2	40	2	.	.	18	3	32	15	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	44	12	82	28
.	.	5	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	6	67	18
.	.	9	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	81	22	42	69
.	.	25	.	10	1	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	92	10	28	21
.	.	46	1	31	5	1	.	10	2	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	164	32	98	45
.	.	5	.	17	.	.	.	5	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	29	14	58	12
42	1	1,486	159	1,399	468	32	10	396	113	429	308	5	1	53	17	80	45	621	357	6,862	2,081	4,536	3,104

Ages, Religion, and Education of the

County and Town Gaols.	Felons.																									
	Number Committed		Ages.														Religion.						Education.					
			10 Years and under		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards		Unspecified.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	268	195	.	.	18	7	65	29	125	104	25	24	35	31	.		116	70	93	86	59	39	98	30	91	77	79	88
Armagh,	115	95	1	.	12	7	33	21	37	43	9	11	23	13	.		30	38	77	51	8	6	29	6	25	29	61	60
Carlow,	118	129	2	.	21	8	33	16	37	63	13	24	12	18	.		8	4	110	125	.	.	27	15	20	15	71	99
Cavan,	35	35	.	.	2	1	10	7	12	17	5	2	6	8	.		9	4	26	31	.	.	6	2	10	3	19	30
Clare,	34	22	.	2	6	.	11	7	9	6	1	5	7	2	.		3	.	31	22	.	.	6	1	4	.	24	21
Cork County,	158	32	.	.	18	4	48	14	39	7	31	4	22	3	.		2	1	156	31	.	.	48	14	39	9	71	9
,, City,	417	230	3	4	98	15	120	56	108	78	52	56	36	21	.		8	9	409	221	.	.	98	36	104	49	215	145
Donegal,	56	24	.	.	4	.	17	8	15	7	13	5	7	4	.		9	4	47	20	.	.	15	1	6	2	35	21
Down,	129	134	5	1	20	8	25	19	50	38	20	36	19	32	.		36	39	65	74	28	21	55	11	28	54	46	69
Dublin County,	412	286	6	2	68	17	131	59	104	115	48	49	55	42	2		48	27	362	258	2	1	162	68	57	86	193	132
Grangegorman P.	.	628	.	2	.	28	.	111	.	274	.	127	.	86	.		.	82	.	545	.	1	.	145	.	216	.	267
Richmond B.,	824	.	4	.	107	.	220	.	271	.	150	.	72	.	.		95	.	722	.	7	.	487	.	71	.	266	.
Fermanagh,	62	51	1	1	3	5	21	8	17	17	12	7	8	13	.		18	19	44	31	.	1	28	6	8	9	26	36
Galway County,	40	28	.	.	5	3	11	6	10	10	8	6	6	3	.		1	.	39	28	.	.	6	.	4	3	30	25
,, Town,	29	26	.	.	10	2	13	6	4	9	1	4	1	5	.		.	1	28	25	1	.	3	3	6	4	20	19
Kerry,	326	190	3	1	102	24	126	50	38	64	23	13	34	38	.		5	8	321	182	.	.	72	12	45	12	209	166
Kildare, Naas,	68	47	.	.	13	.	21	11	15	15	10	13	9	8	.		2	2	66	45	.	.	16	4	14	8	38	35
,, Athy,	54	47	.	.	7	1	12	9	16	16	11	7	8	14	.		.	3	54	44	.	.	9	3	12	6	33	38
Kilkenny County,	78	46	.	.	4	2	28	5	22	20	13	6	11	13	.		4	2	74	44	.	.	17	3	13	8	48	35
,, City,	45	25	.	.	.	3	12	16	20	4	8	2	5	.	.		1	2	44	23	.	.	12	2	16	10	17	13
King's County,	117	52	.	.	.	.	45	13	36	15	25	14	11	10	.		2	1	115	51	.	.	2	.	1	2	114	50
Leitrim,	34	29	.	1	2	1	10	9	12	8	6	1	4	9	.		4	1	30	28	.	.	12	.	6	5	16	24
Limerick County,	9	7	.	.	3	.	2	1	1	4	.	2	3	.	.		1	.	8	7	.	.	3	1	1	1	5	5
,, City,	52	66	.	.	.	.	4	2	17	8	26	44	5	12	.		1	1	51	65	.	.	4	.	6	2	42	64
Londonderry,	45	43	.	.	5	.	19	5	11	23	8	9	2	6	.		9	7	24	25	12	11	10	15	29	28	6	.
Longford,	104	87	.	1	13	8	37	19	29	28	9	17	16	14	.		7	3	97	84	.	.	35	7	23	15	46	65
Louth,	135	117	1	1	24	9	41	25	29	36	15	20	25	26	.		11	3	122	114	2	.	39	7	26	17	70	93
Drogheda,	36	17	.	.	8	1	13	7	10	5	2	2	3	2	.		.	1	36	16	.	.	7	.	2	1	27	16
Mayo,	352	116	.	.	4	2	17	6	107	38	93	35	131	35	.		4	1	348	115	.	.	33	15	29	13	290	88
Meath,	24	19	.	.	10	2	8	5	2	6	3	3	1	3	.		2	1	22	18	.	.	4	1	6	3	14	15
Monaghan,	51	33	1	.	10	1	7	2	17	14	7	9	9	7	.		4	4	45	28	2	1	20	.	16	10	15	23
Queen's County,	216	79	.	.	1	.	16	8	38	20	69	21	92	30	.		7	3	209	76	.	.	58	8	32	15	126	56
Roscommon,	61	51	1	1	12	5	12	10	16	15	7	13	13	7	.		.	.	61	51	.	.	19	2	10	2	32	47
Sligo,	79	43	4	2	9	5	26	6	26	21	6	4	8	5	.		8	1	68	42	3	.	26	2	12	6	41	35
Tip., Nenagh,	248	163	4	3	67	6	83	31	54	60	17	36	23	27	.		3	3	245	160	.	.	64	15	36	25	148	123
,, Clonmel,	672	409	50	3	164	38	152	96	191	167	77	57	38	48	.		9	13	663	396	.	.	137	37	79	47	456	325
Tyrone,	95	50	.	.	5	3	30	10	32	20	11	7	17	10	.		22	22	67	25	6	3	36	5	17	15	42	30
Waterford County,	164	94	.	.	27	13	23	18	60	20	26	28	28	15	.		1	.	163	94	.	.	51	2	45	4	68	88
,, City,	145	149	1	1	31	12	44	9	39	69	12	32	18	26	.		3	1	142	148	.	.	25	4	26	32	94	113
Westmeath,	62	62	.	1	4	2	12	10	28	29	11	12	7	8	.		3	.	58	62	1	.	27	8	9	6	26	48
Wexford,	245	200	4	.	48	12	78	34	51	84	17	29	47	41	.		23	22	222	178	.	.	47	9	40	40	158	151
Wicklow,	79	68	.	.	16	5	31	9	15	32	10	10	7	12	.		11	5	68	63	.	.	20	3	16	8	43	57
Total,	6,293	4,224	91	27	981	260	1657	793	1,770	1,029	910	806	884	707	2		530	403	5,632	3,732	131	84	1873	503	1040	897	3,380	2,824

Prisoners Committed during the year 1854.

MISDEMEANANTS.

Number Committed.		Ages.														Religion.						Education.					
		10 Years and under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,137	546	5	2	167	28	198	88	472	285	117	64	178	79	.	.	387	179	550	289	200	78	411	64	260	179	366	303
229	126	.	.	16	3	62	22	92	67	26	10	33	24	.	.	83	47	137	75	9	4	73	7	38	29	118	90
111	48	1	.	11	.	23	9	43	24	17	10	16	5	.	.	6	.	105	48	.	.	29	12	12	9	70	27
291	111	.	.	56	20	52	29	110	25	35	20	38	17	.	.	37	20	252	91	2	.	64	18	26	27	201	66
454	273	10	.	133	3	142	53	68	100	51	50	50	56	.	11	8	5	446	268	.	.	20	.	30	30	404	243
1,121	617	12	2	114	66	260	198	269	134	240	97	226	120	.	.	56	19	1065	598	.	.	224	44	196	31	701	542
362	682	10	10	56	49	96	186	106	367	36	51	58	18	.	1	10	17	352	665	.	.	90	46	99	72	173	564
409	55	4	1	34	1	88	6	131	17	53	3	99	27	.	.	24	1	370	53	15	1	141	7	23	2	245	46
260	138	.	.	17	8	40	21	88	77	69	15	46	17	.	.	60	39	118	72	82	27	116	13	67	55	77	70
453	457	4	.	42	6	122	113	182	270	59	45	44	23	.	.	47	63	402	394	4	.	211	125	51	90	191	242
.	3,478	.	16	.	134	.	533	.	1682	.	720	.	393	.	.	.	381	.	3092	.	5	.	728	.	1173	.	1577
2,893	.	47	.	662	.	559	.	905	.	389	.	331	.	.	.	251	.	2634	.	8	.	1364	.	252	.	1277	.
142	57	2	1	8	3	32	10	70	27	17	10	13	6	.	.	40	22	102	35	.	.	53	9	17	14	72	34
243	165	7	5	66	29	54	28	32	32	50	45	34	26	.	.	.	.	238	165	5	.	50	4	35	12	158	149
250	150	1	1	70	8	76	28	47	60	30	19	26	34	.	.	5	2	245	148	.	.	32	12	17	20	201	118
351	121	1	.	56	6	139	32	80	46	18	12	57	25	.	.	6	1	345	120	.	.	144	12	29	6	178	103
158	73	6	1	29	3	20	17	41	24	37	18	25	10	.	.	2	2	156	71	.	.	24	15	29	13	105	45
115	73	2	.	13	.	15	5	45	38	19	7	21	23	.	.	4	1	111	72	.	.	24	1	15	8	76	64
266	112	3	.	41	6	79	13	77	38	25	29	41	26	.	.	11	5	255	107	.	.	78	6	34	14	154	92
58	210	.	.	.	10	20	40	18	35	12	60	8	65	.	.	1	1	57	209	.	.	14	8	12	40	32	162
146	60	1	3	59	5	42	19	22	18	18	10	4	5	.	.	7	4	139	56	.	.	23	.	28	7	95	53
229	49	1	.	40	4	46	10	84	22	34	4	24	9	.	.	2	.	227	49	.	.	75	5	31	6	123	38
492	249	5	1	104	13	159	64	115	76	33	29	76	66	.	.	4	.	488	249	.	.	150	13	124	48	218	188
2,401	1,370	.	.	324	181	748	368	402	194	396	172	531	455	.	.	22	15	2379	1355	.	.	116	18	172	46	2113	1306
266	79	11	.	20	2	35	22	54	39	96	9	50	7	.	.	50	10	137	40	79	29	56	20	20	7	190	52
213	42	.	.	13	2	66	8	89	16	25	7	20	9	.	.	8	1	205	41	.	.	83	3	38	12	92	27
136	35	2	.	11	.	26	6	39	9	37	5	21	15	.	.	5	.	131	35	.	.	17	4	24	9	95	22
145	49	.	1	43	4	11	.	32	23	36	6	23	15	.	.	16	.	129	49	.	.	19	.	23	6	103	43
312	132	4	2	38	11	93	28	65	37	48	27	64	27	.	.	8	1	301	131	3	.	31	16	25	11	256	105
248	136	.	.	9	4	21	5	39	11	21	9	6	4	152	103	1	.	247	136	.	.	7	3	15	4	226	129
169	71	.	.	5	1	4	1	53	15	39	12	68	42	.	.	2	4	165	66	2	1	93	.	40	22	36	49
250	146	.	.	17	14	25	19	79	52	74	36	43	25	12	.	12	4	238	142	.	.	38	26	40	44	172	76
128	62	.	.	17	5	40	24	38	16	8	9	25	8	.	.	2	1	126	61	.	.	46	3	15	3	67	56
177	52	3	.	9	1	29	9	82	12	19	10	35	20	.	.	6	4	171	48	.	.	60	1	19	3	98	48
280	122	10	1	52	9	85	28	73	58	30	14	30	12	.	.	10	6	270	116	.	.	118	18	49	24	113	80
797	415	25	2	174	31	198	83	245	163	73	75	82	61	.	.	16	6	781	409	.	.	211	72	70	61	516	282
352	120	.	.	28	6	113	38	106	37	32	13	73	26	.	.	86	39	251	76	15	5	136	9	70	36	146	75
93	64	.	.	13	11	20	12	28	30	11	10	21	1	.	.	.	.	93	64	.	.	12	1	27	6	54	57
196	184	.	.	8	6	38	26	64	116	51	14	35	22	.	.	6	1	190	183	.	.	47	16	26	17	123	151
287	117	1	1	60	8	25	15	145	57	15	20	41	16	.	.	5	2	282	114	.	1	119	5	42	10	126	102
227	78	1	.	42	4	69	20	68	34	16	10	31	10	.	.	27	4	200	74	.	.	77	7	38	20	112	51
103	76	1	2	12	9	26	6	47	35	9	12	8	12	.	.	14	3	89	73	.	.	32	5	11	9	60	62
16,950	11,200	180	52	2,689	714	3,996	2,242	4,845	4,418	2,421	1,798	2,655	1861	164	115	1347	910	15179	10139	424	151	4,728	1,876	2,989	2,235	9,933	7,589

Ages, Religion, and Education of the Prisoners

County and Town Gaols.	Vagrants.																									
	Number Committed		Ages.												Religion.						Education.					
			10 Years and under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	59	30	.	.	3	.	4	1	8	9	17	5	27	15	17	7	28	21	14	2	8	.	22	11	29	19
Armagh,	9	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	7	2	2	1	6	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	6	3
Carlow,	43	35	.	1	10	3	13	3	13	18	5	10	2	.	2	1	41	34	.	.	7	2	6	14	30	19
Cavan,	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5
Clare,	11	15	.	.	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	2	5	6	.	1	11	14	.	.	.	1	2	1	9	13
Cork County,	341	186	.	.	46	17	104	67	92	47	62	31	37	24	31	10	310	176	.	.	165	35	62	41	114	110
,, City,	304	145	19	18	141	21	54	19	35	40	29	30	26	17	6	.	298	145	.	.	31	.	50	7	223	138
Donegal,	12	8	.	.	1	1	3	1	4	2	.	1	4	3	2	1	8	7	2	.	2	.	2	2	8	6
Down,	27	15	.	.	6	.	3	1	9	1	3	3	6	10	6	6	19	9	2	.	8	1	6	6	13	8
Dublin County,	442	544	26	27	88	41	84	103	67	144	38	50	139	179	33	50	408	488	1	6	133	176	65	95	244	273
Grangegorman P.	.	4159	.	162	.	490	.	1011	.	1293	.	633	.	570	.	196	.	3957	.	6	.	688	.	1172	.	2299
Richmond B.,	2395	.	247	.	1342	.	216	.	204	.	132	.	254	.	116	.	2279	.	.	.	805	.	246	.	1344	.
Fermanagh,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	4	18	.	.	1	4	3	6	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	18	.	.	.	2	1	6	3	10
,, Town,	14	37	2	6	8	1	3	.	.	6	.	10	1	14	.	.	14	37	.	.	.	6	7	8	30	
Kerry,	122	140	6	36	66	35	41	13	1	4	3	8	5	44	.	.	122	140	.	.	20	2	19	4	83	134
Kildare, Naas,	17	2	.	.	2	1	4	.	7	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	17	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	2
,, Athy,	25	2	.	.	15	1	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	2	.	.	8	.	13	.	4	2
Kilkenny County,	42	16	1	.	8	.	24	1	6	10	2	2	1	3	2	.	40	16	.	.	11	2	8	.	23	14
,, City,	26	28	.	.	8	4	7	12	8	8	2	4	1	.	.	2	26	26	.	.	4	4	10	7	12	17
King's County,	9	17	.	1	1	3	2	5	4	6	2	2	.	.	1	.	8	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	17
Leitrim,	3	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2
Limerick County,	174	17	5	1	107	1	40	10	5	1	15	1	2	3	.	.	174	17	.	.	48	.	52	.	74	17
,, City,	266	224	56	64	62	48	96	70	18	14	21	10	13	18	8	5	258	219	.	.	16	4	38	14	212	206
Londonderry,	25	12	1	.	3	.	2	.	3	1	7	6	9	5	2	2	18	9	5	1	2	1	5	4	18	7
Longford,	4	47	.	.	.	.	3	14	.	27	.	5	1	1	.	.	4	47	.	.	3	4	.	13	1	30
Louth,	10	10	.	.	4	.	5	4	1	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	10	10	.	.	1	.	.	2	9	8
Drogheda,	8	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	45	3	13	.	.	.	3	8	55	.	.	1	.	.	7	7	51
Mayo,	46	32	1	.	2	.	1	2	8	6	10	7	24	17	3	.	43	32	.	.	4	3	5	4	37	25
Meath,	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	7	3	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's County,	4	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3
Roscommon,	3	4	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	1	3	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	3
Sligo,	15	14	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	2	5	.	5	12	2	.	13	14	.	.	3	1	4	.	8	13
Tipperary, Nenagh,	47	28	2	1	19	1	14	9	1	5	4	1	7	11	.	.	47	28	.	.	9	4	12	5	26	19
,, Clonmel,	206	53	22	4	113	3	40	13	9	13	13	6	9	14	2	1	204	52	.	.	37	3	22	6	147	44
Tyrone,	10	7	.	.	4	.	.	4	1	3	3	.	2	.	1	2	9	5	.	.	1	.	4	1	5	6
Waterford County,	39	5	.	.	4	.	15	.	18	1	1	4	1	.	.	.	39	5	.	.	.	.	7	.	32	5
,, City,	66	36	.	4	44	4	14	5	3	7	1	8	4	8	.	.	66	36	.	.	8	1	15	1	43	34
Westmeath,	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	4	4	.	.	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8
Wexford,	49	58	.	1	20	4	12	11	7	26	2	7	8	9	1	4	48	54	.	.	8	4	7	9	34	45
Wicklow,	23	12	1	.	4	.	8	.	5	7	2	4	3	1	4	.	19	12	.	.	5	.	6	.	12	12
Total,	4,914	6,040	390	327	2138	684	932	1392	555	1771	385	870	614	996	243	293	4,646	5,732	25	15	1357	940	698	1,440	2,939	3,660

Committed during the year 1854—*continued.*

		DRUNKARDS.																							
		Ages.												Religion.						Education.					
Number Committed		10 Years and under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
270	305	.	.	.	.	.	.	146	161	32	36	92	108	.	.	80	127	123	146	47	32	140	60	72	91	58	154
130	126	.	.	.	.	25	30	60	55	25	21	20	20	.	.	40	50	82	76	8	.	21	4	23	18	86	104
166	19	.	.	.	.	3	1	103	15	39	1	21	2	.	.	4	1	162	18	.	.	28	.	5	1	133	18
108	83	.	.	1	.	10	6	58	63	11	8	28	6	.	.	12	.	95	83	1	.	24	4	10	7	74	72
49	7	.	.	.	.	1	1	21	1	18	3	9	2	.	.	.	.	49	7	.	.	3	1	4	.	42	6
39	7	.	.	.	.	4	.	21	5	7	2	7	.	.	.	3	.	36	7	.	.	19	3	2	2	18	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	19	.	.	.	.	5	2	9	13	2	1	19	3	.	.	4	2	28	17	3	.	3	1	3	1	29	17
53	35	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	29	12	2	13	4	.	.	13	7	39	28	1	.	19	.	15	6	19	29
152	202	.	.	3	1	14	33	65	115	33	20	37	33	.	.	14	29	137	173	1	.	73	75	13	23	66	104
.	2169	.	2	.	2	.	262	.	1172	.	457	.	274	.	.	.	261	.	1907	.	1	.	727	.	635	.	807
1175	.	.	.	2	.	103	.	264	.	316	.	485	.	.	.	99	.	1069	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
76	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	23	13	2	18	4	.	.	19	9	56	20	1	.	31	2	15	3	30	24
8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	2	1	1	.	5	4
122	88	.	.	.	.	3	7	40	50	45	27	34	4	.	.	1	.	121	88	.	.	27	6	7	6	88	76
89	18	.	.	1	.	4	2	44	9	13	6	27	1	.	.	11	.	78	18	.	.	37	.	2	.	50	18
71	40	.	.	.	.	8	.	33	29	14	6	16	5	.	.	4	5	67	35	.	.	11	14	16	5	44	21
57	25	.	.	2	.	.	.	29	13	11	5	15	7	.	.	2	2	55	23	.	.	8	1	6	3	43	21
52	4	.	.	1	.	4	1	28	.	17	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	52	4	.	.	8	.	11	.	33	4
63	5	.	.	.	.	14	.	23	4	20	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	62	5	.	.	16	1	10	2	37	2
54	26	.	.	.	.	9	2	19	14	16	8	10	2	.	.	.	1	54	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	26
62	22	.	.	.	1	20	7	18	11	6	1	18	2	.	.	1	1	61	21	.	.	22	1	3	.	37	21
50	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	24	.	7	1	12	1	.	.	.	.	50	2	.	.	20	.	4	.	26	2
361	210	.	.	.	.	104	42	84	72	66	54	107	42	.	.	38	14	323	196	.	.	44	2	58	12	259	196
160	192	.	.	.	.	14	35	47	90	73	64	26	3	.	.	25	30	95	121	40	41	37	15	49	65	74	112
128	43	.	.	1	2	18	13	65	19	24	6	20	3	.	.	1	1	127	42	.	.	24	1	30	18	74	24
145	121	.	.	.	.	9	12	40	68	37	12	59	29	.	.	5	.	140	121	.	.	15	2	19	3	111	116
122	89	.	.	.	.	1	.	60	63	43	23	18	3	.	.	5	6	117	83	.	.	27	.	41	4	54	85
55	11	.	.	.	.	8	.	26	5	11	3	10	3	.	.	.	.	55	11	.	.	4	2	3	4	48	5
44	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	17	11	5	13	6	.	.	3	2	41	26	.	.	18	1	3	4	23	23
224	47	.	.	.	.	2	.	119	18	54	16	49	13	.	.	12	13	211	32	1	2	64	.	72	12	88	35
155	28	.	.	.	.	12	2	70	11	59	13	14	2	.	.	12	1	143	27	.	.	63	.	34	5	58	23
14	12	.	.	.	.	1	7	6	4	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	14	12	.	.	2	1	3	.	9	11
26	12	.	.	.	.	3	.	12	6	5	1	6	5	.	.	.	5	26	7	.	.	3	1	1	.	22	11
267	28	.	.	1	.	27	4	114	13	50	5	75	6	.	.	3	4	264	24	.	.	142	11	32	4	93	13
511	134	.	.	3	.	53	10	271	103	115	14	69	7	.	.	10	4	501	130	.	.	143	26	36	10	332	98
118	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	15	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	17	4	.	.	3	1	4	1	10	2
285	334	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	291	.	7	.	5	285	.	9	2	276	332	.	.	.	17	.	28	.	289
153	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	117	37	22	19	14	5	.	.	4	.	149	61	.	.	42	1	23	1	88	59
69	18	.	.	.	.	8	1	32	7	9	6	20	4	.	.	3	.	66	18	.	.	19	3	7	1	43	14
87	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	9	15	1	12	.	.	.	3	.	84	10	.	.	18	5	17	1	52	4
5,822	4,658	.	2	15	6	500	512	2,222	2,618	1,276	858	1,406	622	403	40	441	577	5,133	3,965	130	76	1,130	990	654	976	2,410	2,052

Education.

County and Town Gaols.	Began Alphabet.		Advanced to									
			Spelling.		Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Rule of Three.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	112	86	41	24	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	39	29	22	16	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	28	21	8	7	7	6	2	3	4	.	.	.
Clare,	91	60	58	30	20	14	2	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County	100	20	85	16	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	36	.	17	.	9	.	7	.	3	.	.	.
Donegal,	29	22	18	12	8	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	67	192	41	15	11	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	193	68	57	32	30	25	14	.	8	10	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	385	.	175	.	93	.	87	.	10	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	246	.	166	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	65	21	35	16	16	4	12	1	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	88	.	.	.	88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	77	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	148	60	129	34	3	5	.	1	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	70	27	36	24	11	3	3	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	43	31	35	11	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	155	47	43	10	10	2	3	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	22	14	9	12	8	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	63	24	32	16	19	8	12	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	74	35	25	12	17	10	2	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	72	33	51	29	18	4	3	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	89	105	27	30	16	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	22	21	6	12	5	2	4	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	24	7	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	50	.	32	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	30	27	20	21	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Meath,	85	112	25	69	30	15	10	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	9	22	9	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's County,	89	75	38	45	30	16	11	9	5	.	1	.
Roscommon,	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	70	74	64	33	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	186	118	87	42	42	36	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	458	217	251	117	94	65	.	.	11	.	.	.
Tyrone,	272	.	118	.	27	.	20	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	202	80	5	15	97	4	20	.	34	.	.	.
„ City,	34	28	5	20	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	23	18	8	6	7	4	4	4	.	4	.	.
Wexford,	31	.	6	.	18	.	6	.	1	.	.	.
Wicklow,	120	111	23	18	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	3,664	2,190	1,659	941	701	351	147	112	67	24	1	.

Education.

Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Began Spelling.		Advanced to								Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.	
						Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Rule of Three.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
58	56	1	.	92	48	36	12	8	3	1	.	.	.	46	33	1	.
13	11	.	.	39	24	34	20	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	3	3	2	26	7	7	2	4	.	3	.	1	.	8	3	3	2
7	10	4	6	70	56	36	20	10	6	4	.	.	.	12	20	8	10
5	.	.	.	156	10	140	8	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	110	.	57	.	22	.	5	.	5	.	21	.	.	.
2	7	.	.	9	4	8	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
10	90	2	86	60	78	32	3	20	.	7	.	1	.	.	51	.	24
79	1	5	.	76	32	45	25	8	.	6	4	.	.	17	3	.	.
.	.	.	20	.	276	.	160	.	100	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	.	30	.	372	.	156	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	139	.	65	.
1	.	1	.	24	21	14	11	6	3	2	.	.	.	2	5	.	2
.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.
54	.	.	.	68	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	.	.
4	18	12	2	95	49	68	17	5	6	1	.	.	.	19	23	2	3
4	.	16	.	42	15	27	9	7	2	1	1	.	.	3	.	4	3
.	20	.	.	25	6	17	3	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
78	24	20	11	40	20	9	5	7	.	1	.	.	.	12	11	11	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	.	.	28	15	14	9	4	.	2	.	.	.	8	6	.	.
.	.	.	.	64	34	29	22	5	.	.	.	.	.	30	12	.	.
16	13	14	.	43	10	37	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.
.	.	.	.	16	5	13	5	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	38	20	27	75	46	50	26	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	13	8
6	3	1	4	11	4	5	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
14	7	1	.	9	5	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.
11	.	1	.	36	.	19	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	2	.
1	.	3	3	10	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	28	.	.	42	12	33	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	21	12	17	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
4	5	.	.	83	72	67	58	9	5	4	.	.	.	3	9	.	.
52	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.
6	27	.	10	93	33	48	3	9	5	4	.	.	.	32	20	.	5
34	19	23	21	152	114	64	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	42	26	34
102	35	.	.	415	152	186	92	.	.	41	.	.	.	188	60	.	.
95	.	12	.	91	.	39	.	25	.	12	.	.	.	15	.	.	.
46	61	.	.	55	14	16	6	17	.	3	.	.	.	19	8	.	.
21	.	8	.	21	20	10	10	5	7	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	3
.	.	4	.	20	8	7	4	8	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	24	.	2	.	17	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
90	92	.	.	47	24	8	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	35	22	.	.
908	570	181	192	2,729	1,226	1,389	601	266	145	113	23	7	..	814	357	140	100

Education.

County and Town Gaols.	Began Reading.		Advanced to Writing.		Advanced to Arithmetic.		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	87	29	25	11	2	.	.	.	60	18	.	.
Armagh,	34	26	26	23	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	10	5	5	4	2	.	1	.	1	1	1	.
Clare,	50	30	18	10	12	.	6	.	10	12	4	8
Cork County,	80	5	50	3	.	.	.	.	30	2	.	.
„ City,	135	.	68	.	26	.	9	.	32	.	.	.
Donegal,	32	8	19	.	.	.	.	.	13	8	.	.
Down,	103	71	73	.	24	.	2	.	4	34	.	37
Dublin County,	128	56	54	6	28	11	7	.	38	39	1	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	221	.	180	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	310	.	102	.	15	.	.	.	141	.	52	.
Fermanagh,	98	15	64	8	4	.	.	.	24	7	6	.
Galway County,	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	.	.	.
„ Town,	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	.	.	.
Kerry,	120	27	28	4	11	.	.	.	80	22	1	1
Kildare, Naas,	10	10	5	4	1	1	.	.	3	1	1	4
„ Athy,	28	11	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.
Kilkenny County,	66	22	15	.	1	.	.	.	24	14	26	8
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	18	1	7	1	6	.	1	.	4	.	.	.
Leitrim,	50	16	22	2	8	.	.	.	20	14	.	.
Limerick County,	44	6	38	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.
„ City,	8	2	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Londonderry,	130	163	98	.	14	.	5	.	9	148	4	20
Longford,	9	11	1	2	6	.	2	.	.	3	.	6
Louth,	16	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	12	11	.	.
Drogheda,	38	.	7	.	4	.	.	.	26	.	1	.
Mayo,	4	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	42	15	30	14	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	14	26	10	.	.	.	.	.	4	26	.	.
Queen's County,	70	11	53	8	11	1	1	.	5	2	.	.
Roscommon,	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.
Sligo,	36	9	24	7	12	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	94	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	30	21	16
„ Clonmel,	654	328	.	.	98	.	.	.	556	328	.	.
Tyrone,	55	.	17	.	4	.	.	.	34	.	.	.
Waterford County,	45	6	18	4	4	.	.	.	23	2	.	.
„ City,	16	15	16	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	18	4	7	.	4	4	.	.	7	.	.	.
Wexford,	22	.	13	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	50	18	10	3	1	.	.	.	39	15	.	.
Total,	2,865	1,230	959	310	327	59	34	.	1,427	761	118	100

Education.

Began Writing.		Advanced to Arithmetic.		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Began Arithmetic.		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Began Rule of Three.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
61	16	4	.	3	.	54	16	.	.	46	10	1	.	45	10	.	.	22	3
30	16	.	.	.	.	30	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	4	4	3	.	.	2	1	3	.	9	.	6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
30	10	10	2	3	.	17	7	.	1	14	.	8	.	4	.	2	.	6	.
20	6	16	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	.	.	12	5	.	.	.	.
90	.	40	.	16	.	34	.	.	.	56	.	34	.	22	.	.	.	10	.
7	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
114	.	52	.	21	.	25	.	16	.	14	.	6	.	5	.	3	.	6	.
16	.	9	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	13	.	6	.	5	.	2	.	8	.
.	50	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.
151	.	54	.	.	.	71	.	26	.	63	.	9	.	33	.	21	.	4	.
12	10	9	.	1	.	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	8	2	2	.	6	2	.	.	7	.
7	2	2	.	3	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
98	11	35	.	5	.	30	11	28	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	8	13	.	12	.	9	8	.	.	21	.	3	.	18	.	.	.	14	.
31	.	5	.	3	.	23	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
53	.	28	.	20	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
10	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	3	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	11	.	2	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	1	37	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	6	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
19	7	17	6	.	.	2	1	.	.	9	1	8	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
62	5	16	.	1	.	45	5	.	.	30	.	6	.	24	.	.	.	6	.
42	18	.	.	.	.	29	11	13	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	.	.	.	132	.	.	.	.	.
153	.	120	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	16	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	4	.
20	.	7	.	2	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	8	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	4	7	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	5	1	2	3	.	.	16	.
20	.	16	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	13	3	.	.	.	69	13	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
1,256	192	533	30	108	.	527	154	88	8	491	42	129	2	334	40	28	.	112	3

Cases of Sickness and Lunacy and

County and Town Gaols.	Cases of Sickness and Lunacy.						Diseases.																							
	Slight Indisposition.		Hospital Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Abscess and Ulcers.		Affections of Head.		Age and Debility.		Anthrax.		Apoplexy.		Asthma.		Attempt at Suicide.		Bronchitis.		Burns.		Cephalalgia.		Cholera.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	253	83	10	7	10	11	30	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	106	150	52	76	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	13	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	26	31	12	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	212	177	30	39	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	4,824	2,906	197	129	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ City,	921	445	44	59	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	134	6	14	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	100	68	89	37	1	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	334	54	149	83	12	15	.	.	28	26	23	5	3	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	77	6	.	.	.	.	.	1
Grangegorman Pent.	.	4,528	.	638	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	.	.	.	.	.	32
Richmond Bridewell,	6,172	.	1,639	.	3	.	216	.	63	.	87	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	65	43	46	30	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	91	102	1	.	26	6	.	.	26	27	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	8	6	9	26	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	92	80	.	.	17	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	50	22	19	12	1	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	29	41	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	158	51	53	43	11	3	23	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	13	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	110	137	36	29	12	6	2	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	153	198	29	27	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	113	17	56	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	11	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	218	168	94	76	.	.	4	2	.	.	12	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	6	4
Londonderry,	44	59	22	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Longford,	223	285	34	37	5	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	131	65	4	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.
Drogheda,	57	65	15	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	213	198	52	38	.	.	7	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Meath,	219	37	77	46	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	94	36	6	4	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's County,	25	8	11	6	13	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	59	47	23	30	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	30	44	34	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	463	42	35	40	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	188	115	.	.	18	5	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	10	4	1	.	.	2	2	.
Tyrone,	28	17	61	52	.	.	6	4	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	1	1
Waterford County,	7	18	13	12	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	52	44	7	7	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	135	76	13	7	.	.	13	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	441	224	32	46	.	.	58	20	.	.	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	38	2	1	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	160	91	2	14	.	.	20	8	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	16,380	10,503	3,408	2,070	76	49	480	90	94	27	206	122	15	7	2	15	7	3	2	314	162	5	2	4	7	9	40

of Diseases during the Year 1854.

Diseases—*continued.*

Colic.		Consumption.		Cystitis.		Delirium Tremens.		Diarrhœa.		Disease of Brain.		Disease of Heart, Chest, and Lungs.		Disease of Knee and Hip.		Disease of Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.		Disease of Throat.		Dropsy.		Dysentery.		Dysuria.		Epilepsy.		Erysipelas.		Excoriation.		Extraction of Teeth.		Eye Injuries.		Fever.		Gastric Disturbance and Fever.			Gonorrhœa.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	4	3	2	.	.	3	10	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	13	5	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	8	3	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	20	6	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	11	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.
.	.	21	5	.	.	.	74	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	41	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	17	9	.	.	.	.
.	1	2	1	1	.	.	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5
.	.	6	.	.	.	2	70	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	.	.	.	.
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1	2	1	.	4	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	16	23	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.
3	2	.	.	.	2	.	8	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.
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5	2	1	.	.	.	.	8	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	8	6	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	12	7	.	.	4	6
3	3	1	1	.	.	.	10	15	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
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5	6	2	1	.	.	.	27	8	.	.	14	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	.	.
26	37	64	22	5	4	7	509	290	8	1	45	30	2	1	29	13	11	7	9	5	149	127	6	1	15	9	50	6	3	3	2	3	414	292	8	5	13	25

CASES of SICKNESS and LUNACY and

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DISEASES—*continued.*																																					
	Hæmorrhage.		Hæmoptysis and Hæmatemesis.		Hernia.		Hysteria.		Inflammation.		Inflammation of Chest and Lungs.		Inflammation of Bowels and Kidney.		Influenza.		Jaundice.		Lunacy.		Malingering.		Measles.		Ophthalmia.		Ovarian Disease.		Paralysis.		Parturition.		Piles.		Pleuritis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	11	9	2	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	5	6	1	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	14	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
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Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	15	.	.	7	17	2	.	.	.	.	7	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Pent.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
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Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	35	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	12	.	.	.	.	13	10	4	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	5	3	4	4	5	6	30	8	7	8	1	1	105	66	4	1	185	93	27	6	1	7	63	44	1	5	1	108	36	13	6	2				

DISEASES during the Year 1854—*continued.*

DISEASES—*continued.*

Pneumonia.		Purpura.		Rheumatism, Pains, and Aches.		Scarlatina.		Scrofula.		Skin Disease.		Small-pox.	Syphilis.		Tonsils Inflamed.		Tumours.		Tussis.		Urinary and Genitile Organs (Disease of).		Uterine Derangement.		Varicose Veins.		Vomitus.		Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, & Dislocations.		Cancer.		Dyspepsia.		Abortion.	Constipation.		Diseases Unspecified.	
M.	F.	M.		M.	F	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.		35	12	.		5	1	15	3	.	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	.		26	8	.	34	14	10	7
.	.	.		4	4	.		.	.	.	.	.	6	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	82	113
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.	.	.		.	.	.		2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		2	.	.	.	.	134	6
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.	1	1		20	5	.		57	20	63	19	.	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	24	5		24	1	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.		44	.	.		56	.	179	.	.	326	.	.	.	37	.	.	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	.		.	.	.	.	.	6,172	.
5	.	.		18	12	.		.	.	2	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.		.	3	.	.	.	65	43
.	.	.		.	4	.		.	.	4	.	.	1	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.		6	5	.		.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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1	.	1		10	1	.		3	.	.	.	.	7	13	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2		.	.	2	6	1	.	.
1	.	.		2	3	.		6	3	6	4	.	3	5	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	2		3	3	.	2	1	5	1
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.	.	.		4	.	.		12	3	44	13	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	130	98	.	8
.	.	.		10	7	.		.	.	29	18	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		21	12	.	2	1	10	27
14	9	2		225	146	1		154	37	473	102	2	473	193	1	1	38	35	19	51	4	42	19	1	1	160	20	1		139	68	2	218	127	14,823	10,073

DEATHS, and their CAUSES,

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Age and Debility.		Apoplexy.		Asthma.		Cholera.		Consumption.		Diarrhœa.		Disease of Brain.		Disease of Bowels.		Disease of Heart.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, 1854,	12	3	3	.	.	1	1	10	17	6	1	.	4	.	1	.	1	1
Total, 1853,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

during the Year 1854.

Disease of Lungs.		Dropsy.		Dysentery.		Epilepsy.		Fever.		Hæmatemesis.		Inflammation of Bowels.		Inflammation of Lungs.		Mania.		Paralysis.		Rheumatism of Heart.		Bronchitis.		Wounds.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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2	4	1	.	3	.	3	.	6	3	1	.	1	.	2	3	1	.	2	.	1	.	3	3	2	.	68	34
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127	36

APPENDIX I.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—VISITED JANUARY 20TH AND 27TH, 1855.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	
Master debtors,	3	2	
Poor debtors,	6	–	
Felons convicted,	38	24	
Misdemeanants convicted,	4	1	
Felons untried,	5	–	
Misdemeanants untried,	1	1	
Vagrants,	9	16	
Deserters,	1	–	
Committed summarily,	19	26	
Lunatics,	–	1	
Total,	86	71	—157
Of whom sick in hospital,	5	2	— 7

Prisoners committed during the year:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felony,	117	65
Petty larceny, &c., (summary),	318	217
Misdemeanants, (ditto),	391	448
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	8	4
Under Courts Martial, and Deserters,	18	–
Under Vagrant Act,	442	544
Drunkards,	152	202
Lunatics under the Act for Insanity,	12	9
Total,	1,459	1,489
Average daily number,	135	80
Highest at any one time,	204	104
Lowest ditto,	91	58
Average daily number in hospital,	7	6
Debtors,	59	6

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol.

SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT of the total number COMMITTED during the year.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Transportation:		
Fifteen years and above ten,	2	–
Penal servitude:		
Eight years,	2	–
Seven years,	1	1
Six years,	4	1
Five years,	1	–
Four years,	17	5
Imprisonment:		
Two years,	4	–
Eighteen months,	1	1
Twelve months,	16	8
Nine months,	2	–
Six months,	15	6
Three months,	36	18
Two months,	128	73
One month,	187	194
Fourteen days,	459	528
Seven days,	201	255
Forty-eight hours,	100	130
Twenty-four hours,	128	206
Total,	1,304	1,426

AGES, RELIGION, and EDUCATION of the PRISONERS COMMITTED during the year.

	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Vagrants.		Drunkards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number committed,	412	286	453	457	442	544	152	202
10 Years and under,	6	2	4	–	26	27	–	–
11 ,, to 15 years,	68	17	42	6	88	41	3	1
16 ,, to 20 ,,	131	59	122	113	84	103	14	33
21 ,, to 30 ,,	104	115	182	270	67	144	65	115
31 ,, to 40 ,,	48	49	59	45	38	50	33	20
40 ,, and upwards,	55	42	44	23	139	179	37	33
Protestant,	48	27	47	63	33	50	14	29
Roman Catholic,	362	258	402	394	408	488	137	173
Presbyterian,	2	1	4	–	1	6	1	–
Read and write,	162	68	211	125	133	176	73	75
Read only,	57	86	51	90	65	95	13	23
Alphabet and spelling,	34	8	20	15	34	14	3	5
Illiterate,	159	124	171	227	210	259	63	99

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED during the year.

	AGES.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	1	–	19	4	19	8
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	1	–	29	4	25	14
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–	4	1
Summary convictions,	9	2	133	43	144	152
Vagrants,	26	27	115	62	57	82
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	2	–	2	4
Twice imprisoned,	4	4	21	8	14	19
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	8	4	5	5
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	2	2	4	2
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	1	–	6

SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, and of IMPRISONMENT of the total number of JUVENILES COMMITTED during the year.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Penal servitude—Eight years,	–	–	–	–	1	–
,, Seven years,	–	–	–	–	1	–
,, Six years,	–	–	–	–	3	–
,, Five years,	–	–	–	–	1	–
,, Four years,	–	–	3	–	6	3
Twelve months,	–	–	2	–	1	1
Nine months,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Six months,	–	–	3	–	3	–
Three months,	–	–	11	1	2	5
Two months,	1	–	31	9	35	18
One month,	4	1	33	17	37	36
Fourteen days,	28	27	102	45	75	65
Seven days,	2	1	62	21	30	61
Forty-eight hours,	1	–	9	14	17	26
Twenty-four hours,	–	–	10	3	13	31
Total,	36	29	267	110	225	246

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to their PARENTAGE, EDUCATION, and RELIGION.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Without parents,	5	3	118	36	97	132
Without father,	11	16	49	30	51	32
Without mother,	6	–	46	22	39	35
Step-children,	–	–	9	2	7	6
Illegitimate,	–	1	3	1	1	–
Abandoned by parents,	6	–	41	2	12	8
Absconded from parents,	1	–	28	16	34	81
Belonging to county or borough,	19	18	105	47	118	77
,, other localities,	17	11	184	62	145	187
Wholly illiterate,	20	19	99	44	87	103
Know alphabet and spelling,	12	6	64	23	33	27
Read imperfectly,	3	3	52	18	40	66
Read and write,	1	1	74	24	103	48
Religion—Protestant,	2	1	11	15	22	24
Presbyterian,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Roman Catholic,	34	28	278	94	240	240

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DISEASES during the year.

Diseases.	Males.	Females.
Fever,	15	3
Diarrhœa and dysentery,	70	16
Bronchitis and chest affections,	77	6
Rheumatic and neuralgic do.,	20	5
Ophthalmia and disease of eye,	17	2
Affection of the head,	28	26
Phthisis,	2	–
Cutaneous affections,	63	19
Dyspepsia and affections of the stomach,	24	1
Venereal,	18	3
Wounds and contusions,	17	5
Dislocations,	7	–
Measles,	–	7
Epilepsy,	3	3
Hernia,	2	–
Apoplexy,	1	–
Pneumonia,	–	1
Delirium tremens,	2	–
Purpura hemorrhagica,	1	–
Scrofula and other ulcers and tumours,	57	20
Dropsy,	1	–
Debility,	23	5
Hemoptysis,	4	–
Piles,	6	2
Parturition,	–	7
Anthrax,	3	1
Attempt at suicide,	2	2
Ague,	2	2
Varicose veins,	18	–
Lunacy,	12	15
Cholera,	–	1
Total,	495	152

CASES of SICKNESS and LUNACY during the year.

Cases.	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition,	330	52
Hospital cases,	149	83
Criminal lunatics,	12	15

DEATHS and their CAUSES during the year.

Causes.	Males.	Females.
Phthisis,	2	–
Pneumonia,	–	1
Diarrhœa,	1	–
Old age and debility,	–	1
Apoplexy,	1	–
Total,	4	2

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the year.

	Males.	Females.
Dark cells,	93	29
Stoppage of diet,	104	–
Total,	197	29

RE-COMMITTALS during the past year.

	Males.	Females.
Once,	90	104
Twice,	22	25
Thrice,	6	14
Four times,	3	5
Five times and more,	2	19
Total,	123	167
Equal to	174	524

EDUCATION.

	Advanced to Spelling.		Advanced to Reading.		Advanced to Writing.		Advanced to Arithmetic.		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old, or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Began Alphabet,	57	32	30	25	14	–	8	10	–	–	79	1	5	–	193	68
,, Spelling,	–	–	45	25	8	–	6	4	–	–	17	3	–	–	73	32
,, Reading,	–	–	19	39	54	6	28	11	7	–	19	–	1	–	128	54
,, Writing,	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	16	–
,, Arithmetic,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	5	–	2	–	13	–
,, Rule of Three,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Total,	57	32	94	89	76	6	51	35	25	–	123	4	8	–	434	156

Number attending School during the year:—

Males, 434. Females, 156.

STOCK.

Pairs blankets,	275	Jackets,	287
Pairs sheets,	79	Trowsers,	283
Rugs,	190	Caps,	211
Bed-ticks,	229	Pairs shoes,	287
Shirts,	395		

MONTHLY RETURN of Prisoners Committed for the last Two Years.

	1853.					1854.				
	Criminals.	Drunkards.	Debtors.	Vagrants.	Total.	Criminals.	Drunkards.	Debtors.	Vagrants.	Total.
January,	124	21	2	159	306	114	22	2	119	257
February,	108	25	7	118	258	109	23	12	174	318
March,	125	32	3	194	354	160	24	9	161	354
April,	135	28	5	139	307	109	36	5	84	235
May,	129	23	6	53	211	156	19	4	72	251
June,	132	39	2	41	214	150	20	7	101	278
July,	158	50	5	33	246	130	20	5	96	251
August,	156	49	4	33	242	218	64	5	51	338
September,	108	42	6	22	178	145	38	4	41	228
October,	130	36	4	39	209	93	38	4	26	161
November,	115	31	7	61	214	109	29	4	41	183
December,	137	40	–	85	262	115	21	4	20	160
Total,	1,557	416	51	977	3,001	1,608	354	65	986	3,013

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RETURN of the Daily Average Number of Prisoners Confined, for Eleven Years, ending the 31st of March in each year.

MONTHS.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners Confined.										
	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
January,	129¼	100	89	121¾	154	227½	227⅓	302⅓	252¾	214¾	204¼
February,	86¾	103	101¾	126⅓	193	301	245½	311	297	212¾	266½
March,	87¾	105	107	147⅔	216	345	252¾	277½	258	235½	262½
April,	83¼	100¼	98¾	144¼	185½	301	216	265	210	222¼	210¼
May,	83¼	107	102½	145¾	176	318	228¼	262	232	204	197¼
June,	92¼	109½	117	183	197	299	233	289	231¾	201¼	220¾
July,	96½	97¼	132½	148½	189½	277½	260¼	333	205½	203	208
August,	88½	104½	133½	147¼	211	237	299¼	310	220½	211	212¼
September,	134⅓	113¼	139½	175¼	227	269¾	308⅓	286	230½	207¼	238
October,	126½	96¼	130¼	178¼	228	261½	255½	271	196¼	190½	210
November,	100	81½	111¾	144½	219	260¾	287½	258	219½	195½	171½
December,	102	83	117½	136¼	247	254½	290	242½	207¾	210	172¼
Daily Average for each year,	100¾	100	115	140	203½	279¼	258¾	286	230¼	209	216¾

RETURN of the Highest and Lowest Number at any one time, for Eleven Years, ending the 31st of March in each year.

YEAR.	Highest Number of Prisoners confined at any one time.	Lowest Number of Prisoners confined at any one time.	Highest Number of Males confined at any one time.	Lowest Number of Males confined at any one time.	Highest Number of Females confined at any one time.	Lowest Number of Females confined at any one time.
1843–44,	204	79	156	48	62	22
1844–45,	151	68	88	42	63	17
1845–46,	140	72	86	47	44	19
1846–47,	164	83	120	64	59	24
1847–48,	244	110	191	78	71	29
1848–49,	360	149	261	114	97	42
1849–50,	361	189	250	121	117	51
1850–51,	369	154	249	134	109	45
1851–52,	358	198	264	119	142	52
1852–53,	321	176	217	116	114	52
1853–54,	302	170	206	104	104	49
1854,	254	161	173	91	105	60

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Committals for Eleven Years, ending on the 31st March in each year, from 1843 to 1854.

DATE.	Drunkards.	Vagrants.	All other Committals.	Total.
From 1st April, 1843, to 31st March, 1844,	544	–	1,317	1,861
Ditto, 1844, ditto, 1845,	482	–	1,273	1,755
Ditto, 1845, ditto, 1846,	562	–	1,296	1,858
Ditto, 1846, ditto, 1847,	405	–	1,315	1,720
Ditto, 1847, ditto, 1848,	499	856	1,828	3,183
Ditto, 1848, ditto, 1849,	372	2,742	2,322	5,436
Ditto, 1849, ditto, 1850,	397	4,808	1,692	6,897
Ditto, 1850, ditto, 1851,	388	7,764	2,050	10,202
Ditto, 1851, ditto, 1852,	359	3,638	2,012	6,009
Ditto, 1852, ditto, 1853,	398	1,350	1,776	3,524
Ditto, 1853, ditto, 1854,	407	963	1,642	3,012
Increase,	9	–	–	–
Decrease on last year,	–	387	134	512

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Upon examining these returns it will be observed that the number of committals for the last two years are nearly equal, the totals standing thus:—

	1853.	1854.
Males, . .	1,623	1,459
Females, . .	1,327	1,489
Total, . .	2,950	2,948

It is remarkable that while there is a decrease of both sexes for the more serious crime of felony, and a like improvement in the commitments of males under most of the other denominations of offence, yet, with the above exception, the females have increased. In 1853, the re-committals of 108 males and 130 females respectively represent 172 and 330 committals; this year, under the same head, 123 males amount to 174, and 167 females reach the large number of 524. This frequent recurrence among the females of petty offences, for which the term of imprisonment is usually short, must be attributed to the absence of due classification, and that deterrent and reformatory discipline which should make the gaol at least distasteful, and which has been invariably found much more marked in its effect upon this than upon the male class. However, the present accommodation of the female department is wholly inadequate. The entire prison contains only 92 single and 3 solitary cells, 7 rooms with beds, and 9 day-rooms. Of the single cells, 28 are allocated to the females, of whom there were 71 on the day of my visit. Under such circumstances it must be apparent that even an approximation to proper classification and discipline is impossible.

There were 9 males and 7 females under sentence of penal servitude. An order has been sent for the removal of the former, and the latter will also be removed so soon as accommodation can be had for them. The punishments during the year were 122, all inflicted by the governor, and were of minor character. Since last inspection a capstan-mill has been erected, and is now ready for the machinery; it is in contemplation also to add a bake-house.

The building was in good repair throughout, with the exception of the flagging of the debtors' apartments, which is much out of repair. The lock-up is attended by the governor and deputy, as are also the night rounds and patrol.

Employment and Schools.

There is a considerable amount of industrial employment maintained, which is chiefly directed to the production of the different articles required for the general use of the establishment. The majority of sentences are for too short periods to admit of any very considerable amount of manufactures being produced. The employments were carpenters, masons, and plasterers' work, shoe-making, weaving, tailoring, mat-making, stone-breaking, picking oakum, together with the usual prison duties.

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The net profit of articles disposed of outside the gaol was—

	1853. £	s.	d.	1854. £	s.	d.
Mats,	9	9	0	3	5	4
Oakum,	20	7	11	13	19	9
Broken stone,	27	11	6	10	4	6
Knitted socks,		—		4	10	10
	£57	8	5	£32	0	5

The male school is well conducted; and the registry, which is properly kept, exhibits a considerable progress among the juveniles. The females attend school for two hours daily.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—2 oz. rice, 6 oz. Indian meal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and one pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—$1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of rice, $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Indian meal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and three-fourths pint new milk.

Prisoners committed for one month and under—one pint of gruel in lieu of milk.

Dietary is carefully attended to by the chaplains; all was of good quality, and there were no complaints.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., white, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; brown, $2d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., $20s.$; Indian meal, per cwt., $16s.$; new milk, per gallon, $5d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$

The net cost of the dietary for the three last years was—

1853.	1854.	1855.
$2\frac{27}{100}d.$	$2\frac{13}{32}d.$	$3\frac{5}{8}d.$

Books and Accounts.

The prescribed forms are kept with minuteness and accuracy, and present a clear and intelligible system, easily checked. The total cost of the prison, including dietary, salaries, &c., was—

	£	s.	d.
For 1852,	2,698	7	10
„ 1853,	2,474	13	4
„ 1854,	2,941	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. H. Nixon, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Same, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. S. Simpson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. John Smith, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	55	7	8
Dr. W. Thornhill, Surgeon,	80	0	0
Mr. Robert Allison, Governor,	250	0	0
Thomas Hewitt, Head Turnkey, Clerk, and Storekeeper,	80	0	0
Thomas Myles, 1st Turnkey,	52	0	0
Michael Doyle, do.,	52	0	0
Richard O'Neill, do.,	52	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Feegan, 2nd Turnkey,	30	0	0
James Reynolds, do. and Tailor,	30	0	0
William Bigger, do. and Weaver,	30	0	0
James Gordon, do. and Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Christopher Dunne, Cook,	30	0	0
John Kirwan, Hospital Turnkey,	30	0	0
Frances Judge, Matron,	32	10	0
Margaret Ridgeway, Assistant-Matron,	25	0	0
Frances Wood, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Joseph Feegan, 2nd Class Turnkey.
James Reynolds, do. and Tailor.
William Bigger, do. and Weaver.
James Gordon, do. and Shoemaker.
Christopher Dunne, Cook.
John Kirwan, Hospital Turnkey.
Frances Judge, Matron.
Margaret Ridgeway, Assistant Matron.
Frances Wood, Hospital Nurse.

Two pounds of white bread and one quart of milk each.

Since last inspection the matron has been superannuated, and Miss F. Judge, her assistant, appointed in her place. Thomas Reed, 2nd class turnkey, was dismissed, and Joseph Feegan appointed. The local inspector having obtained six months' leave of absence, his duties are performed by Captain Langrishe.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	131	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	157
Surgeon, &c.,	171		
Protestant Chaplain,	128	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	117

Hospital.

The hospital, which contained five male and two female patients, was clean and well ventilated. There were no serious cases during the past year. Number of patients and expense, for three years, was—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1852,	291	10,345	41 17 0	8
1853,	299	7,087	35 11 2	9
1854,	259	4,596	30 19 8	6

Board of Superintendence.

Hans H. Woods, Esq., High Sheriff.	William Rathborne, Esq.
Jas. Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P.	Henry Jas. Mac Farlane, Esq.
Hon. St. John Butler.	William Caldbeck, Esq.
Charles Cobbe, jun., Esq.	John Brennan, Esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Thomas Baker, Esq.
Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq.	Charles Colthurst, Esq.
	Edmund H. Casey, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of the general

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business of the gaol. At these periods all salaries, contracts, and bills are paid, and the general audit takes place before Easter Term.

General Observations.—Much credit is due to the Board of Superintendence of this gaol for the many improvements that have been carried into effect since last inspection; the defects of the building are such as to preclude the possibility of carrying out the most approved system of modern prison discipline, "strict separation." I would, therefore, suggest to the Board the necessity of providing further accommodation, particularly for the female class, whose *re-committals* have considerably increased of late. My colleague, in his last Report, threw out, for the consideration of the Board, a suggestion for the "erection of a building, exclusively for the occupation of females, within the space between the boundary wall and the workhouse, and by the addition of a third story to the lower wings," which would afford a sufficient amount of accommodation for the adoption of "separation" for the majority of both sexes. In this I fully concur, and believe that if it be carried out, a marked reduction of committals and re-committals, particularly of females, will be the result. Such a strong desire to improve this prison in every way has been evinced by the authorities, that I feel little doubt they will take this matter into consideration by following up the improvements already referred to, and thus render the establishment in every way worthy of the county.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond Bridewell.—Visited 9th December, 1854, and 18th January and 1st February, 1855.

State and accommodation on the 18th January, 1855.

No. of Class.	Convicted at Commissions and Sessions.				Committed by Magistrates.								Total Number in Custody.	Number of Cells.	Remarks.
	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	Felony.	Misdemeanours.	Larceny and Summary Convictions.	Under Poor Law Act.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.	For Trial.	Further Examination.	Deserters.			
1,	.	.	6	.	3	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	18	19	Reception ward and Laundry.
2,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	14	6	
3,	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	11	10	For classification of untried Prisoners.
4,	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	11	
5,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	9	10	
6,	.	1	20	10	23	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	57	39	General weaving on partial separation.
7,	.	1	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	9	General trades.
8,	.	25	10	8	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	38	All re-committals.
9,	.	.	6	4	40	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	25	Juveniles, 10 years & under.
10,	.	.	6	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	8	Kitchen and Bakery.
11,	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	.	.	.	.	45	18	Juveniles, 16 years & under.
12,	.	.	13	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	18	Treadmill class.
13,	.	.	3	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	18	Capstan Mill class.
14,	.	.	9	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	18	Tradesmen and Labourers.
15,	.	.	1	.	1	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	40	18	Mostly feeble and infirm.
Hospital, 16,	1	4	12	5	21	.	12	.	2	3	.	.	60	2	and 6 Wards with 60 Beds.
In the Morning,	1	33	92	47	144	2	104	2	2	19	9	4	459	267	
Discharged,	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	2	.	8	2	.	16	.	
	.	.	91	.	142	.	103	.	.	11	7	.	443	.	
Committed,	.	.	2	2	11	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	22	.	
Confined at Night,	1	33	93	49	153	2	103	2	2	16	7	4	465	267	
Ditto, on same day of 1854,	2	23	103	31	173	4	114	2	1	15	4	2	474	267	
	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.		Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.		
Difference, .	1	10	10	18	20	2	11	.	1	1	3	2	9	.	

The above summary exhibits nine prisoners less in custody on the 18th of January, 1855, than on the same day in 1854, a difference so small as not to afford evidence of much improvement. However, the following return of the numbers committed, and in confinement daily, in each of the last three years,

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shows that crime and vagrancy have diminished very considerably in the city, particularly when the great influx of destitute children from all parts of the country, who seek relief through the streets, and are found in such numbers in this prison, are taken into account.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Male Prisoners committed and in Custody in the Years 1852, 1853, 1854.

	Class of Offence.	Number of Committals.			Difference.			
					1853.		1854.	
		1852.	1853.	1854.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decrease
GENERAL.	Felony and Misdemeanour (by the Court),	349	358	374	9	.	16	.
	Under Larceny Act,	1,727	1,270	1,100	.	457	.	170
	Misdemeanants,	2,132	2,128	1,505	.	54	.	623
	Sentenced to Transportation,	51	52	7	1	.	.	45
	„ to Penal Servitude,	.	22	59	22	.	37	.
	Total, Criminal Offences,	4,309	3,830	3,045	.	479	.	785
	Lunatics,	50	50	60	.	.	10	.
	Vagrants,	3,481	2,740	2,395	.	741	.	345
	Drunkards,	1,619	1,436	1,175	.	183	.	261
	Total Convicted,	9,459	8,056	6,675	.	1,403	.	1,381
	For further examination (discharged)	325	329	274	4	.	.	55
	„ Trial (not convicted),	340	352	338	12	.	.	14
	Gross Total,	10,124	8,737	7,287	.	1,387	.	1,450
	Average number confined daily,	508	489	461	.	19	.	28
	Highest number,	628	613	555	.	15	.	58
	Lowest number,	397	353	364	.	44	11	.
	Average number in Hospital daily,	61	55	49	.	6	.	6
	„ „ of Lunatics,	4	3	5	.	1	2	.
	Total number of deaths in the year,	15	11	5	.	4	.	6
VAGRANTS.	Average number of Vagrants committed daily,	11	9	7	.	2	.	.
	„ „ confined daily,	79	95	96	16	.	1	.
	Highest number confined any one day,	148	167	160	19	.	.	7
	Country Vagrants,	3,022	2,284	1,951	.	738	.	333
	Dublin City or County Vagrants,	459	456	444	.	3	.	12

From this return it will be observed that the committals were 1,387 less in 1853 than 1852, and a further decrease of 1,450 in 1854 from 1853. In the daily average, there was a reduction of 19 in 1853, and of 28 in 1854; these small numbers do not, however, seem proportionate to the decrease of committals in each year, but this is explained by the fact of prisoners under sentence of penal servitude being detained much longer before their removal to the Government Prisons than heretofore, and vagrants, especially juveniles, being committed for longer terms.

The amount of employment through the country during the spring and summer months of the last two years, contributed very much to the reduction of committals, as well as the lowering of the standard for recruits for the army, considerable

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numbers having enlisted, who might be said to have lived heretofore in the gaol. There are now to be found in this prison but few able-bodied men who are physically capable of undergoing much labour. A mechanic or tradesman of any kind is but seldom committed. The juveniles continue to form a very large proportion of the inmates; and it is lamentable to see the number of them who actually live here, especially the vagrants, who, constantly discharged in the morning, return hither in the evening or next day. The re-committals of this class have become exceedingly large, and many of those first committed as vagrants often return as criminals.

The following table shows the juveniles in confinement on the 18th of January, the return being confined to those aged 16 years and under:—

RETURN of the condition of JUVENILES confined on the 18th of January, 1855, as to Parentage and Localities they were from.

	CRIMINALS.			VAGRANTS.			
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	Total.	Gross Total.
PARENTAGE:							
Having both Parents,	4	32	36	3	9	12	48
Without Parents,	.	16	16	4	43	47	63
Without Father,	2	14	16	1	1	2	18
Without Mother,	.	14	14	1	4	5	19
Step-Children,	.	4	4	.	1	1	5
Illegitimate,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abandoned by Parents,	1	4	5	.	1	1	6
Absconded from Parents,	.	15	15	1	3	4	19
Total,	6	76	82	9	57	66	148
LOCALITIES:							
Belonging to Dublin City or County,	6	48	54	4	9	13	67
Belonging to other Localities,	.	28	28	5	48	53	81
Total,	6	76	82	9	57	66	148

EDUCATION and RELIGION of the above Number of JUVENILES.

EDUCATION:							
Wholly illiterate,	1	2	3	6	20	26	29
Know Alphabet and Spelling,	3	23	26	2	7	9	35
Read imperfectly,	1	16	17	.	8	8	25
Read and Write,	1	35	36	1	22	23	59
Total,	6	76	82	9	57	66	148
RELIGION:							
Protestants,	2	4	6	.	1	1	7
Roman Catholics,	4	72	76	9	56	65	141
Presbyterians,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	6	76	82	9	57	66	148

North District.

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Return of the number of times the foregoing Number of 148 Prisoners confined on the 18th of January have been in Prison.

Criminals.		Vagrants.	
Once imprisoned,	23	Once imprisoned,	11
Twice,	20	Twice,	1
Three times,	8	Three times,	3
Four ,,	7	Four ,,	4
Five ,,	5	Five ,,	3
Six ,,	1	Six ,,	10
Seven ,,	2	Seven ,,	2
Eight ,,	2	Eight ,,	1
Nine ,,	3	Nine ,,	3
Twelve ,,	2	Ten ,,	5
Thirteen ,,	5	Eleven ,,	1
Fourteen ,,	1	Twelve ,,	2
Fifteen, ,,	2	Thirteen ,,	5
Sixteen ,,	1	Fourteen ,,	4
		Fifteen ,,	2
		Eighteen ,,	1
		Twenty ,,	2
		Twenty-one ,,	1
		Twenty-three ,,	1
		Twenty-five ,,	1
		Thirty-two ,,	1
		Thirty-three ,,	1
		Forty-eight ,,	1
Total,	82	Total,	66

From the first of these returns it will be seen that 148 juveniles of the age of 16 years and under, were in custody on the 18th of January, being within 21 of a third of the total prisoners in confinement on that day;—82 were for criminal offences nearly all under the Larceny Act, 66 were vagrants. Of the 82 there were 54 from the city and county of Dublin, and 28 from other localities; of the entire, not more than 23 were for the first offence, the remaining 59 being re-committals from two to sixteen times. Of their condition 36 were found to have both father and mother, 16 had no parents, 16 without father, 14 had no mother, and 4 were step-children; 5 had been abandoned by, and 15 absconded from, their parents. Of the 66 vagrants, 13 were from the county and city of Dublin, 12 had parents and 47 were without them; 2 had no father, and 5 no mother; 1, a step-child; 1 abandoned by, and 3 absconded from, their parents. Of the whole 66, 11 were for the first time committed, and 55 re-committals, some as often as forty-eight times, though never for any offence except begging. Many of these boys seem to be very intelligent, well-disposed, and anxious to be employed.

The four following tables furnish all particulars with regard to the offences, terms of imprisonment, re-committals, and condition of the juveniles for the past year:—

NORTH DISTRICT.

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OFFENCES of JUVENILES Classified—Number of times Imprisoned.

	CRIMINALS.				VAGRANTS.				
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	Gross Total.
CLASS OF OFFENCE:									
Felons for Trial discharged,	2	31	41	74	.	.	.	.	74
Misdemeanants for Trial discharged,	.	14	20	34	.	.	.	.	34
Felons convicted,	2	52	85	139	.	.	.	.	139
Misdemeanants convicted,	.	19	33	52	.	.	.	.	52
Summary Convictions,	44	600	515	1,159	.	.	.	.	1,159
Workhouse offenders,	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	5
Offences on leaving Workhouse,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
Total,	48	721	695	1,464	247	1,342	216	1,805	3,269
HOW OFTEN IMPRISONED:									
Once imprisoned,	35	433	437	905	152	499	34	685	1,590
Twice imprisoned,	1	64	75	140	7	52	26	85	225
Three times imprisoned,	1	28	18	47	8	26	5	39	86
Four times imprisoned,	2	14	6	22	3	14	3	20	42
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	.	4	6	10	20	72	17	109	119

SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, &c., and IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number of Juveniles Committed in 1854.

TRANSPORTATION AND PENAL SERVITUDE:									
Fifteen years, and above ten,	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	2
Six years,	.	2	5	7	.	.	.	7	7
Four years,	.	10	20	30	.	.	.	30	30
Total,	.	12	27	39	.	.	.	39	39
TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:									
Two years,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1
Eighteen months,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Twelve months,	.	9	23	32	.	.	.	32	32
Nine months,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1
Six months,	.	28	55	83	.	.	.	83	83
Three months,	2	51	48	101	.	.	.	101	101
Two months,	4	171	114	289	.	.	.	289	289
One month,	9	107	111	227	61	354	50	465	692
Fourteen days,	6	112	103	221	173	935	150	1,258	1,479
Seven days,	11	75	64	150	12	53	15	80	230
Forty-eight hours,	13	87	83	183	1	.	1	2	185
Twenty-four hours,	2	41	138	181	.	.	.	.	181
Unlimited,	4	77	121	202	.	.	.	.	202
Total,	51	771	889	1,711	247	1,342	216	1,805	3,516

RETURN of the Condition of JUVENILES committed in the Year 1854, as to Parentage and Localities they were from.

PARENTAGE:									
Having both Parents,	25	299	248	572	131	304	18	453	1,025
Without Parents,	3	146	155	304	30	676	116	822	1,126
Without Father,	17	181	160	358	68	201	29	298	656
Without Mother,	2	66	101	169	16	161	53	232	401
Step-children,	.	36	24	60	.	6	21	27	87
Illegitimate,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abandoned by Parents,	.	14	12	26	.	16	9	25	51
Absconded from Parents,	.	32	26	58	.	86	3	89	147
Total,	47	692	664	1,403	247	1,342	216	1,805	3,208
LOCALITY:									
Belonging to Dublin City or County,	29	330	361	770	115	192	27	334	1,104
Belonging to other Localities,	18	312	303	633	132	1,150	189	1,471	2,104
Total,	47	692	664	1,403	247	1,342	216	1,805	3,208

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Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Bridewell.

Religion and Degree of Education of the above Juveniles.

	Criminals.				Vagrants.				Gross Total.
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	
Education:									
Wholly illiterate,	41	347	257	645	191	896	114	1,201	1,846
Know Alphabet and Spelling,	2	26	28	56	12	12	9	33	89
Read imperfectly,	3	90	73	166	24	108	14	146	312
Read and Write,	1	229	306	536	20	326	79	425	961
Total,	47	692	664	1,403	247	1,342	216	1,805	3,208
Religion:									
Protestants,	3	34	49	86	7	46	26	79	165
Roman Catholics,	44	658	615	1,317	240	1,296	190	1,726	3,043
Presbyterians,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	47	692	664	1,403	247	1,342	216	1,805	3,208

Ages of Prisoners committed in 1854.

Class of Offence on Committal.	Total No. Committed	Ages.					
		10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years to 30.	31 Years to 40.	41 Years and upwards.
For further examination (discharged),	274	2	32	56	96	52	36
,, Trial, not convicted,	338	2	45	61	114	65	51
	612	4	77	117	210	117	87
,, Felony and Misdemeanour,	374	2	63	124	103	49	33
Summary Convictions,	2,605	45	617	507	829	347	260
Convicts under rule of Transportation,	7	.	.	2	3	2	.
,, Penal Servitude,	59	.	12	27	12	4	4
	3,657	51	769	777	1,157	519	384
Vagrants,	2,395	247	1,342	216	204	132	254
Drunkards,	1,175	.	2	108	264	316	485
Lunatics,	60	.	.	4	16	22	18
Total,	7,287	298	2,113	1,105	1,641	989	1,141
Total in 1853,	8,737	240	2,110	1,395	2,587	1,464	947
		Dec.	Inc.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Inc.
Difference in 1854,	1,450	58	3	290	946	475	194

This abstract exhibits an increased proportion of juveniles. During the year 1853, the number of offenders, aged 16 years and under, amounted to 2,350, not far from one-fourth of the total committals for the year, and in 1854 it increased to 2,408, being within a fraction of one-third of the entire aggregate, while there was a decrease in those aged from 17 to 30, of 1,236, and of 475 in those from 31 to 40; there was an excess of 194 among those beyond 40; this was, however, entirely confined to the drunkards. Indeed, the

majority of the juveniles are constant inmates of the prison. This, however, is not very remarkable, when it is recollected that most of them are without any home, and are ineligible for workhouse relief, without their parents, who prefer a life of vagrancy. The Board of Superintendence provide means for sending to their homes the well-disposed, of which many avail themselves; this aid, however, can be but very limited.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

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SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT, of the Total Number of Prisoners Committed in the Year 1854.

	Convicts.	Felony and Misdemeanour.	Vagrancy.	Drunkenness.	Lunacy.	For Further Examination, (discharged.)	For Trial, (not convicted.)	Total.
TRANSPORTATION:								
Life,	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
15 and above 10 years,	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	6
PENAL SERVITUDE:								
8 years,	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
6 years,	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	10
4 years,	48	"	"	"	"	"	"	48
TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:								
2 years,	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1
18 months,	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	3
12 months,	"	64	"	"	"	"	"	64
9 months,	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	4
6 months,	"	146	"	"	"	"	"	146
3 months,	"	200	"	"	"	"	"	200
2 months,	"	506	"	"	"	"	"	506
1 month,	"	522	600	"	"	"	"	1,122
14 days,	"	472	1,673	"	"	"	"	2,145
7 days,	"	453	119	"	"	"	"	572
48 hours,	"	448	3	63	"	"	"	514
24 hours,	"	159	"	1,112	"	"	"	1,271
Unlimited,	"	1	"	"	60	274	338	673
Total,	66	2,979	2,395	1,175	60	274	338	7,287

RETURN showing the Number of Committals and Re-committals of the Convicted Criminal Offenders in 1854.

Re-committed once,	300 persons,	600 committals.
" twice,	77 "	231 "
" three times,	28 "	112 "
" four times,	13 "	65 "
" six times,	1 "	7 "
	419	1,015
Committed once this year, but in Prison previously,	693	693
	1,112	1,708
Committed once this year, and never in Prison before,		1,331
		3,039

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EDUCATION and RELIGION of PRISONERS Committed in year 1854.

	For Further Examination, (discharged.)	For Trial, (not convicted.)	For Felony and Misdemeanour.	Summary Convictions.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.	Convicts under Rule of Transportation.	Convicts under Penal Servitude.	Total.
EDUCATION:										
Read and write, .	162	215	210	1,218	805	.	46	6	36	2,698
Read only, . .	37	29	41	212	246	.	4	.	5	574
Alphabet and Spelling, . . .	3	7	2	56	49	.	.	.	2	119
Illiterate, . .	72	87	121	1,119	1,295	.	10	1	16	2,721
Total, . .	274	338	374	2,605	2,395	.	60	7	59	6,112
RELIGION:										
Protestants, . .	37	54	47	187	116	99	14	4	6	564
Roman Catholics, .	231	283	324	2,415	2,279	1,069	45	3	52	6,701
Presbyterian, .	6	1	3	3	.	7	1	.	1	22
Total, . . .	274	338	374	2,605	2,395	1,175	60	7	59	7,287

RETURN showing how often the Number of 1,112 Individuals given in above Return have been Committed upon Convictions of Criminal Offences.

Individuals.	How often in Prison.	No. of Committals.	Individuals.	How often in Prison.	No. of Committals.
372	Twice,	744	14	14 times,	196
232	3 times,	696	8	15 ,,	120
112	4 ,,	448	4	16 ,,	64
94	5 ,,	470	7	17 ,,	119
56	6 ,,	336	8	18 ,,	144
47	7 ,,	329	4	20 ,,	80
35	8 ,,	280	2	22 ,,	44
36	9 ,,	324	5	24 ,,	120
23	10 ,,	230	1	32 ,,	32
23	11 ,,	253	1	35 ,,	45
17	12 ,,	204			
11	13 ,,	143	1,112		5,411

Accommodation.

267 Cells in 15 Classes.
1 Dormitory for Vagrants.
1 Hospital containing 6 Wards, and 2 Rooms with 66 Beds.
1 Kitchen in Hospital.
1 General Kitchen.
1 Bath-room with 3 Baths.
1 Prisoners' Clothes Store.
1 Fumigating Store-room.
1 Reception-room.
1 Medical Inspection-room.
1 Laundry with Drying-closet.
1 Bakery with Two Ovens.
20 Airing yards.
10 Solitary Cells.
1 Church.
1 School-room.
1 General Provision Store.
1 Do. for manufactured Goods
1 Matting Weaving Room.
1 Coir assorting do.
1 Store in Weaving Class.
1 Flour and Meal Store.
2 Stores for Coir-yarns, &c.

5 Store-rooms for Wheat and Flour connected with Capstan Mill.
1 Straw loft.
1 Carpenter's Workshop.
1 Turner's Workshop.
1 Smith's Forge.
5 Wooden Sheds used as Day-rooms.

Each warder has a room attached to the class he has the charge of.

All the above number of cells are provided with sufficient bedding for three prisoners in each cell, with the exception of eleven used as single cells.

RETURN of the Number of Punishments for Breach of Discipline and Prison Rules, carried into effect in the Year 1854.

Description of Punishment.	No. of Days' Duration.	No. Punished.	Remarks.
Confined in Solitary Cells on Bread and Water,	1	165	One pound of Bread per diem is the allowance of food for prisoners on Bread and Water.
Do. do. do.,	2	42	
Do. do. do.,	3	335	
Do. in Separate Cells on do.,	1	76	
Do. do. do.,	2	25	
Do. do. do.,	3	116	
Half diet consists of 4 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and ¼ pint milk for breakfast, and 7 oz. of bread and half a pint of new milk or gruel for dinner.			
Do. do. on half Diet,	1	77	
Do. do. do.,	2	29	
Do. do. do.,	3	7	
Do. do. half dinner,	1	61	
At their respective labour on half diet,	1	140	
Do. do. do.,	2	78	
Do. do. do.,	3	23	
Do. do. half breakfast,	1	58	
Do. do. half dinner,	1	604	
Supper bread forfeited,	–	40	
Locked up without decrease of diet,	–	129	
Solitary, on Bread and Water,	7	2	
Do. do. do.,	28	1	
Total,	–	2,008	

From the foregoing return it will be seen that the punishments were not numerous, and, with one or two exceptions, of light character.

STOCK of BEDDING and CLOTHING.

BEDDING.	No.	CLOTHING.	No.
Pairs of Blankets,	574½	Shirts,	1,282
,, Sheets,	81½	Jackets,	746
Rugs,	647	Trowsers,	624
Hammocks or Cots,	471	Waistcoats,	186
Bed-ticks,	247	Caps,	678
Pillow-cases,	90	Pairs of Shoes,	639

All the articles of clothing and bedding are manufactured and made up in the prison, and valued, when supplied for use, according to the prices at which they can be procured by contract; any profit that may arise therefrom goes to the credit of

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the manufactures. Scarcely any profit, however, is derived from many of the articles, but they afford useful employment for prisoners in separate cells, and teach them habits of industry, of which so many are found to be in need.

EMPLOYMENT on the day of Inspection.

Baking,	5	Tread-wheel,	29
Bricklaying,	1	Tailoring,	4
Carpentering,	4	Washing in Laundry,	5
Capstan Mill,	38	Wardsmen and cleaning,	44
Labouring,	6	Weaving Matting,	8
Mat making,	39	„ Wool-bordered Mats,	8
Painting,	2	Warping Coir-yarn,	2
Plastering,	1	Winding „	3
Picking Coir-fibre,	45	Weaving Corduroy,	2
Platting Coir-yarn,	12	„ Calicoes & Checker,	4
Shoemaking,	5	„ Frieze & Blankets,	2
Smiths' Work,	1	Other works,	17
Shot-drill, and mat making after,	18	In Hospital,	51
School, and picking fibre after,	74	Committed during the day,	24
Splicing Coir-yarn,	11	Total,	465

All the weaving, and different branches of work connected therewith, are carried on in one class, under the supervision and control of two officers—a warder, who is responsible for the order and discipline of the class, and the weaving master, who teaches all the branches of weaving, and is responsible for the work done by the prisoners. There are six matting looms in one large room, and two in separate cells. The prisoners who are put at the looms in the room are misdemeanants, or first committals; if for hard labour, they are not put there until they have been on the treadmill for some time, and passing a probation of good conduct. There are sixteen other looms, all in separate cells, for the manufacturing of other fabrics, and the prisoners selected for these looms are generally juveniles above sixteen years. The majority of them are old offenders, too young for the mill or shot-drill, and if old enough for either, they are certified by the medical officers unfit for punitive labour; the work, therefore, at a loom in a separate cell, is the only industrial labour suited for them, whilst it is, at the same time, most repugnant to their wishes. This class is never left without the supervision of one of the two officers, and the master of works and chief warder visit it frequently. The several works in this class take sixty prisoners to keep all the looms employed, forty cells being the accommodation for them. All the articles used in manufacture, and every thing except matting, is weighed out to, and received back from, prisoners, under such a system as to render it impossible for them to waste or make away with any of the materials without being detected. The warder of this class requires to be a good accountant, active, and intelligent.

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ARTICLES Manufactured and made up in the Prison.

385 yards Linsey Woolsey.
869¼ do. Corduroy.
534½ do. Striped Calico.
426½ do. Plain Calico.
167 do. Linen.
612 do. Frieze.
272½ do. Check for kerchiefs.
221½ do. do. aprons.
545 pairs Shoes.
123½ do. Blankets.
210 Bed Rugs.
8,431 yards Cocoa Matting.
1,529 Brush Mats, 18,040 lbs.
251 Rope do. 1,073 lbs.
1,322 Wool bordered Mats, 4,779 square feet.
28 Wool Rug Mats, 153 square feet.
37 Jute Hemp Mats.
728 Bass Brooms.
108 do. Scrubbers.
7,250 Nails for different uses.
35,000 Shoe Nails.
61 Frieze Jackets for Convicts.
59 Trowsers for Convicts.
57 Waistcoats do.
10 Jackets.
242 Trowsers.
166 Vests.
29 Bed-ticks.
18 Hammocks.
1,804 Jackets repaired.
2,369 Trowsers do.
1,073 Shoes do.
73 Caps do.
9 Vests do.
189 pairs Blankets do.
50 Rugs do.
96 Hammocks do.
126 Quart and Pint Tins do.
49 Buckets do.

ABSTRACT STATE of the Manufacture Accounts of RICHMOND BRIDEWELL on the 1st of January, 1855.

Dr.				£	s.	d.
Amount of Stock on hands,	£1,126	5	7¾			
,, Debts due to the Manufacture Department by the Board of Superintendence,	335	17	0½			
,, Debts due by the Public,	357	3	2½			
,, Cash in Governor's hands,	74	4	8¼			
				£1,893	10	7

Cr.						
Debts due by the Manufacture Department to the Board of Superintendence, viz.:—						
Amount presented by the Grand Jury of Michaelmas Term 1849,	£100	0	0			
Amount advanced by the Board,	416	7	3			
,, of balance of profit for the year 1853,	374	12	5			
				890	19	8
,, due for extra bread issued to prisoners at exhausting labour,	31	17	1			
,, of produce of old stores sold,	5	18	3			
				37	15	4
,, debts due to the public,				457	9	9¼
Balance, being net profit for the year,				507	5	9¼
				£1,893	10	7

The following abstract accounts shows the state of the Manufacturing Department on the 1st January, 1855, and the profits derived from the industrial labour of the prisoners, and from the sale of goods, during the year 1854:—

Abstract Account of the Industrial Employment of Prisoners in Richmond Bridewell, and of the Profit thereon, for the Year 1854:—

Heading of Account in Leger.	Cost of Work according to each Heading.				Produce of Work and Value of Stock on 1st January, 1855.			Profits derived from each source of Work.		
	Stock on the 1st January, 1854.	Materials and Implements bought in 1854.	Portion of Earnings paid to Prisoners.	Total.	Amount of Sales.	Value of Stock 1st January, 1855.	Total.	Profit on Prisoners' Labour.	Profit on Sales.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Blankets,	19 2 7	119 12 3½	2 8 8¾	141 3 7¼	101 16 7½	47 9 10½	149 6 6	4 17 6¼	3 5 4½	8 2 10¾
Brushes,	20 9 7	21 7 2	1 16 2½	43 12 11½	30 19 7	28 14 8½	59 14 3½	3 11 5	12 9 11	16 1 4
Corduroy, calicoes, &c.,	59 16 10	35 13 1¼	3 7 4¼	98 17 3½	59 15 11	51 19 8	111 15 7	6 6 8	6 11 7½	12 18 3½
Clothes and repairs,	–	66 5 7	11 1 1	77 6 8	147 19 6	–	147 19 6	19 2 1¾	51 10 8¼	70 12 10
Frieze,	33 3 6	46 19 4	0 15 6	80 18 4	76 3 6	17 2 0	93 5 6	1 11 0½	10 16 1½	12 7 2
Hammocks & sacking,	2 6 8	1 5 10½	0 5 9	3 18 3½	6 6 8	–	6 6 8	0 14 2½	1 14 2	2 8 4½
Linen,	19 14 3	0 6 0	0 3 4	20 3 7	3 14 6	17 17 4½	21 11 10½	0 6 7	1 1 8½	1 8 3½
Linsey,	6 2 1	19 7 8½	0 7 6½	25 17 4	13 3 7	16 1 6	29 15 1	0 16 2½	3 1 6½	3 17 9
Mats and matting,	751 11 10	1,178 16 6¾	34 13 2¾	1,965 1 7½	1,445 4 0¼	903 17 5¼	2,349 1 5½	109 4 10¼	274 14 11¾	383 19 10
Nails,	0 15 0	0 11 6	0 5 4	1 11 10	4 7 6	–	4 7 6	0 10 8	2 5 0	2 15 8
Rugs,	23 19 8	5 6 5	1 12 11¾	30 19 0¾	24 2 6	18 19 2½	43 1 8½	3 6 0¼	8 16 7½	12 2 7¾
Shoes and repairs,	46 9 10	62 12 10½	10 5 11¾	119 8 8¼	139 16 9½	16 12 6	156 9 3½	21 11 8¾	15 8 10½	37 0 7¼
Tinware,	9 7 10½	–	–	9 7 10½	3 8 8	6 11 10½	10 0 6½	–	0 12 8	0 12 8
Woodenware,	–	0 1 0	0 2 8½	0 3 8½	0 12 3	–	0 12 3	0 5 5	0 3 1½	0 8 6½
Broken stones,	–	–	–	–	0 15 0	–	0 15 0	–	0 15 0	0 15 0
	992 19 8½	1,558 5 5	67 5 8¾	2,618 10 10¼	2,058 16 7¼	1,125 6 1¾	3,184 2 9	172 4 5¾	393 7 5	565 11 10¾
Cost of bread issued to prisoners at exhausting labour,			31 17 1	58 6 1	–	–	2,676 16 11¼	Deduct cost of extra bread and keeping of horse,		58 6 1
Cost of keeping horse for delivery of goods,			26 9 0							
Balance, being the net profit for the year,							507 5 9¾	Net Profit,		507 5 9¾

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS

Richmond Bridewell.

RETURN showing the Number of Juvenile Criminals who attended School during the Year 1854, and the advancement made by them.

Remaining at School on the 1st of January, 1854,		39
Admitted during the year,		297
		——336
First Committals,	147	
Re-committals,	189	
		——336
Protestants,	15	
Roman Catholics,	321	
		——336

		Advanced to Spelling.	Advanced to Reading.	Advanced to Writing.	Advanced to Arithmetic.	Advanced to Rule of Three.	For short periods or otherwise prevented.	Unwilling to learn.	Total.	Average attendance daily.
Began Alphabet,	72	48	2	.	.	.	12	10	72	28
,, Spelling,	94	.	34	9	1	.	35	15	94	
,, Reading,	112	.	.	26	9	.	55	22	112	
,, Writing,	37	.	.	.	12	.	15	10	37	
,, Arithmetic,	19	.	.	.	.	3	5	11	19	
,, Rule of Three,	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	
Total,	336	48	36	35	22	3	124	68	336	

RETURN showing the Number of Juvenile Vagrants who attended School, and the Improvement made by them for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1854.

First Committals,	96	
Re-committals,	309	
		——405
Protestants,	9	
Roman Catholics,	396	
		——405

		Advanced to Spelling.	Advanced to Reading.	Advanced to Writing.	Advanced to Arithmetic.	Advanced to Rule of Three.	Short periods or otherwise prevented.	Unwilling to learn.	Total.	Average attendance daily.
Began Alphabet,	87	59	2	.	.	.	16	10	87	32
,, Spelling,	139	.	61	1	.	.	52	25	139	
,, Reading,	99	.	.	38	3	.	43	15	99	
,, Writing,	57	.	.	.	21	.	28	8	57	
,, Arithmetic,	22	.	.	.	.	3	14	5	22	
,, Rule of Three,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	
Total,	405	59	63	39	24	3	154	63	405	

By the above tables it will be seen that a large number have derived no advantage by their attendance at school, but a different result can scarcely be expected, considering the proportion

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Bridewell.

of those committed for short terms, who are generally found to be very careless and unwilling to learn. The school is conducted with zeal and efficiency by the master, Michael M'Grath, promoted by the Board of Superintendence upon the retirement of Mr. Hamill, who filled the office with great fidelity for upwards of twenty years. No assistant schoolmaster has been appointed, but the warder of the juvenile class attends to assist the master; by this arrangement a saving of £24 10*s.* per annum has been effected.

An improved form of registry, well adapted for prison schools, has been introduced, which is easily kept, and affords all necessary information. The chaplains visit the school frequently, and will in future test the advancement of the pupils recorded in the registry. None but juveniles of sixteen years and under attend the school, but all Roman Catholic prisoners receive catechism instruction for an hour daily after dinner, and those of the Church of England religious instruction apart from the others in their respective classes. The attendance at school of criminals and vagrants at the same time, having tended to an increase of crime, the Governor, with the sanction of the Board of Superintendence, has arranged that each class shall receive instruction separately.

Dietary.—Breakfast, for first-class prisoners—8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout; ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, for first-class prisoners—14 oz. wholemeal bread; 1 pint new milk five days in the week, and 1 pint gruel in lieu of milk the other two days.

All prisoners committed for periods of one calendar month and under, receive same breakfast, but for dinner one pint of gruel in lieu of milk all days in the week. Many of them are found, however, to prefer the gruel to the milk during the cold weather. No complaints appear in the Chaplain's Report Book against the provisions. The milk was supplied by contract for the year at 5½*d.* per gallon, and the oatmeal was also supplied in the early part of the year by contract at 16*s.* 9*d.* and 17*s.* 6*d.*, but subsequently it was purchased in the market by the Local Inspector at 17*s.* the best quality. The meat for hospital use was contracted for at 4⅞*d.* per lb., without bone.

The use of gruel was discontinued for the whole year by directions of the medical officers, in consequence of a general tendency to bowel complaint prevailing in the prison, and as soon as an outbreak of cholera was apprehended, the use of white bread was substituted for stirabout for breakfast, and in lieu of brown bread for dinner. This change continued for a considerable time, and led to an excess in the expenditure of bread and milk of £383 5*s.* 3*d.* over the amount presented, but there was a surplus of £67 15*s.* 3*d.* in the oatmeal. It is gratifying, however, to remark that, during the prevalence of cholera in the city, not a single case proved fatal in this prison. Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner for the last three years: 1852, 2$\frac{12}{100}$*d.*; 1853, 2$\frac{4}{7}$*d.*; 1854, 3$\frac{8}{14}$*d.*

The Bakery.—The following is the Mill and Bakery Account for the year ending 31st December, 1854:—

Dr.			£ s. d.
To Amount of Stock on 1st January, 1854,			361 13 11
,, paid for Wheat bought to 31st Dec.,	£848 10 0		
,, ,, Flour do. do.	2,024 7 6		
		2,872 17 6	
,, ,, Barm do. do.	51 16 0		
,, ,, Salt do. do.	3 3 0		
,, ,, Coals do. do.	30 0 10		
		84 19 10	
,, ,, New Troughs, Repairs of Ovens, &c.,	17 19 11		
,, ,, Keeping of horse one Half-year,	19 10 0		
		37 9 11	
,, ,, Wages of Miller,	52 0 0		
,, ,, ,, Bakers,	83 10 0		
		135 10 0	
		£5,492 11 2	

Cr.			
By Produce of Bakery from 1st January to 31st December, 1854:—			
Bread baked and delivered to Richmond Bridewell—			
Brown bread, 24,762½ 4 lb. loaves,			
White ,, 23,896 ,,			
Total,	48,658½ 4 lb. loaves, at 7·67983*d.*,		£1,557 1 0
Bread issued to prisoners employed at industrial labour—			
Brown bread, 682½ 4 lb. loaves, at 7·67983*d.*,			21 16 9
Bread issued to convicts employed at industrial labour—			
White bread, 313 4 lb. loaves, at 7·67983*d.*			10 0 4
Bread delivered to Grangegorman Prison—			
Brown bread, 26,870¾ 4 lb. loaves,			
White ,, 21,299¼ ,,			
Total,	48,170 4 lb. loaves, at 7·67983*d.*,		1,541 8 1
Bread in Store on 1st January—			
Brown bread, 203½ 4 lb. loaves,			
White ,, 331¾ ,,			
Total,	535¼ 4 lb. loaves.		
By Amount received for Bran and Screenings sold,			24 9 10
By Value of Stock in Store 1st January, 1855,			337 15 2
			£3,492 11 2

The bread supplied to this and Grangegorman Prison amounted to 98,359 4 lb. loaves, and was charged at the exact cost, which is 7·68793*d.*, or under 7*d.* seven-tenths of a penny, per 4 lb. loaf; but if calculated at the average price charged by the trade during the year for second quality bread, which it appears was 8·8657*d.*, it gives a saving of £486 6*s.* 4*d.* to the city.

Books and Accounts.—The books, which are very numerous, appear to be all very accurately kept, and the checks upon the general accounts of the prison clear and satisfactory. The total cost of this gaol in 1852 was £6,098 1*s.* 11*d.*; 1853, £6,698 14*s.* 11*d.*; 1854, £7,611 10*s.* 5*d.*; deduct amount of Profits, £507 5*s.* 9¾*d.*; Net Expenditure, £7,104 4*s.* 7¼*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Bridewell.

Officers and Salaries.

No.	Office.	Annual Salary. £	s.	d	Amount. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
1	Local Inspector,	300	0	0	150	0	0*	* These sums are only half of the salaries of those Officers, the other half is charged to Grangegorman Penitentiary.
1	Physician,	200	0	0	100	0	0*	
1	Surgeon,	300	0	0	150	0	0*	
1	Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	50	0	0	
1	Roman Catholic do.,	100	0	0	100	0	0	
1	Presbyterian do.,	33	6	8	33	6	8	
1	Governor,	400	0	0	400	0	0	
1	Chief Warder,	80	0	0	80	0	0	
1	Registrar and Clerk,	90	0	0	90	0	0	
1	Assistant do.,	52	0	0	52	0	0	Each Officer is allowed rations, consisting of 16 lbs. of bread, 14 pints of milk, ½ lb. of soap, and ¾ lb. of candles weekly, 3 stone of coal for a fire in winter, and 2 in summer for Resident Officers, and 1 stone to each who mess in the Prison but reside outside; and in the salary of each Warder £4 is included for a suit of uniform clothing to wear in the Prison while on duty; Watchmen and Carter being also allowed a suit.
1	Master of Works,	64	0	0	64	0	0	
1	Storekeeper,	70	0	0	70	0	0	
1	Court Attendant, and Assistant Chief Warder,	66	0	0	66	0	0	
1	Schoolmaster,	64	0	0	64	0	0	
1	Reception Warder,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
1	Gate-keeper,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
1	Weaving Master,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
1	Kitchen Warder and Master Baker,	65	0	0	65	0	0	
1	Assistant Court Attendant, 1st Class,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
1	Laundry Warder, 1st Class,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
1	Trades ,, ,,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
1	Shot-drill ,, ,,	56	0	0	56	0	0	
1	Hall Porter, 2nd Class,	44	0	0	44	0	0	
1	Tread-mill Warder, 2nd Class,	44	0	0	44	0	0	
1	Capstan-mill ,, ,,	44	0	0	44	0	0	
2	Hospital Warders, ,,	44	0	0	88	0	0	
1	Warder over Criminal Juveniles,	54	0	0	54	0	0	
7	Warders, 2nd Class,	44	0	0	308	0	0	
1	Watchman,	40	0	0	40	0	0	
1	,,	35	0	0	35	0	0	
1	Carter and Messenger,	26	0	0	26	0	0	
38					2,609	6	8	

Non-resident Officers' Visits.—Charles P. Gavin, Esq., Local Inspector, 233; A. Banon, Esq., M.D., Physician, 349; A. Read, Esq., Surgeon, 185; Rev. James Quinton, Protestant Chaplain, 163; Rev. William Brock, Roman Catholic Chaplain, 436; Rev. J. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain, 156.

Some changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection. A warder was superseded on being found incompetent at the expiration of his probation; another was dismissed for impropriety of conduct during it; a third, an excellent officer, who filled the office of "Call-hall Warder," resigned to emigrate, and a fourth was superannuated last November, after twenty years' service. Of the warders appointed in their places, three passed probation, and have been confirmed by the Lord Lieutenant in their appointment.

To the office of assistant chief warder the Board appointed the court attendant, Henry Philpotts, and for the additional duties imposed on him, £10 has been added to his salary. Three of the most deserving of the second-class warders were raised by the last Board to the rank and pay of first-class, in room of three who retired from the service in the year 1853.

Upon charges being proved against the master baker for

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Bridewell.

using freedom with prisoners under his charge, and for acts of insubordination, the Board dismissed him, and appointed in his stead one of the prison warders, who appeared qualified to conduct the bakery, and superintend the kitchen.

Hospital.—The hospital accommodation is now found fully adequate to the requirements of the prison. It consists of six wards, with sixty beds, and two rooms capable of accommodating six beds more. Three of the wards are set apart for medical patients and lunatics, and three for surgical cases. One of the rooms is for special cases necessary to be treated separately, and the other is used for itch cases. The additional wards, baths, and other improvements proposed to be erected and noted in the report of last year, remain little advanced, waiting for the commitment of prisoners able to do the work. It will be seen, upon reference to the return showing the number of cases admitted into hospital in each of the last three years, that there was a small increase of medical cases, but a decrease of seventy-nine surgical patients received in 1854, the actual decrease in the aggregate being only sixty-six from the year before, whilst the slight cases treated out of the hospital increased from 4,954 to 6,172. The average number in hospital decreased from fifty-five in 1853 to forty-nine in 1854, the difference being not proportionate to the diminution experienced in the number of committals, and the average daily in confinement. The reason, however, can easily be traced to the fact of the great precaution taken while there was any tendency to diarrhœa, and while cholera remained in the city, when every possible care and attention was exercised as soon as the slightest symptoms of diarrhœa were found to exist. It is gratifying to be enabled to record the few deaths which took place last year whilst cholera raged in the city. In the year 1852 there were fifteen deaths; in 1853 eleven, and in 1854 only five. One of these was from disease of the lungs; one from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from scaffolding; one from congestion of the brain; one from general debility, and one from old age.

The medicines continue to be supplied by contract, originally made by the Grand Jury with Mr. John Nicholls, of Dawson-street, at £100 per annum, a sum deemed by the medical officers very reasonable, considering the extent and kind of medicines they ordered to be supplied last year. The hospital necessaries, wine, tea, sugar, &c., are bought as ordered, and amounted last year to £29 19*s.* 3*d.*

The lunatics remain now but a short time before they are removed to a lunatic asylum, the number in custody seldom exceeds three.

Remaining in custody 1st January, 1854,	2	
Committed during the year under the Act,	60	66
Do. summarily for time,	4	
Cured and given to their friends,	9	
Died,	1	
Removed to Lunatic Asylum,	49	66
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	4	
Remaining on 1st January, 1855,	3	

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Bridewell.

A RETURN of the Number of Medical and Surgical Patients admitted into Hospital in each of the last three years, and of the Slight Cases treated outside of the Hospital, with the Average, and the Daily Attendance, Number of Deaths, &c:

Medical or Surgical.	Diseases treated in Hospital.	Number of Patients admitted. 1852.	1853.	1854.
Medical.	Fever, febrile, and catarrhal complaints,	409	181	153
	Bronchitis and other pulmonary affections,	24	89	132
	Diarrhœa and other affections of the stomach and bowels,	75	104	82
	Diseases of the liver, kidney, and heart,	10	41	9
	Affections of the head and nervous diseases,	13	57	63
	Diseases of debility,	34	42	87
	Rheumatic and other painful affections,	46	52	44
	Malingering,	5	7	16
	Total,	616	573	586
	Slight cases treated out of hospital,	4,075	2,386	3,202
Surgical.	Venereal diseases, primary and secondary,	472	285	326
	Ulcers, inflammations, and abscesses, in various structures,	236	218	216
	Skin diseases in various forms,	205	251	179
	Scrofulous diseases in various structures and organs,	108	94	56
	Diseases of the urinary and genital organs, of the rectum, and hernia,	47	54	51
	Erysipelas, various forms, gangrenous diseases, and delirium tremens,	43	50	47
	Wounds, fractures, dislocations, and severe contusions,	27	37	84
	Tumours and cancerous diseases,	27	86	37
	Total,	1,165	1,075	996
	Slight cases treated out of hospital,	4,579	2,568	2,970
	Gross total admitted into hospital.	1,781	1,648	1,582
	Slight cases treated out of hospital,	8,654	4,954	6,172
	Average under treatment in hospital daily,	61	55	49
	Number of deaths,	15	11	5
	Gross number of committals to this prison,	10,124	8,737	7,287
	Average number in custody daily,	508	489	461

Board of Superintendence appointed by the Municipal Council for the Year 1855.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,
Joseph Boyce, J.P.
Alderman Sir T. O'Brien, bart., M.P.
" Robert H. Kinahan.
" George Roe.
" John Reynolds.
" George Hoyte.
Alderman Edward Hudson.
Councillor John D. Atkin.
" Arthur Barlow.
" James Lambert.
" John A. Curran.
" Richard Wilson.

General Observations.—I found this gaol in a most creditable state of order, cleanliness, discipline, and regularity, and the

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Bridewell.

general administration of the establishment upon a more satisfactory basis than hitherto. In the appointment of subordinate officers, the condition—three months' probation—attached to the power of selection conceded by the Lord Lieutenant, has been applied with the most satisfactory results. Of the number selected to fill vacancies among the warders during the last year, one was found incompetent on the expiration of his probation, and another dismissed during it, thus showing the salutary check placed upon the appointment of incompetent officers. Great inconvenience and detriment to discipline appear to be experienced from the frequent illness of the warders, one having on some occasions to take charge of three classes, which he cannot possibly do without serious evils arising from it. The Board of last year, feeling sensible of this, recommended to the consideration of the present Board, the necessity of appointing a supernumerary warder, which, no doubt, would tend much towards the maintenance of order and discipline.

Some very laudable improvements have been carried into effect within the last year; however, there is much yet to be done. The association of juveniles committed for the first offence with prisoners of hardened habits of vice and crime, is an evil much to be deplored, but the want of means for their classification renders it at present unavoidable. On one of the days of inspection there were confined, in the class of criminal juveniles, fifty boys of sixteen years of age and under, nearly all for felony and larceny, and for these there were but twenty-six cells, including ten appropriated for the separate confinement of the most incorrigible and hardened offenders; but as the number of the latter far exceeds the accommodation for them, they necessarily leave their cells after some time to make room for others, and are therefore mixed both at school and at work. However, as there has been a gradual decrease of prisoners here, arrangements are in view for the formation of two classes, in order to separate old offenders from first committals, and also to provide, if possible, the means of separation of both, during the full terms of their sentences. In order to carry out so desirable an object, the Board have decided upon fitting up a portion of the prison for that purpose, and have contracted with Messrs. Ross and Murray for heating the cells of five classes on the plan which has been recently applied to the ten cells in the juvenile class, and found successful, being simple in its management, and more economical than the old one, which has been so often condemned as ineffectual and expensive. In conclusion, I have only to add that the general good order and effective arrangements of the establishment reflect the highest credit upon all those engaged in its superintendence and management. . . .

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

RICHMOND FEMALE PENITENTIARY, GRANGEGORMAN.—VISITED 20TH AND 27TH JANUARY, 1855.

PRISONERS in CUSTODY on the 20th January.

Felons convicted,	67
Misdemeanants do.,	75
Felons untried,	6
Misdemeanants do.,	2
Vagrants,	227
Drunkards,	3
Committed summarily,	95
Lunatics,	33
Total,	508
Of whom sick in hospital,	24
Average number of prisoners confined daily,	469
Highest „ „ „	611
Total commitments for the year,	10,488
Total re-commitments,	1,403

This summary shows a decrease of 53 from the number in confinement, as compared with the return at the last inspection; and what is still more satisfactory, a steady reduction in the total committals for the last three years, which stand thus:—1852, 16,106; 1853, 12,708; and 1854, 10,488. Under the head of vagrancy there appears a considerable diminution, the aggregate for the last two years being respectively 4,696 and 4,159, showing a difference in favour of this year of 537. However, it is remarkable that, notwithstanding the decline already stated, the highest number in imprisonment for the last seven years was on the 22nd of February last, when there were 611.

On the 20th of January, one of the days of inspection, there were 33 lunatics in the prison. On application to the office of that department at the Castle, I was assured they should shortly be removed.

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES classified, during the year.

	AGES.		
	10 Years and under.	16 Years and above 10.	20 Years and above 16.
Felons convicted,	1	17	29
Misdemeanants convicted,	2	79	330
Felons committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions,	1	25	51
Summary convictions,	13	130	102
Vagrants,	156	702	778
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	4
Twice imprisoned,	18	50	105
Three times imprisoned,	4	25	38
Four times imprisoned,	2	9	24
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	7	52	66

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and of IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number of Juveniles committed during the year.

	Ages.		
	10 Years and under.	16 Years and above 10.	20 Years and above 16.
Four years' penal servitude,	–	2	1
Twelve months' imprisonment,	–	–	2
Six ,, ,,	1	2	13
Three ,, ,,	–	16	16
Two ,, ,,	1	21	42
One ,, ,,	4	27	118
Fourteen days' ,,	153	725	798
Seven ,, ,,	10	54	102
Forty-eight hours' ,,	3	62	146
Twenty-four ,, ,,	–	2	5
Unlimited,		17	75
Total,	174	928	1,318

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to their Parentage, Residence, Education, and Religion.

Without parents,	13	290	570
Without father,	90	309	250
Without mother,	12	97	304
Step-children,	–	6	13
Illegitimate,	–	–	–
Abandoned by parents,	–	15	6
Absconded from parents,	3	45	208
Belonging to county or borough,	90	421	375
,, other localities,	84	507	943
Wholly illiterate,	142	644	606
Know alphabet and spelling,	–	–	–
Read imperfectly,	32	216	448
Read and write,	–	68	264
Religion—Protestant,	1	17	127
,, Presbyterian,	–	–	5
,, Roman Catholic,	173	911	1,186

SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number committed during the year.

Ten years' penal servitude,	1
Six do. do.,	4
Four do. do.,	18
Two years' imprisonment,	1
Eighteen months' do.,	1
Twelve months' do.,	23
Nine months' do.,	1
Six months' do.,	89
Three months' do.,	126
Two months' do.,	334
One month's do.,	806
Fourteen days' do.,	1,924
Seven days' do.,	3,217
Forty-eight hours' do.,	1,291
Twenty-four hours' do.,	2,212
Unlimited,	440
Total.	10,488

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

AGES, RELIGION, and EDUCATION of the Prisoners committed during the year.

	Felons.	Misdemeanants.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.
Number committed,	628	3,478	4,159	2,169
10 years and under,	2	16	162	2
11 to 15,	28	134	490	2
16 to 20,	111	533	1,011	262
21 to 30,	274	1,682	1,293	1,172
31 to 40,	127	720	633	457
40 and upwards,	86	393	570	274
Protestant,	82	381	196	261
Roman Catholic,	545	3,092	3,957	1,907
Presbyterian,	1	5	6	1
Read and write,	145	728	688	727
Read only,	216	1,173	1,172	635
Illiterate,	267	1,577	2,299	807

PRISONERS committed during the year.

Felony,	628
Petty larceny, &c. (summary),	1,073
Misdemeanants (do.),	2,386
Under Poor Law Act,	19
Under Vagrant Act,	4,159
Drunkards,	2,169
Lunatics under the Act for Insanity,	54
Total,	10,488
Average daily number,	469
Highest at any one time,	611
Lowest „	352
Average daily number in hospital,	22

RE-COMMITTALS during the year.

Once,	774
Twice,	273
Three times,	169
Four times,	101
Five times and upwards,	86
Total,	1,403

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the year.

Dark cells,	21
Stoppage of diet,	149
Other punishments,	45
Total,	215

These were all of ordinary character.

Accommodation.—The accommodation consists of 267 single and 3 solitary cells, with 6 rooms with beds, 15 day-rooms, 1 hospital, 4 baths, kitchen, laundry, 2 chapels, and 17 yards. Since last inspection, a partition has been put up in the reception ward, and the sewerage completed, which can now be effectively flushed throughout the entire building.

EDUCATION.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

		Advanced to Spelling.	Advanced to Reading.	Advanced to Writing.	Advanced to Arithmetic.	Unwilling to learn.	Total.
Began Alphabet,	385	175	93	87	10	20	385
,, Spelling,	276	–	160	100	16	–	276
,, Reading,	221	–	–	180	41	–	221
,, Writing,	50	–	–	50	–	–	50
,, Arithmetic,	20	–	–	–	20	–	20
,, Rule of Three,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	952	175	253	416	87	20	952

Number attending school during the year, 952; average daily number, 46. The school is now very well conducted, and the record, alluded to by my colleague in his report for last year, has been established.

Employment.—A considerable amount of useful employment is carried on; indeed, almost every one, except the lunatics, is put to some description of industrial occupation, scutching flax being the principal hard labour; the net profit for the year on articles disposed of outside the gaol being £194 15*s.* 1*d.*

Books and Accounts.—From the number and nature of the books which are kept here, it requires considerable care and attention to keep them accurately, which they all seem to be, and the checks most satisfactory.

Dietary.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk, imperial. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread and ¾ pint milk. Was all of excellent quality, and the chaplains very regular in their inspections. There were some complaints, but, upon inquiry, I felt satisfied they were groundless. Net cost of dietary per head for the year 1852, 2 1/10*d.*; 1853, 2⅔*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*

Contracts.—Bread, about 2*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 17*s.* per cwt.; meat, 4 7/8*d.* per lb.; new milk, 5½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon; salt, 2½*d.* per stone. Total cost of the gaol for the last three years,—1852, £5,128 6*s.* 10*d.*; 1853, £5,763 11*s.* 1½*d.*; 1854, £6,579 1*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Governor,	200	0	0
Head Matron,	200	0	0
Deputy do.,	80	0	0
Store do.,	70	0	0
School do.,	40	0	0
Hospital do.,	40	0	0
Kitchen do.,	40	0	0
Laundry do.,	40	0	0
Five Class Matrons, each,	40	0	0
Nine do. do.,	30	0	0
Clerk,	90	0	0
Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper,	60	0	0
Court Attendant and Registrar of untried prisoners,	100	0	0
Hall Porter,	40	0	0
Three Guardsmen, each,	35	0	0

Twenty-nine resident officers receive the gaol allowance.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Since last inspection the Rev. Michael Cuff, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned, and has been replaced by the Rev. J. Kennedy; and Mrs. Ellen Richardson, the reception-ward matron, promoted to be deputy matron in a convict prison, is succeeded by Mrs. Palmer.

Non-resident Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	189	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	150
Physician,	357	Roman Catholic do.,	545
Surgeon, &c.,	170		
Protestant Chaplain,	186		

Hospital.—This department was very clean and well arranged. Although the number of deaths considerably exceeds that of the previous year, it will be seen that the majority of them were from cholera, which happily did not visit the prison in 1853.

CASES of SICKNESS and LUNACY during the year.

Slight indisposition,	4,528
Hospital cases,	638
Criminal lunatics,	1

DEATHS and their CAUSES during the year.

Cholera,	8
Disease of the lungs,	3
Fever,	2
Total,	13

DISEASES during the year.

Bronchitis,	77
Cholera, &c.,	32
Diarrhœa,	73
Debility,	45
Fever, &c.,	96
Malingering,	4
Pregnancy,	28
Rheumatism,	47
Physician,	402
Surgeon's cases,	236
Total,	638

The medicines are supplied by contract at £100 per annum.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.	Alderman Hudson.
R. H. Kinahan, Alderman.	Arthur Barlow, T.C.
Sir T. O'Brien, Bt. M.P. Alderman.	J. A. Curran, T.C.
George Roe, D.L., Alderman.	J. D. Atkin, T.C.
John Reynolds, Alderman.	James Lambert, T.C.
George Hoyte, Alderman.	Richard Wilson, T.C.

General Observations.—It is satisfactory to state that the whole of this establishment was in excellent repair, well supplied with all necessaries, cleanliness, industry, and order, everywhere observable, and that the officers were zealous and efficient in the discharge of their several duties. However,

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

although classification is carried out to the full extent for the amount of accommodation, it is much to be regretted that the entire gaol is not adapted to the most approved system of modern prison discipline, "Strict separation;" more particularly as the establishment is exclusively devoted to females, a class, upon whom this system has always been found to have the most beneficial results. Even taking into account the decrease in the number of inmates, and supposing that those who ought not to be allowed to remain, namely, the government prisoners and lunatics, were withdrawn from these portions of the building assigned to them, the present available room would not be at all sufficient for the purpose. There are constantly to be found here a number of beggars and children, whom, as my colleague remarks in his last report, are more fitted for places of relief than of punishment; I must join him in the hope "that the municipal authorities may earnestly address themselves to the task of grappling with this great and growing social evil."

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

Four Courts Marshalsea.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—VISITED 6TH DECEMBER, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Number of prisoners in custody—males, 52; females, 4; total, 56—classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Deputy-Marshal's rooms,	–	–	–
Rent-rooms,	17	4	21
Common-hall,	1	–	1
Paupers' building,	19	–	19
Hatchmen's rooms,	9	–	9
Hospital,	6	–	6
	52	4	56

The greatest number in custody at one time during the last year was 79, and the lowest 53, the average being about 60. The total committals in the year amounted to 256; the dates of those which precede that period stand thus—

No. 1—7th March, 1827.	No. 7—9th June, 1850.
„ 2—11th November, 1843.	„ 8—9th July, 1850.
„ 3—16th January, 1844.	„ 9—27th February, 1851.
„ 4—28th June, 1844.	„ 10—26th March, 1851.
„ 5—28th December, 1848.	„ 11—14th June, 1852.
„ 6—4th May, 1850.	„ 12—7th September, 1852.

Dietary.—Each pauper prisoner receives 2 lb. of bread, and 1½ pint of new milk, daily; also 2 lb. soap and one candle, weekly; and their rooms are supplied with a sufficient allowance of coals, viz., 2½ cwt. per week, during the winter half year, and 1½ cwt. during the summer. The bedding of the pauper department consists of three blankets, one pair of sheets, and one rug for each prisoner, together with one bed-tick and bolster, filled with straw once every month. There

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

has not been any change in this department since last inspection, except a supply of roller-cloths for the use of the prisoners when washing, one of which is issued weekly to each room, occupied on an average by four persons.

Hospital.—This department has been recently supplied with tin wash-hand basins and jugs, and also kettles, saucepans, &c., as well as other necessaries of the kind, conducive to the comfort and wants of the patients. The sanitary condition of the prison has been very satisfactory, as appears by the following report of the medical officer, who is most assiduous in his attention:—

"The number of persons who laboured under any disease requiring my attendance was 147, for whom I prescribed 986 times. Thus each patient had, on an average, about 6⅔ visits. Only one death occurred during the year.

"No case of cholera occurred; but a considerable number of the prisoners suffered from the choleraic diarrhœa which prevailed generally in the city during the autumn. This was usually checked without difficulty by suitable remedies promptly administered. No case of contagious fever occurred. The diseases were, for the most part, chronic, and brought in with the prisoners.

"Bronchitis in various degrees, constipation, ulcers, diseases of the prostate gland, diseases of the skin, dispepsia, rheumatism, diseases of the eye, and a few cuts, contusions, and fractures, were the cases that chiefly presented themselves.

"The prison may be considered, on the whole, as very healthful, and the cases of illness not numerous, when it is recollected that so many of its inmates are persons of broken down constitution, and suffering much mental distress, and, in many instances, a total change in habits, diet, air, exercise, clothing, &c."

Visits of Non-resident Officers.

Surgeon and Physician,	154	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	85
Protestant Chaplain,	94	Presbyterian Chaplain,	53

Officers (Resident) and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfield, Marshal,	870	8	8
Henry J. Smullen, Deputy Marshal, } Those Officers are appointed by the Marshal and paid out of his own salary, pursuant to 7 Geo. 4, cap. 74, sec. 123.			
1st Hatchman, John Smullen, }			
2nd do., Michael Smullen, }			
3rd do., Thomas Walpole,	40	0	0
4th do., James Houston,	70	0	0
1st Night Watchman, Michael Mansfield,	30	0	0
2nd do., Hugh White,	24	0	0
Hospital Matron, Mrs. Eliza M'Ginty,	31	10	0

Non-Resident.

Charles Benson, Physician and Surgeon,	114	18	0
David Lyon, M.D., Apothecary,	30	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. J. F. Ennis, Roman Catholic do.,	60	0	0
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian do.,	36	18	5
	£1,333	2	9

Allowances to Officers.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

Coals—Marshal, 3 tons per annum.
Do. Deputy Marshal, 5 tons do.
Do. Five Hatchmen, each 5 tons do.
Do. Two Night Watchmen, each 5 tons do.
Do. Hospital Matron, 5 tons do.

General Observations.

A complaint having been preferred by one of the prisoners against two of the hatchmen for incivility, using improper language, and refusing to do their duty, I carefully investigated the matter, and found that the charge was wholly unsustained, and the officers blameless.

Some improvements have been effected in the building since last inspection, and some are still in progress; and making reasonable allowance for the difficulty of dealing with the debtor class, I found the prison clean and orderly and the accounts appeared to be all accurately kept.

The condition of the prison, however, appears to call for the direct interference of the Government. Supported wholly by Parliamentary grant its usages and customs are at variance with the rules laid down for the regulation of all other prisons in Ireland, of which we have frequently complained, and its evils can only be effectually remedied by legislative enactment. This measure has from time to time been suggested by us in our Annual Reports, and I have only again to submit the expediency of an entire reconstruction of the establishment, the abolition of its existing usages, and the appointment of a proper staff, as essentially necessary to the maintenance of due order and discipline.

There are a number of prisoners here for years, some of whom make a convenience of the prison. There now remain but three hatchmen under the old system; I should recommend their being pensioned off. One of them lives out of the prison, and lets his room; the widow of another (Walker) still keeps his room and lets it. The Marshal does not like to replace him, in the expectation of their being abolished. The punishments during the past year amounted to thirteen, being nine under that of the previous year. The longest period of these incarcerations was twenty-four hours, and the shortest two and a half.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

ST. SEPULCHRE'S MANOR PRISON.

St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to this prison further than to state that the jurisdiction still exists. I have only to repeat the opinion so often expressed by my predecessors, my colleague, and myself, that it ought to be abolished. It belongs to the manor of Dublin, and is used for the reception of prisoners committed by the Seneschal of this court, and which is a matter of rare occurrence.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—VISITED OCTOBER 9, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	10	1
Poor debtors,	15	3
Felons convicted,	22	32
Felons untried,	36	36
Soldiers tried,	9	–
Deserters,	2	–
Under revenue laws,	2	2
Committed summarily,	51	16
Lunatics,	4	2
Total,	151	92—243
Of whom sick in hospital,	2	1— 3

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified, from 9th October, 1853, to 9th October, 1854.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	14	3	35	19
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	2	–	11	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	25	8	40	31
Misdemeanants,	–	–	8	1	8	4
Summary convictions,	5	1	211	36	159	74
Vagrants,	–	–	3	–	4	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	1	–	–	4
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	38	8	25	18
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	14	7	7	9
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	12	1	7	5
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	66	8	18	21
Court-martial,	–	–	–	–	15	–

SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE and of IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number of Juveniles Committed during the year, from 9th October, 1853, till 9th October, 1854.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Penal servitude—Eight years,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Six years,	–	–	1	–	4	2
Four years,	–	–	1	–	4	–
Two years,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Eighteen months,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Twelve months,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Nine months,	–	–	3	2	2	1
Six months,	–	–	3	–	2	6
Three months,	–	–	60	12	33	7
Two months,	–	–	22	1	28	4
One month,	3	1	65	5	59	13
Fourteen days,	–	–	25	9	30	16
Seven days,	2	–	20	4	10	27
Forty-eight hours,	–	–	9	10	12	18
Twenty-four hours,	–	–	5	2	1	2
Unlimited,	1	–	25	4	28	13
Total,	6	1	242	49	216	109

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

NUMBER CONFINED on 9th October, 1854, distinguishing Juveniles from Adults, and the Term of Imprisonment.

	Ages.							
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Upwards of 20 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ten years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Seven years,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Penal servitude,	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4
Two years,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Eighteen months,	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Twelve months,	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–
Nine months,	–	–	–	2	4	1	2	2
Six months,	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	7
Three months,	–	–	8	1	4	1	9	5
Two months,	–	–	4	–	5	1	7	2
One month,	–	–	4	–	1	–	8	4
Fourteen days,	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	4
Seven days,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4
Forty-eight hours,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
For trial,	–	–	4	4	13	5	19	27
Unlimited,	–	–	–	–	–	1	33	7
Total,	–	–	21	7	34	17	96	68

NUMBER COMMITTED from 9th October, 1853, to 9th October, 1854, inclusive, distinguishing the Crimes for which they were Charged, Sexes, and those committed from Belfast, and from the rest of the County.

Crimes.	From Belfast.		Rest of County.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder,	3	–	4	1
Shooting at with intent to kill,	–	–	1	–
Arson,	–	–	1	–
Rape,	–	–	3	–
Perjury,	3	–	1	–
Burglary,	17	1	12	–
Cattle stealing,	–	–	4	–
Concealing birth,	–	1	–	4
Embezzlement,	14	–	24	1
Robbery,	13	28	10	3
Uttering base coin,	–	1	1	–
Larceny from person,	8	9	2	2
Larceny, simple,	259	145	42	24
Having in possession,	35	24	19	13
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	23	–	3	2
Lunatics,	1	4	9	4
Riot,	12	–	15	–
Assaults,	232	91	59	19
Misdemeanors,	416	299	72	39
Illegal pawning,	10	25	1	–
Purloining,	20	6	2	–
Attempt at suicide after intoxication,	1	–	–	–
Breach of excise laws,	4	1	10	2
Desertion,	39	–	4	–
Begging,	36	26	9	4
Drunkards,	282	274	21	17
	1,428	935	329	135
Committed for debt,	240	40	36	4
Total,	1,668	975	365	139

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

NUMBER CONFINED on 9th October, 1852, 1853, and 1854, distinguishing the Number Committed from Belfast, from the rest of the County, also Males and Females.

	1852.			1853.			1854.		
	From Belfast.	Rest of County.	Total.	From Belfast.	Rest of County.	Total.	From Belfast.	Rest of County.	Total.
Males,	119	95	214	112	103	215	89	62	151
Females,	52	36	88	67	21	88	70	22	92
	171	131	302	179	124	303	159	84	243

On examining the return of those in confinement on the day corresponding to that of my visit for the years 1852 and 1853, it will be seen that the numbers were nearly equal, while there is a decrease in favour of this year of 60; a result more satisfactory when the great increase of the population of Belfast is taken into consideration. It is worthy of remark, too, that the rural districts supplied one-fourth of the total committals for the year; while the re-committals, from the same quarter, did not reach quite one-seventh—the total commitments and re-commitments for the past year being as follows:—

COMMITMENTS.

	Criminals and Debtors.		Drunkards.		Total.
	From Belfast.	Rest of County.	From Belfast.	Rest of County.	
Males,	1,383	344	282	21	2,033
Females,	701	122	274	17	1,114
Total,	2,087	466	556	38	3,147

RE-COMMITMENTS.

Males,	451	56	28	3	538
Females,	454	24	143	4	625
Total,	905	80	171	7	1,163

Greatest number in gaol at one time during past year—

Males, ... 242
Females, ... 130 } 18th June, 1854.

Average—Males, . . 204

,, Females, . . 98

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

This great sexual inequality of re-committals is principally caused by the number of abandoned characters from brothels in the town, upon whom the strictest discipline, deterrent and reformatory, seems to have little or no effect. My colleague, in his report for last year, alludes to the difficulty of dealing with this class; and in accordance with his recommendation and that of the physician of the prison, the dietary for females has been reduced to the scale sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench, and has been found quite sufficient. At the time of inspection there were not any prisoners charged with very serious crimes. Vagrancy has almost ceased, and drunkenness much declined within the past year. There were none under sentence of transportation; two males and seven females for penal servitude. The number of debtors committed here exceeds any gaol in Ireland, the total since the 1st of January last being no less than 49 master, and 209 paupers; of the latter there were 30 for sums under £1; one for seven shillings and one penny, the debt being "*the penny*," and the costs seven shillings; and several for sums under ten shillings. Eleven were supporting themselves, and 18 supported at the public expense. The juveniles are much fewer than heretofore; in all but 26, of whom 24 were from the town, and but two from the country. The punishments were rather numerous; but they were, without exception, for slight breaches of discipline. *Separation is carried out to its full extent; and although some have been confined here for two years, no ill effects have resulted from the system.* The lock-up is properly attended to, and there is a patrol at night both inside and out. The whole gaol was in excellent repair, perfectly dry, thoroughly clean, and well ventilated; an abundant supply of water; the sewerage, which is regularly flushed, perfect; building secure and locks good; bedding and sheets sufficient, and of good quality. Indeed the whole establishment is second to none I have ever seen, in its arrangement, regularity, and discipline, reformatory and deterrent. Its financial management is at once simple, clear, and satisfactory.

Employment and Schools.—The male prisoners were employed according to the subjoined schedule.

EMPLOYMENT OF MALE PRISONERS.

	Number Employed.		Number Employed.
Brush-making,	1	Prison duties,	12
Carpentering,	1	Pumping,	20
Painting,	1	Schooling,	13
Plastering,	1	Shoe-making,	3
Cleaning and whitewashing,	1	Tailoring,	5
Cooking,	5	Weaving,	7
Labouring,	4	Winding,	1
Mat-making,	4	Stone-breaking,	62
		Master debtors,	10

There is a considerable amount of activity in this department; several of the turnkeys being tradesmen, give instruction

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

in their various callings. Stone-breaking, in separate compartments, is carried on largely, and productively. On the crank-pump, which is divided into stalls, most of the prisoners are put to work daily. The net profit for articles disposed of outside the gaol, in 1852, was £929 5*s.*; 1853, £701 2*s.* 3½*d.*

The school is well conducted, and a registry of progress kept. Some of the juveniles whom I examined appeared to have made considerable advancement in reading and writing. My colleague, in his report of last year, alludes to the utility of establishing a "lending library," the books to be selected under the authority of the Board: I would strongly urge upon the authorities the adoption of this recommendation. The school is frequently visited by the chaplains, who record their examinations in a book kept for that purpose.

Female Department.—The females were employed at knitting, needlework, prison duties, spinning and carding, veining, washing, and in school. The washing is carried on in fourteen separate and well ventilated compartments. The laundry is complete in every respect, and yields a considerable profit. A contract has lately been obtained for washing for the military.

Dietary.—To male prisoners whose sentences exceed one month.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. household bread, and one pint new milk. Supper—2 oz. oatmeal made into gruel.

To male prisoners sentenced to one month and under, and all females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal, and one pint buttermilk. Dinner—¾ lb. household bread, and ¾ pint of new milk. No supper to this class.

The dietary is regularly inspected, and each chaplain keeps a separate book in which he records his visits and observations. Some complaints of insufficiency were made by the females; however, I remarked, they were all from those who had been previously imprisoned—none from those first committed. The whole of this class looked in good health, and I feel satisfied that the amount of food is sufficient, and the complaints were without foundation.

Net cost of each prisoner per day—1852, 2¾*d.*; 1853, 3⅜*d.*; 1854, 3⅞*d.*

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1⅝*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 2¼*d.*

Books and Accounts.—These were all kept with great care and accuracy. Total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years—1851, £3,157 8*s.* 5*d.*; 1852, £3,231 2*s.* 6*d.*; 1853, £3,321 0*s.*, 8½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. R. Oulton, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
Rev. C. Allen, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. George Shaw, Presbyterian do.,	36	18	6
Rev. George Conway, Roman Catholic do.	36	18	6
Thomas H. Purdon, Medical Attendant,	74	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
John Forbes, Governor,	300	0	0
D. W. M'Caul, Deputy Governor,	75	0	0
Hugh Fisher, 1st class Warden,	45	0	0
John M'Aninch, do.,	45	0	0
William Watson, 2nd class Warden,	40	0	0
John Mullen, do.,	40	0	0
James Gorman, do.,	40	0	0
David Beatty, do.,	40	0	0
Thomas Haddick, 3rd class Warden,	35	0	0
James O'Brien, do.,	35	0	0
Robert Auld, do.,	35	0	0
Edward M'Kenney, do.,	35	0	0
John Martin, do.,	35	0	0
Robert Coleman, do.,	35	0	0
William Lewis, do.,	35	0	0
Thomas M'Adam, Watchman,	35	0	0
William W. Pinkerton, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Mrs. Ashe, Matron,	45	0	0
Miss Mullen, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
Miss Standfield, Nursetender,	20	0	0
Mrs. Alderdice, Laundress,	27	10	0
George Campbell, Gas-man,	44	4	0
Margaret M'Givery, Servant,	7	16	0

The turnkeys, who wear uniform, are an excellent body of men. None receive rations or other allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 99; Surgeon, &c., 215; Protestant Chaplain, 151; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 157; Roman Catholic do., 195.

Hospitals.—These, which are admirably managed, were scrupulously clean, and contained but three patients—two males and one female. Indeed all the prisoners looked remarkably healthy. The cost of medicines is as follows—1851, £23 12*s.*; 1852, £18 1*s.* 11*d.*; 1853, £9 0*s.* 7*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

John M'Neill, Esq.	Samuel G. Fenton, Esq.
Robert Thomson, Esq.	Rev. R. W. Bland.
Thomas Montgomery, Esq.	Charles O'Hara, Esq.
John Clarke, Esq.	James E. Leslie, Esq.
Thomas Verner, Esq.	George J. Clarke, Esq.
Conway R. Dobbs, Esq.	John Dickey, Esq.

The Board meets monthly. There is always a good attendance of members; and frequent visits take place during the intervals of the regular meetings. The general accounts are made up monthly, and all bills, as well as the salaries of the intern officers (except the governor) paid at the same time, and the final audit takes place at each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballymoney.

Ballymoney.—Four male prisoners and one female at the time of my visit; 80 the previous quarter. The registry and committals correct; but the cells and day-rooms by no means clean. Cost of dietary, 4*d.* all round. No long detentions. Local inspector visits occasionally.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim.

Bridewells.

Antrim.

Ballymena.—Three male prisoners at the time of inspection; 180 the last quarter. Clean and orderly, and well supplied with all necessaries. Registry and committals correct. No long detentions; and cost of dietary moderate. Local inspector and magistrates frequently visit.

Antrim.—No prisoners; 86 the previous quarter. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, 5*d.* all round. I visited the new bridewell, which is well constructed, and as far as the building had gone, the work appeared to me to be well executed.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Armagh Gaol.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—VISITED THE 11TH MAY, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Pauper debtors,	3	–
Felons convicted,	20	12
Misdemeanants do.	4	–
Misdemeanants untried,	7	5
Vagrants,	1	–
Committed summarily,	30	16
Lunatics,	–	2
Crown witnesses,	1	–
	67	35—102
Of whom sick in hospital,	3	3— 6

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified—for past year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	16	3	20	24
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	16	3	45	15
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	16	5	31	27
Misdemeanants,	–	–	8	–	35	2
Summary convictions,	2	2	44	9	51	20
Vagrants,	3	3	8	4	8	3
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	6	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	4	2	7	7
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	2	4	3	5

Although the above summary shows an increase of four upon the total at the inspection which took place on the 7th July, 1853, still there is a gradual reduction of those in confinement on the corresponding days for the last three years, the numbers being—for 1851, 156; 1852, 127; 1853, 108. There is a

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

great change in the character of crime in the district; not one prisoner in confinement, on the day of my visit, for any serious offence, being generally summary convictions by magistrates, or for larcenies from petty sessions. The committals, and re-committals, particularly the latter, of females have rather increased. Last year the re-committals of males exceeded the females by seven; this year the females exceed the males by eight; but this will, no doubt, cease, in a great degree, when the separate system is brought into operation on the completion of the new building. Vagrancy has much decreased, and there were no workhouse offenders; but one convict (a very wretched old female, who has been three years in the prison), and two males under sentence of penal servitude. The gaol is in excellent repair, thoroughly clean, and well ventilated; the bedding clean and good, sheets are used. There is an ample supply of water. The accommodation for males is abundant, some of the cells being unoccupied. There being no punitive labour in the prison, I would strongly recommend the introduction of shot-drill; and that the treadwheel should be brought into use, and divided into compartments; also, that sheds be erected in the yard opposite, for the prisoners, during intervals of work, so that separation might still be maintained, which I think most necessary, particularly for prisoners who are re-committed.

The commitments during the past year were—males, 524; females, 357. Re-commitments—males, 18; females, 26. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 76; females, 52; average—males, 59; females, 39. The punishments, which were few, were all inflicted by order of the governor.

Employment and Schools.—Besides prison duties, some were employed mat-making, tailoring, weaving, winding, and shoemaking. The return of industrial work for 1852 shows a net profit of £49 0*s.* 11*d.*; and that for 1853, of £70 15*s.* 8*d.* The schoolmaster instructs the male class for two hours daily; and from the registry, considerable progress seemed to have been made.

Female Department.—This portion of the gaol, which is lamentably deficient in space, will shortly be dispensed with, as it is expected that the new wing in course of erection will be completed by the 1st of October next. The females were employed at sewing, knitting, flowering, and the usual prison duties. The matron instructs in spelling and reading for an hour daily.

Dietary.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, in half pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread, and half pint new milk.

Mondays and Thursdays, one pint of gruel is given in place

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

of milk at dinner; and all prisoners sentenced to one month's imprisonment and under, get gruel in place of milk.

I regret to observe that the chaplains do not inspect the dietary regularly. There is no entry in the registry of their having performed this duty since the 28th of March last, which is not in accordance with the 69th section of the 7th Geo. 4, cap. 74. The provisions were all of excellent quality at the time of inspection; but I was informed that frequent complaints were made of the quality of the milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per cwt., white, £1 2*s.* 10*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 4⅞*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*; bread, per cwt., brown, £1 1*s.* 3*d.*

Net cost per day for each prisoner, 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.—These were all accurately kept, and the checks satisfactory; but there are no bye-laws. A code should be drawn up and submitted for the approval of the Court of Queen's Bench. The cost of gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years, was—1851, £1,520 0*s.* 2*d.*; 1852, £1,451 11*s.* 8*d.*; 1853, £1,393 14*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
John M'Kinstry, Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Rev. B. Wade, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. William Henderson, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Campbell, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Alexander Robinson, Esq., Surgeon,		—	
M. Armstrong, Esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0
Mr. John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	144	0	0
John Armstrong, 1st Turnkey,	45	0	0
John Agnew, 2nd do., Tailor,	35	0	0
Alexander Wilson, Shoemaker,	33	0	0
Samuel Walker,	30	0	0
Thomas Villiers, Carpenter,	30	0	0
Henry Jenkinson, Weaver,	30	0	0
George Agnew,	30	0	0
John Jenkinson, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Eliza Walker, Matron,	30	0	0
Sarah M'Cutcheon, Sub-matron,	15	0	0
Margaret Walker, Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0

The surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and county infirmary.

The only officer on gaol allowance is the sub-matron.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 144; surgeon, &c., 133; Protestant chaplain, 137; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 148; Roman Catholic do., 108; apothecary, 168.

The turnkeys wear uniform. There is one less than at last inspection; and the salaries of the others have been raised £5 per annum each, which was most desirable.

Hospital.—But three males, and the same number of females; no serious cases. The gaol has been remarkably healthy, the hospital being frequently without a patient, the average being but one per day.

Board of Superintendence.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Acheson St. George, Esq.	George Robinson, Esq.
William Paton, Esq.	James Harden, Esq.
Henry L. Prentice, Esq.	John Hancock, Esq.
Maxwell Cross, Esq.	Robert Wright Cope, Esq.
Thomas Dobbin, Esq.	Joseph Atkinson, Esq.
Thomas A. Prentice, Esq.	Stewart Maxwell, Esq.

The Board meets regularly once a month. All salaries are paid quarterly; the contractors when required. A general audit takes place at each assizes.

General Observations.—It is my pleasing duty to express my admiration of the public spirit and liberality of the Grand Jury and ratepayers of this county, in providing funds for the construction of the new wing for females, now in progress. It is designed on the separate system, and consists of two stories containing forty cells, each of which is ventilated by two flues for the admission of hot and cold air. An apartment is being fitted up with water-closets, and each cell is supplied with a cast-iron box to contain a small chamber or urinal. There are apartments for the matron upon each story; and about one half the wing is excavated to a depth of eight feet, forming a basement story, intended for washing and smoothing rooms. The outside walls are stone, lined with brick, and all the inside walls are brick. There is a wall to separate the males from the females. I was much pleased with the whole building. The design is highly creditable to Mr. Boyd, the architect, and the solidity and finish of the work, so far as it has gone, equally so to the contractor. This wing, when completed, will, in addition to the fine gaol already constructed for males, be a credit to the county, and in every way adapted for carrying out to its full extent an improved prison discipline.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Lurgan.—In excellent order in every respect. Committals regularly filed, and registry correct. Four males and one female confined here at the time of my visit; 152 the previous quarter, 108 of whom were for drunkenness; no long detentions. Local inspector visits regularly. Cost of dietary, males, 4½*d.*; females, 3½*d.* Lurgan.

Markethill.—No prisoners at the time of inspection, and but 31 during the last quarter. Books and committals correct; and bridewell in good order. Local inspector often visits. Cost of dietary, 4½*d.* all round. Markethill.

Newtownhamilton.—This bridewell is rather slovenly kept. There were no prisoners at the time of my visit; 64 committals during the previous quarter—one half of them for drunkenness. Cost of Dietary, 5½*d.* for each prisoner. Local inspector regular in his visits. Registry and committals correct. N.T. Hamilton.

Ballybot.—No prisoners at the time of inspection. The bridewell in good order; registry and committals properly kept. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head. Local inspector seldom visits. Ballybot.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—VISITED 9TH JUNE, 1854.

THE subjoined return exhibits a favourable contrast with the aggregate on the corresponding day for the two years preceding, when the numbers in confinement were as follows:—June 9, 1852, 137; do., 1853, 144; do., 1854, 86; and at the inspection of my colleague on the 16th May, 1853, the number was 121. The reduction thus appears to be steadily progressive, and, I am happy to add, that the decline of graver offences is equally marked, there not being a single prisoner for trial either at assizes or quarter sessions for any serious offence. Vagrancy, always a productive source of crime, has much decreased; but drunkenness the contrary. There were three female convicts, who have been confined here for more than a year; two males, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and one to seven years. In the aggregate for this year five lunatics are included. On application at the office of that department in Dublin, I was assured that they should be removed to a place more suitable for this unfortunate class of beings than a gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	
Master debtors,	3	–	
Poor do.,	2	1	
Felons convicted,	17	5	
Misdemeanants do.,	17	8	
Felons untried,	2	4	
Misdemeanants do.,	8	10	
Committed summarily,	2	2	
Lunatics,	3	2	
Total,	54	32	86
Of whom sick in hospital,	2	–	

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified—for past year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted.	–	–	5	2	2	1
Misdemeanants do.,	–	–	4	2	6	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	5	2	2	2
Misdemeanants,	–	–	4	6	7	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	10	7	12	5
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	3	1	1	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	1	2
Four times do.,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Five times do. and upwards,	–	–	–	–	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

The whole prison was thoroughly clean, well ventilated, and in good repair, with the exception of the outer walls, which require pinning and dashing on the outside. The bedding was good, and in sufficient quantity. Water abundant; and the sewerage, which is flushed with water raised by the tread-wheel, effective. The males are divided into five classes, who take their meals in the cells, and classification is maintained as far as practicable, without any separate system, or modification of it. There is a patrol during the night, and the lock-up is now well managed. The governor, and his son, who has been recently appointed deputy, at a salary of £30 per annum granted him by the grand jury, both attend, and go round the cells again at half-past nine o'clock with the turnkeys in attendance. The punishments amounted only to seven since January. The commitments during the past year were—males, 495; females, 265; re-commitments—males, 16; females, 10. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 110; females, 42; average—males, 60; females, 30. The decrease in re-committals is considerable, the return under this head for 1853 being—males, 47; females, 29.

Employment and Schools.—The employment of males consisted of tailoring, shoemaking, carpenters and smiths' work, weaving, winding, and the usual prison duties. I should recommend the introduction of shot-drill, which has been found, wherever adopted, to act as a most effectual deterrent, particularly upon re-committals; and this is the more necessary as the tread-wheel is not divided so as to separate the prisoners while at work upon it, nor from its position and limited space could this be easily effected; but, as recommended by my colleague in his last report, it would be advisable to construct stalls for separating them during intervals of rest. A good deal of employment is maintained, and the net profit for articles disposed of outside the gaol, for 1852, was £17 17*s.* 6*d.*; and for 1853, £15 10*s.*

The school is well conducted, and a registry kept, which shows considerable progress.

Female Department.—The females, who were divided into three classes, according to character, were employed at knitting, spinning, needlework, making up bed-ticks, and washing. It is to be regretted that there is no approximation even to the separate system with this class; but from the arrangement of the female cells it is unattainable. The whole department was very clean. The laundry is much too small, and there is no drying room. This is a very serious want; the erection of one would be found to conduce much to the health of the inmates, and to effect a great saving in the wear and tear of all articles washed. Educational instruction is given two hours daily, by the assistant matron.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread, and one pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of wholemeal bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of buttermilk.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

The inspection of the provisions was regular, as appeared by the visitors' book; there were no complaints, and all were of excellent quality.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{3}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 11*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner—for 1852, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are all very regular, and kept with great care; the checks most satisfactory, and afford every facility for examination. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years stands thus—1851, £1,356 13*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1852, £1,427 0*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1853, £1,341 16*s.* $0\frac{1}{2}d.$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
George Gallogly, Governor, . .	200	0	0
Theophilus Thompson, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Rev. W. H. Stone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian do., .	30	0	0
Rev. Thos. Mulvany, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
George Roe, Esq., Physician, . .		—	
William Brice, Apothecary, . . .		—	
Geo. Robt. Gallogly, Deputy Governor,	30	0	0
Charles Clandening, 1st Turnkey, .	55	7	2
Edward Sturdy, 2nd do., . .	55	7	2
George Reilly, 3rd do., . .	30	0	0
Robert Walsh, 4th do., . .	30	0	0
Thomas M'Dowell, 5th do., . .	30	0	0
Thomas Courtney, Schoolmaster, . .	30	0	0
Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron, . .	40	0	0
Margaret Sturdy, Assistant Matron, .	16	0	0
Fanny Dowling, Nurse, . . .	10	0	0

The physician and apothecary are paid by one presentment for their attendance on the gaol and county infirmary.

Since last inspection one turnkey resigned, and his place has not been filled up. The assistant matron and nursetender alone receive the gaol allowance. The turnkeys do not wear uniform, which is to be regretted, as it adds much to respectability of appearance and discipline.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 203; Surgeon, &c., 113; Protestant Chaplain, 175; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 172; Roman Catholic do., 132.

Hospital.—The gaol was generally very healthy; there were but two patients at the time of inspection, both very feeble old men; no epidemic. Total number for the year, 20; number of days, 473; and cost of medicine, £22 19*s.* 9*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.
Robert Burrowes, Esq.
William Humphries, Esq.
George M. Knipe, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Carson.
Michael Phillips, Esq.
Robert Erskine, Esq.
William A. Moore, Esq.
John E. Vernon, Esq.
William Smith, Esq.
James Fay, Esq.
Samuel Moore, Esq.

The meetings of the Board are monthly, when the attendance is regular. The accounts are settled half-yearly, at which periods the officers are paid, and all accounts finally closed. NORTH DISTRICT. *County of Cavan Gaol.*

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Bailieborough.—I found this bridewell in good order; a small addition has been built for the accommodation of the keeper, which was most necessary. But one prisoner at the time of my visit; 57 during the previous quarter, 38 of whom were for drunkenness, the remainder for very trifling offences. Registry, committals, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits from time to time. Bailieborough.

Ballyconnell.—No prisoners; and only 22 the last quarter. The pump still out of order, and the chimneys smoke. The sewers lately opened and cleaned. Local inspector visits regularly. Cost of dietary here and at Bailieborough, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day for each prisoner. Ballyconnell.

Cootehill.—No prisoners; 44 the previous quarter, 18 of these committed for drunkenness, which is on the increase. The keeper, who was appointed in November last, appears to be an efficient and respectable man. Registry and committals correct, and cost of dietary moderate. Local inspector regular in his visits. Cootehill.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—VISITED ON THE 13TH OF JUNE, 1854. *County of Donegal Gaol.*

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Poor do.,	1	–
Felons convicted,	18	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	–
Felons untried,	7	1
Misdemeanants untried,	–	1
Vagrants,	4	–
Revenue laws,	17	1
Committed summarily,	18	1
Lunatics,		–
Total,	73	8—81

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified for the past Year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	4	–	3	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	8	–	7	2
Misdemeanants,	–	–	3	–	3	1
Summary convictions,	5	–	30	5	88	17
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	6	–	10	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Contrary to what generally prevails, the above aggregate shows an increase of eight as compared with the return at the inspection of my colleague, on the 16th September last, but a decrease of 44, in comparison with the numbers on the corresponding day in 1853; it is also satisfactory to add, that there is a reduction in the daily average of 16 for this year from that of last. Committals for illicit distillation, a very common offence in this county, have decreased; however, they seem to depend much on the season of the year, being comparatively few in the spring and summer months, and high when the new grain comes in: at one time during the past year the number was so high as 41. Vagrancy and drunkenness are much on the decline, as also juvenile offenders. There were no convicts, only one prisoner under sentence of penal servitude, and but one conviction from the last quarter sessions. The re-committals have decreased, particularly of the female class; last year they exceeded the males, the numbers being 11 and 16; and this, the males re-committed were nine, and females five. It is to be regretted that some steps are not taken to separate the prisoners when at work, particularly those employed at stone-breaking, as there is no punitive labour available in the prison. I should strongly recommend separate sheds for this class; any approach to separation is at all times desirable, and particularly so with regard to *re*-committals. The gaol was thoroughly clean in every department, and the ventilation excellent; the bedding good, clean, and sufficient; the supply of water ample, but the sewerage is ineffective. The punishments were very few, and, with one exception, of light character. The accommodation is more than sufficient for the numbers at present in confinement—only eight females being in the gaol at the time of inspection—these were scarcely sufficient for the general duties of the prison. Classification is carried out to its full extent, short of separation; there are 9 classes at the male side. The commitments during the past year stand thus:—males, 496; females, 117. Re-commitments—males, 9; females, 5. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 115; females, 34. Average—males, 79; females, 16.

Employment and Schools.—Remunerative employment is carried on to a very limited extent, and stone-breaking the only hard-labour. The school appears to be well conducted; but from the usually short terms of imprisonment, much advancement cannot be expected. A registry of progress is kept. The females were employed at spinning, knitting, and prison duties.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. Indian meal, 4 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—Two days, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of gruel; two days, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk; three days, 6 oz. oatmeal, 6 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. Indian meal, 3½ oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—Two days, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of gruel; two days, 12 oz. bread, ¾ pint of new milk; three days, 5 oz. Indian meal, 5 oz. oatmeal, and ¾ pint new milk.

Children under 10 years of age.—Breakfast—2½ oz. oatmeal, 2½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Supper—4 oz. bread, and 1½ naggin of new milk.

Males committed for a month and under, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of gruel every day for dinner; females, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ of a pint of gruel.

No complaints of the provisions, which were regularly inspected, and were of good quality. Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner, 3⅓*d.*

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 11*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.* (no contract); new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 1½*d.*

The Books and Accounts are all accurately kept, with the exception of the dietary account, which, I regret to add, was most irregular—in fact, I had no means whatever of checking it The dietary account had not been made up in detail since the 1st of May last; and on asking for the book in which it was kept previous to that date, in order that I might see the totals brought forward, it was not to be found. I must confess I was quite unprepared for this great irregularity in a prison otherwise so well conducted; and it is the only instance of the kind I have met with since the new forms of books and accounts have been established, and to which I beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence. I have also to add that the clerk stated he kept the dietary account on paper since the 1st of May, and on requesting to see this paper, in the hope of being able to check the account from it, he said he had lost it. I remained two hours in the gaol afterwards, without being able to get any book or other document, by which I could check the daily consumption of the prison.

Total cost of gaol for last three years—1851, £1,722 7*s.* 8*d.*; 1852, £1,472 18*s.* 6*d.*; 1853, £1,696 1*s.* 8*d.* It will be observed that the cost of the gaol, including salaries, dietary, &c., for the past year, exceeds that of 1852 by £223 3*s.* 2*d.*, and this is the more remarkable from the circumstance of the daily average number in confinement for this year being 16 under that of last.

Officers and Salaries.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. E. M. Clarke, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Same, Protestant Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Rev. W. M'Crea, Presbyterian do., .	30	0	0
Rev. William Browne, R. C. do., .	30	0	0
Alexander Grant, Governor, . .	150	0	0
John Birnie, 1st Turnkey, .	40	0	0
Patrick M'Fall, 2nd do., . .	25	0	0
James Baird, 3rd do., . .	25	0	0
George Walker, 4th do., . .	23	0	0
John Vance, 5th do., . .	20	0	0
John Scott, 6th do., . .	20	0	0
Jane Ash, Matron, ...	30	0	0
Anne James, Assistant Matron, .	10	0	0
Thos. Jenkins, Schoolmaster and Clerk,	23	0	0
Mary Birnie, Nursetender, . .	10	0	0
James Gillespie, Apothecary, . .	20	0	0
R. Little, Surgeon, (no salary).			

North District.

County of Donegal Gaol.

The turnkeys wear uniform, and appear to be a respectable and efficient body, one of whom is a shoemaker. The governor, matron, assistant matron, schoolmaster, and six turnkeys, receive gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, daily; surgeon, &c., 147; Protestant chaplain, daily; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 106; Roman Catholic do., 94.

Hospital.—The health of the gaol is always most remarkable; there has not been a single patient in hospital since the 9th of January last, a period of five months, and but 22 deaths in the gaol for the last 10 years.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir E. S. Hayes, Bart.	William Fenwick, Esq.
Sir J. Stewart, Bart.	B. G. Humfrey, Esq.
James Johnston, Esq.	William Sinclair, Esq.
Rev. W. Knox.	R. G. Montgomery, Esq.
J. V. Stewart, Esq.	A. J. R. Stewart, Esq.
Francis Mansfield, Esq.	W. D. Humphries, Esq.

The Board meet the first Monday in each month, when the attendance is regular. The accounts are audited and closed before each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Donegal.

Donegal.—No prisoners at the time of inspection; 59 the previous quarter; in very good order; the registry and committals correct; dietary, 5*d.* The local inspector visits from time to time.

Letterkenny.

Letterkenny.—No prisoners at the time of my visit; 74 last quarter, one-half of whom were committed for drunkenness. The building in good order; registry and committals correct; no long detentions; local inspector visits frequently; dietary, 5*d.*

Buncrana.

Buncrana.—No prisoners, but 12, during the previous quarter, and 89 for the year; clean and in good order; dietary, 5*d.*; local inspector visits regularly.

I have not yet inspected the Glenties Bridewell, but I purpose doing so in the course of the summer.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Down Gaol.

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.—Visited 14th October, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	2
Poor debtors,	3	–
Felons convicted,	18	23
Misdemeanants convicted,	24	3
Felons untried,	15	19
Misdemeanants untried,	2	1
Vagrants,	2	–
Drunkards,	1	–
Committed summarily,	16	14
Lunatics,	17	5
Total,	100	67—167
Of whom sick in hospital,	7	3— 10

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED, for one year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	17	3	16	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	3	–	–	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	27	4	17	9
Misdemeanants,	–	–	2	–	–	1
Summary convictions,	6	1	46	22	19	13
Vagrants,	–	–	5	2	–	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	6	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	10	1	5	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	3	1	2	5
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	1	4
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	3	2	5	–

SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE and of IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number of JUVENILES COMMITTED during the year.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Penal servitude—Six years,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Four years,	–	–	–	–	10	–
Two years,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eighteen months,	–	–	2	–	2	–
Twelve months,	–	–	4	–	5	–
Nine months,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Six months,	–	–	3	2	–	2
Three months,	–	–	5	–	6	3
Two months,	–	–	2	2	4	3
One month,	2	–	25	8	8	5
Fourteen days,	2	–	9	3	6	4
Seven days,	2	1	7	9	5	2
Forty-eight hours,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Twenty-four hours,	–	–	2	–	1	–
Unlimited,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Total,	6	1	62	25	49	19

The morning state on the day of inspection exhibits an increase of ten, when compared with the number in confinement on the corresponding day of last year; this may be accounted for, in some measure, by the numerous commitments from Newry and Newtownards, and the large number of lunatics, of whom there were 22. The following return shows the committals and re-committals to the Down gaol, from the above towns, for one year, commencing October 16, 1853 :—

COMMITTALS.

Newry quarter sessions—	Males,	27	
,,	Females,	15	
Petty sessions,	Males,	62	
,,	Females,	62	—166
Newtownards quarter sessions—	Males,	9	
,,	Females,	5	
Petty sessions,	Males,	20	
,,	Females,	15	— 49
			— 215

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

RE-COMMITTALS.

Newry quarter sessions—	Males,	13	
,,	Females,	8	
Petty sessions	Males,	32	
,,	Females,	47	—100
Newtownards quarter sessions—	Males,	1	
,,	Females,	3	
Petty sessions,	Males,	3	
,,	Females,	5	— 12
			—— 112

The total commitments to the gaol during the past year were—males, 529; females, 347. Re-commitments—males, 105; females, 132. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 123; females, 80. Average—males, 103; females, 65. It will be seen that the re-committals of females were numerous; however, a number of these were from amongst that depraved class of prostitutes, upon whom the most rigid discipline has but little effect, unless carried out in strict separation, in which alone, I feel assured, that any hope of improvement, deterrent or reformatory, exists. The county has been generally free from serious crime; and the juveniles, five of whom were in separate confinement, for which the cells are properly adapted, have decreased; as also vagrants, who heretofore supplied a large amount of the committals and re-committals. There were none under sentence of transportation; but there were four females sentenced to penal servitude. The punishments, which were of ordinary character, amounted to 57 since the 1st January last. All prisoners are furnished with gaol clothing; and the bedding was clean and in good order.

The accommodation for males is sufficient for classification; but no modification of the separate system, except with the juveniles already referred to, and the meals being taken in the cells. The debtors' apartments are unnecessarily large; however, if the gaol should hereafter be altered so as properly to carry out "separation," part of this section of the prison could easily be appropriated to other purposes. The accommodation consists of—

Wards,	14	Kitchen,	1
Yards,	16	Workshops,	23
Day-rooms,	15	Laundry,	1
Cells (single)	215	Worksheds,	24
Cells (double)	16	Hospital rooms,	6
School-room (chapel),	1	Solitary cells,	16

Employment and Schools.

MALE PRISONERS.

	No. Employed.		No. Employed.
Capstan mill,	35	Cleaning prison,	9
Breaking freestone,	4	Attending sick and lunatics,	5
Shoe-making,	2	Not on diet, } unemployed,	19
Weaving,	1	Insane, } unemployed,	
Winding,	1	Discharged, } unemployed,	
Mat-making,	4	Sick and in hospital,	7
Picking oakum,	5	For inspection by surgeon,	3
Baking bread,	3		
Cooking,	2		100

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

The foregoing return shows that there were but few of the prisoners employed at trades at the time of my visit; however, there was a creditable supply in the store-room of articles manufactured in the gaol. The capstan mill, I should say, does not afford sufficient punitive labour for a certain class of prisoners who are over and over again committed to this gaol; I should, therefore, recommend the introduction of shot-drill, which has been found most effectual elsewhere. In 1852, the second year of its being brought into use in the county of Clare gaol, the committals of workhouse offenders were but 261 against 442 in 1851; and the governor, in his report to my colleague in 1852, stated—"that out of 129 males re-committed during the year, but 21, who had been subjected to shot-drill, returned to the prison; and that it particularly deterred workhouse offenders, a most unruly and unmanageable class." Again, the governor of the Nenagh Gaol, in his report for the same year, says, that amongst "offenders who were in the habit of committing petty offences for the purpose of being sent to prison, and particularly from the workhouses, there has been a visible decrease; and for the short time shot-drill has been established here, I must say it has produced a good effect—for instance, those who were found indolent at other employments, on being sent to this punishment for a short time, have become attentive and industrious; I am of opinion that the tread-mill, corn-mill, and stone-breaking, &c., fail in having the effect the shot-drill must eventually have in deterring old offenders from continuing in crime." The male school is very well conducted by a paid schoolmaster, who appears to be perfectly competent to his duties; he also assists in keeping the general accounts of the gaol. Total profit of works for 1852, £28 3*s.* 5*d.*; 1853, £36 6*s.* 11*d.*

Female Department.—All that can be said of this department at present is, that in the disposal of the very limited accommodation it is turned to the best advantage; it is only sufficient for the inmates to be divided into three classes. There is a good laundry and drying-loft. Educational instruction is occasionally given.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. of mixed oat and Indian meal, made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread, baked in the gaol, with 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of mixed oat and Indian meal, made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

The bread, oatmeal, and new milk were all of excellent quality; but the sour milk was thin and bad, and I found it had been complained of by the chaplains, who are very regular in their inspections. Net cost of dietary per day—1852, $2\frac{1}{11}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; 1854, 3*d.*

Contracts.—Oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; new milk, per gallon, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, 2*d.*; bread, per lb. (baked in the gaol), $1\frac{3}{4}d.$

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Down Gaol.

Books and Accounts.—These were kept with minuteness and accuracy, and the checks adequate. Total cost of the gaol for the last three years—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1851, . .	2,201	6	0
1852, . .	2,304	4	2
1853, . .	2,201	9	9

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
S. H. Rowan, Local Inspector, . .	50	0	0
George F. Echlin, Governor, . .	200	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy-Governor, .	100	0	0
Ph. E. Brabazon, Surgeon, . . .	—		
Rev. H. Moffatt, Protestant Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Rev. William White, Presbyterian do., .	30	0	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, Roman Catholic do., .	30	0	0
S. K. Parkinson, Apothecary, . .	27	13	10
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey, . . .	55	0	0
William Gibson, do., . . .	42	10	0
William Magee, do., . . .	30	0	0
Hugh Jennings, do., . . .	30	0	0
John Mathews, do., . . .	30	0	0
Joseph M'Bride, do., . . .	30	0	0
Allen Mackey, do., . . .	30	0	0
Alex. Mathews, do., . . .	30	0	0
John Hughes, do., . . .	30	0	0
Wm. Gibson, sen., do., . . .	30	0	0
Eliza Cochrane, Matron, . . .	20	0	0
Martha Scott, do., . . .	20	0	0
Mary Graham, Hospital Nurse, . .	16	0	0
James Bell M'Connell, Schoolmaster, .	40	0	0

The surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance on the county infirmary and gaol.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 159; surgeon, &c., 213; Protestant Chaplain, 91; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 184; Roman Catholic do., 122.

The officers who reside in the gaol are allowed coals and candles. The turnkeys wear uniform, and appear to be a respectable body of men. Two vacancies occurred since last inspection; one has not been filled up, and the miller, who still superintends the baking department, has been appointed to the other.

Hospitals.—These were thoroughly clean and airy; no epidemic, nor any case requiring special notice. There were seven males (three of whom were lunatics) and five females under treatment. The patients, and cost of medicine for three years, was—

	Number in Hospital.	Total Days.	Cost of Medicine.
1851, .	201 .	3,627 .	£16 17 7½
1852, .	179 .	3,322 .	6 18 1
1853, .	128 .	2,783 .	0 12 4

There is an apothecary employed at a salary of £27 13*s* 10*d*. per annum.

There were no less than seventeen male and five female lunatics, which seriously interferes with the general management and discipline of the prison. On communicating with the officers of that department in Dublin, I was informed there were no vacancies in the district asylum; but the enlargement and alterations in progress would soon be completed, on which all the patients should be removed.

Board of Superintendence.

J. W. Maxwell, Esq., J.P.	William Keown, Esq., J.P.
Alexander Miller, Esq., J.P.	P. H. Despard, Esq., J.P.
P. R. M. Brown, Esq., J.P.	Robert Heron, Esq., J.P.
James Birney, Esq., J.P.	A. H. Montgomery, Esq.
Rev. John F. Gordon.	Andrew Nugent, Esq.
Rev. James C. Gordon.	Wm. B. Ford, Esq., J.P.

The meetings are held monthly, when the attendance is most regular. The bills are paid at these periods, and the contracts half yearly, when the whole accounts are closed and submitted to the Grand Jury.

General Observations.—The whole prison was in excellent order and repair, well ventilated throughout, and secure, and the general condition and management of the establishment reflects credit on those charged with its administration. A presentment which was sought for the alteration of one of the wings of the prison, and for the construction of a new building, on the separate system, for females, was rejected by the ratepayers; however, instructions were given to the county surveyor to prepare a plan simply for the alteration of one wing, and adapting it to separation. This officer attended at the gaol during my visit, and Mr. Keown and Mr. Ford, two members of the Board of Superintendence, were also present. The wing which it is intended to alter is now occupied by females, and is capable of accommodating 48; the ground-floor is allocated to day-rooms and an exercising-yard; the first and second floors contain each 24 sleeping cells. The alterations proposed are to fit up the ground floor with 19 cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 10 feet high, each containing more than the required 450 cubic feet. The first floor to have 16 of the present cells altered by opening a communication between them, so as to make 8 double cells containing 900 cubic feet. There will also be 3 single cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 9 feet high, making 11 cells on this floor. The second floor will contain 19 cells, of 450 cubic feet each, making a total of 49 cells. There will be a turnkey's room and water-closets on each floor, and each cell will be fitted up with crank-handles and gongs, to enable the prisoners at all times to communicate with the officers of the gaol. The heating will be effected by hot water pipes, and the windows arranged to open for ventilation. The doors are to have inspection holes and plates attached; and the division wall in

North District.

County of Down Gaol.

the corridor will be removed in order to obtain greater facility for inspection, and to increase the light. I should say that these improvements, with the present available accommodation, will be found sufficient for the requirements of the district; and I therefore beg to recommend their consideration to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newry.

Newry.—I visited this bridewell on the 30th of March, and again on the 17th of October. I found it clean, well supplied with bedding and all other necessaries. On my last visit I examined the books and accounts minutely, and regret to say they are not kept in a regular or satisfactory manner; and the check on the daily consumption by no means sufficient. There was no entry in the dietary account from the 3rd to the 17th October; nor was the reception book signed by the constable on the committal of prisoners to the bridewell, as directed by the order of the Inspector-General of Constabulary, and the sanction of the Court of Queen's Bench. The bridewell keeper did not seem at all to understand how the accounts are kept, and his assistant, who, it appears, has charge of the books, was equally unsatisfactory in his answers as to the dietary account and checks thereon. The average cost of dietary is $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ per day for each prisoner; and the total expense of the bridewell for the quarter ending the 29th June was £85 19*s.* 5*d.*; and for that ending 28th September, £68 7*s.* 7*d.*, being £154 7*s.* for the half-year, which is more than the total expense of some of the largest bridewells in Ireland for an entire year.

The following is the schedule of commitments and re-commitments, together with the total costs of the bridewell for one year, ending the 30th September last.

Return of Prisoners in Newry Bridewell from the 1st of October, 1853, to 30th September, 1854, inclusive:—

Crown Witnesses,	4	Perjury,	2
Larceny,	207	Deserting wife & children,	12
Assault,	143	Insanity,	4
Vagrants,	174	Protection,	15
Drunkenness,	750	Rescue,	5
Assault and robbery,	21	Breach of excise,	2
Assaults so as to endanger life,	12	Passing base coin,	7
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	24	No. forwarded to the County Gaol for the last 12 months,	210
Threatening language,	19	Total,	1,652
No. received at Quarter Sessions,	65	Commitments,	1,467
Wilful damage,	46	Re-commitments,	185
Begging,	89	Total,	1,652
Desertion from Her Majesty's Forces,	13		
Leaving employ,	34		
Burglary,	14	No. of days rations ordered,	234

Cost of Bridewell for 12 months, ending 30th Septr., 1854:— North District.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of bread and milk,	118	5	4
To casual expenses, including fuel, soap, candles, and straw,	104	11	7
Total,	£222	16	11
To keeper's salary,	50	0	0
To Mary Guy and daughters for nurse-tending sick persons, and their attendance in the female department,	7	0	0
To assistant at Quarter Sessions,	2	0	0
Total,	£281	16	11

County of Down.

Bridewells.

Newtownards.—Only two male prisoners at the time of my visit, no females; total committed during the previous quarter 101. The whole bridewell was in excellent order; registry and committals correct; no long detentions; regularly visited by the local inspector. Newtownards.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.—Visited 10th June, 1854. *County of Fermanagh Gaol.*

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	1
Poor debtors,	2	–
Felons convicted,	6	7
Misdemeanants convicted,	3	2
Felons untried,	2	6
Misdemeanants untried,	1	2
Soldiers tried,	1	–
Drunkards,	1	–
Committed summarily,	9	7
Total,	28	25—53
Of whom sick in hospital,	7	7—14

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified—during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	9	–	18	3
Misdemeanants do.,	–	–	1	1	4	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	12	3	26	6
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Summary convictions,	1	1	29	11	64	26
Vagrants,	–	–	3	–	2	–
Workhouse offenders,	2	–	5	–	–	3
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	1	7	4
Three times do.,	–	–	2	–	12	4
Four times do.,	–	–	1	–	2	
Five times do. and upwards,	–	–	–	–	5	–

North District.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

This aggregate exhibits a considerable reduction from that returned at the last inspection, which took place on the 5th July, 1853, when the total was 93. For the past three years the decrease of crime has been gradual, the numbers in confinement on the corresponding day in 1852 being 135; in 1853, 121; and this year, but 56. There was but one case which could be called serious; the rest were generally petty larcenies, and country servants for leaving their masters, an offence which, until of late, was of rare occurrence in this locality. Vagrancy has almost disappeared. Although the females nearly equalled the males at the time of my visit, still the proportion of commitments for the whole year was not one-half—the males numbering 318; females, 143. The re-commitments were—males, 56; females, 32. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 96; females, 35. Average—males, 56; females, 20. There were five under sentence of penal servitude, and four, all of whom were females, for transportation. The punishments were rather numerous, 57 since 1st January, still they were generally of light character. The prison throughout was in excellent condition, and thoroughly ventilated. The bedding adequate, and sheets are used, which conduce much to health and economy. The heating apparatus has been rendered more effective. An abundant supply of water is afforded by a forcing pump, which provides hard labour for six prisoners at a time. This and stone-breaking being the only punitive labour available in the gaol, I would suggest the introduction of shot-drill, which has been found a most effectual deterrent, particularly as regards re-committals. With a due regard to humanity, a prison ought to be made disagreeable to those who do not depend upon themselves, but seek it as a place where they have little or nothing to do, and are better fed than in the workhouse. Separation is carried out with the male class to a limited extent; eight separate sheds for those employed at stone-breaking have been built. A laundry and drying-loft is in course of erection. Where so many improvements and additions have of late been effected, it is to be regretted that the separate system is not fully adopted, particularly with the females, as there is now ample room for the purpose. There are no bye-laws in the prison, a serious want, and in contravention of the 4th section of the Prisons Act. A code should be prepared and submitted for approval.

Employment and Schools.—In addition to the usual prison duties, some were employed at coopering, mat-making, shoemaking, stone-breaking, and bruising bones. The latter yields some profit, a ready sale being found at £5 per ton, the first cost being from £2 5*s.* to £3 5*s.* The net profit for industrial works up to spring assizes, 1853, was £62 9*s.* 4*d.*; and to spring, 1854, £99 15*s.* 1*d.* The school appears to be well conducted: tried prisoners are taught daily in their cells from ten till two o'clock, and those untried receive an hour's instruction in association. The females, who are divided into three classes, according to character, were employed spinning, sewing, sprigging, washing, and the usual prison duties. The

matron, who has no assistant, appears to be respectable and attentive to her duties. She instructs those in her charge for one hour daily.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. meal and 1 oz. of rice, or 14 oz. brown bread, with one pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. meal and 1 oz. rice, or 12 oz. brown bread, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

The provisions, of which there were no complaints, were all of excellent quality, and are duly inspected by the chaplains.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., baked in gaol, white, 2*d.*; brown, $1\frac{7}{8}$*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

Cost of dietary per day for each prisoner—for 1851, $1\frac{7}{10}$*d.*; 1852, $1\frac{5}{7}$*d.*; 1853, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The new books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench have been brought into use, and all appeared to be accurately kept, and the checks on the general expenditure and daily consumption account satisfactory.

Total cost of gaol for the last three years, stood thus—1851, £1,262 0*s.* 10*d.*; 1852, £1,184 12*s.* 10*d.*; and 1853, £1,183 0*s.* $9\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Corry, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. A. C. M'Clatchy, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Rev. D. Boylan, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
William C. Ovenden, Surgeon,	50	0	0
James Jeffers, Governor,	150	0	0
Margaret Morrison, Matron,	31	0	0
Hamilton Morrison, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0
R. Gough, Turnkey,	29	0	0
J. Boyd, do.	29	0	0
William Clegg, do.	29	0	0
James Drennan, do.	29	0	0
Thomas Keys, do.	29	0	0
William Hunter, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Jane Hunter, Nurse,	18	0	0
P. Hall, Providore,	35	0	0

The turnkeys do not wear uniform, a practice wherever adopted, found to tend much to the appearance of respectability, order, and discipline. There is a sufficient quantity of arms, and they are well kept. All salaries are paid to the extern officers half-yearly, and to the interns every two months. There is but one turnkey a tradesman; another superintends the bakery; the bread, which is of wholemeal, is of excellent quality. One turnkey resigned since last inspection; his place has not been filled up.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 174; surgeon, &c., 315; Protestant chaplain, 236; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 211; Roman Catholic do., 204.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

The Hospitals were perfectly clean, and well ventilated; and although the number of patients was large in comparison with other gaols, the cases were all of trifling character, and no epidemic or disease requiring special notice. The total number in hospital for the last three years was 363; the deaths, 15; and cost of medicine for that period, £128 15*s.* 3*d.*, which is very high in comparison with other gaols.

Board of Superintendence.

William D'Arcy, Esq.	Charles Ovendon.
Earl of Enniskillen.	Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude.
Rev. J. G. Porter.	Paul Dane.
William Archdall.	Robert Archdall.
F. W. Barton.	J. C. Bloomfield.
Captain Morony.	James Lendrum.

The Board meetings are monthly, and the attendance always in sufficient numbers; it is evident, from the general arrangements of the prison, that they take great interest in the well-being of the establishment. All bills are paid by cheques, signed by three members of the Board, and the accounts are audited and finally closed at each assizes, after being submitted to a committee of the Grand Jury.

General Observations.—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the general state of cleanliness and order of this prison, as well as to the attention and efficiency of the officers; and trust that the authorities will follow up the improvements effected within the last two years by introducing a more reformatory discipline with the female class, for which there is now ample room. I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Board to the subjoined schedule, adopted by order of the Court of Queen's Bench, with reference to gruel dietary. It is unnecessary to say more in urging its adoption than that this is the only gaol in Ireland where the prescribed dietary is not in use, and that in every instance it has been found to effect a saving without injury to the health of the prisoners.

SCHEDULE I.—PRISON DIETARY. February 24th, 1851.

——	Class 1.—Males.	Class 2.—Females.	Class 3.—Males and Females under 10 Years.
BREAKFAST,	8 oz. meal in stir-about, ½ pint new milk.	7 oz. meal in stir-about, ½ pint new milk.	5 oz. meal in stir-about, ½ pint new milk.
DINNER,	14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.*	12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk.	10 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk.
SUPPER,	—	—	4 oz. bread, 1½ naggin new milk.

* One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk at dinner only, on two days, with intervals in each week, subject to medical direction in all cases requiring relaxation of the rule.

SCHEDULE II.—DIETARY for PRISONERS whose TERM of IMPRISONMENT shall not EXCEED ONE CALENDAR MONTH. NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

—	Class 1.—Males.	Class 2.—Females.	Class 3.—Males and Females under 10 Years.
BREAKFAST,	8 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk.	7 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk.	5 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk.
DINNER,	14 oz. bread, 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.	12 oz. bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.	10 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk.
SUPPER,	—	—	4 oz. bread, 1½ naggin new milk.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Newtownbutler.—No prisoners at the time of my visit. The number of commitments greatly reduced, and only 25 confined here during the last quarter. Clean, and well found in all necessaries. The registry appeared to be correct, but the committals not regular; and I regretted to find that prisoners are frequently committed here *without* committals, which is illegal. Cost of dietary moderate. Regularly visited by the local inspector and inspector of the county gaol. Newtownbutler.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—VISITED 3RD AUGUST, 1854.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	14	9
Misdemeanants do.,	11	2
Felons untried,	3	2
Misdemeanants untried,	1	—
Under Revenue laws,	1	—
Committed summarily,	10	6
Lunatics,	2	1
	42	20—62
Of whom sick in hospital,	6	2— 8

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified—during the year.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	—	—	2	2	5	7
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	4	2
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	—	—	2	3	9	9
Misdemeanants,	—	—	1	—	2	4
Summary convictions,	2	—	29	6	55	14
Vagrants,	—	—	8	3	9	6
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	4	1	1	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	2	—	3	—
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	2	—	2	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Although this total exhibits an increase upon that returned at last inspection, and on a comparison of the numbers in confinement upon the corresponding days for the last four years, viz., 1851, 100; 1852, 79; 1853, 42; 1854, 62, there appears a gradual diminution until this. And although the increase is comparatively large, there has been for the year a decrease in the *average* of no less than ten a day; the committals, too, were generally not for serious crimes, the great majority being assault cases; however some of these were of a very violent character. Only three juveniles in confinement on the day of inspection; no vagrants; nor has there been a committal under this head for a considerable period, and but one workhouse offender for more than a year; there were two females under sentence of transportation, and none of either class for penal servitude; two male lunatics, and one female, all of whom were quiet and harmless; there was not a debtor in the gaol on the day of my visit;—on the 8th of June, 1847, there were no less than 104 of this class in the prison. The commitments for the past year were—males, 371; females, 125. Re-commitments—males, 30; females, 19. Greatest number in gaol at one time, 54 males; 32 females. Average males, 35; females, 21. The punishments, which were of light character, but 17 since the 1st of January last. The whole gaol was in good repair, well ventilated, and clean, quite secure, the locks in good order, and the supply of water sufficient. The sewers, which are effective, can be flushed at all times from a tank which is supplied from the river. The bedding clean and good. It is intended to establish a crank-mill for the manufacture of flax: there is sufficient room for its erection on the ground floor of the large workhouse; and on the upper floor there will still be space enough for the looms. The accommodation is abundant, and from the reduced number of prisoners the whole gaol might be adapted to the separate system at no very great expense; and I feel assured that the sum required for this change would, in a very short time, be fully repaid, by the decreased committals and re-committals invariably consequent upon its introduction. At present the males are properly classified, and the meals are taken in the cells.

Employment and Schools.—Some of the males were employed at weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, carpenter's work, mat and brush making and prison duties. The treadwheel is the only punitive labour at present; however, when the crank-mill is introduced, it will afford hard labour for ten, which is about the ordinary number now employed upon the treadwheel. The school, which is on the National system, is very well conducted, by a regular schoolmaster, assisted by the turnkeys. Instruction is given for two hours daily, and a registry of progress kept; a new supply of books has just been furnished.

Female Department.—The females are divided into three classes according to character, some were employed at spinning, needlework, and prison duties; instruction is given for two hours daily. The laundry is small and inconvenient, and the

clothes are dried in the open air—some improvement is required in this quarter.

Dietary.---Males.---Breakfast---8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner---14 oz. bread, seconds flour, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner---12 oz. bread, seconds flour, and ½ pint of new milk.

Males and females, on Wednesday and Friday in each week, get oatmeal gruel at dinner in *lieu* of milk, 1½ oz. meal to each pint. All prisoners committed for a month and under get gruel instead of new milk.

Males and females under ten years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, seconds flour, and half pint new milk.

There were no complaints of the dietary, which was all of excellent quality—net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner for the last three years—1852, $1\frac{9}{100}d.$; 1853, 1*d.*; 1854, $2\frac{300}{448}d.$

Contracts.—Bread, (white) per lb. $2\frac{3}{10}d.$; bread, (brown) per lb. $1\frac{3}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 4*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; salt, per stone, $6\frac{3}{4}d.$

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are all accurately kept, and the checks satisfactory. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years, including salaries, &c., stands thus—1851, £1,403 4*s.* 6*d.*; 1852, £1,473 12*s.* $9\frac{1}{4}d.$; 1853, £1,400 15*s.*

The hospitals were clean and well kept, five male and one female patients; no cases requiring particular notice; the gaol is usually very healthy.

Number in hospital and cost of medicine for past three years.

	No. in Hospital.	Days.	Deaths.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1851,	104	2,628	1	10	7	0
1852,	95	1,971	1	12	19	9
1853,	64	1,260	1	5	16	0

There is an apothecary employed at a salary of £20 per annum.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
William J. Peyton, Local Inspector,	136	0	0
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Very Rev. Doctor Dawson, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0
Mr. Wm. P. Clarke, Governor,	200	0	0
M. R. Sweeny, Clerk, 1st Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	36	0	0
—— Moreton, Matron,	30	0	0
Margaret M'Culla, Assistant,	15	0	0
Catherine Brady, Nursetender,	20	0	0
John M'Kean, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Wm. Douglas, do.,	30	0	0
Hugh Tonycliff, do.,	30	0	0
Martin M'Guire, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Woods, do.,	30	0	0
Charles Irwin, do.,	30	0	0
John Weir, do.,	30	0	0
James Ennis, do.,	30	0	0
Mr. Swayne, Surgeon,	45	0	0
Mr. E. J. Wynne, Apothecary,	20	0	0

North District.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

The turnkeys, six of whom are tradesmen, wear uniform, and appear to be an efficient body, they receive no rations or other allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 169; surgeon, &c., 166; Protestant chaplain, 85; Roman Catholic do. 59.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Viscount Clements.	Alexander Faris, Esq.
Hugh L. Montgomery, Esq. M.P.	John H. Peyton, Esq.
Francis La Touche, Esq.	Wm. A. Lawder, Esq.
Simon Armstrong, Esq.	John R. Dickson, Esq.
Charles Cox, Esq.	Guy Lloyd, Esq.
A. J. V. L. Birchall, Esq.	John A. La Touche, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, when the attendance is generally regular. Bills and salaries are then paid, with the exception of the local inspector, physician, and apothecary; a general audit of all accounts takes place previous to each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Manorhamilton.

Manorhamilton.—One prisoner at the time of my visit, and only 44 committals during the previous quarter. Books correct. The building clean and orderly, and well supplied with all necessaries; cost of dietary moderate. Visited from time to time by the local inspector and inspector of county gaol. The alteration proposed by the local inspector and magistrates, as pointed out to me by the keeper, would be an improvement: I left a memorandum to that effect, and as to the details in visitors' book.

Ballinamore.

Ballinamore.—No prisoners—46 last quarter; clean and regular in every respect, and charge for dietary reasonable. Frequently visited by the local inspector and inspector of county gaol.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Londonderry Gaol.

County of Londonderry Gaol.—Visited 15th June, 1854.

The morning state of this gaol on the day of inspection was as follows:—

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Felons convicted,	18	16
Misdemeanants convicted,	4	–
Felons untried,	17	11
Misdemeanants untried,	1	11
Vagrants,	2	–
Soldiers tried,	6	–
Under Revenue Laws,	–	1
Drunkards,	2	–
Committed summarily,	8	5
Total,	60	44—104
Of whom sick in hospital,	1	1 2

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified—for one year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, ...	–	–	6	1	11	5
Misdemeanants convicted, . .	–	–	1	–	7	7
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons, . . .	3	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanants, .	–	–	2	–	6	16
Summary convictions, . .	–	1	12	6	43	45
Vagrants, ...	–	–	2	4	3	1
Workhouse offenders, . . .	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned, . . .	–	–	9	4	27	17
Three times do., . . .	–	–	2	1	5	9
Four times do., . . .	–	–	–	–	4	1
Five times do., and upwards, .	–	–	–	–	1	–

This total exceeds that at the last official inspection by 17; but is less by 35 than the number in confinement on the corresponding day in 1853; and, it is satisfactory to add, that the total committals for the past year were one-third less than those for the preceding, the schedule standing thus—1852, males, 868; females, 445; 1853, males, 506; females, 346. However, it is to be regretted that the females do not maintain the same ratio of improvement as the males, particularly with regard to re-committals; this year they exceeded those of the males, and are proportionably higher than in any gaol in Ireland. This is, no doubt, attributable, in a great degree, to the absence of the only effectual deterrent discipline—"complete separation." So long as this class is left in association, it is hopeless to expect any improvement.

The collective accommodation of this gaol is ample for its requirements, there being for the male class, with whom the separate system is carried out in a modified form, 146 single cells; while there are but 13 cells, and 11 rooms with beds, applicable to the females, with whom improved discipline is more necessary. The commitments for the past year were—males, 506; females, 346; re-commitments—males, 35; females, 36; greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 109; females, 43; average—males, 77; females, 32. There was but one prisoner for trial at the ensuing assizes, four females under sentence of transportation, and one for penal servitude. The punishments since January were but 17, and all of ordinary character. The prison is quite secure; a new supply of locks has lately been furnished; the lock-up is superintended by the governor and deputy, and a watchman patrols at night. The whole building was in good repair, dry, and well ventilated. Water abundant; the sewerage effective. The bedding good and sufficient, and sheets, which conduce much to cleanliness, are used here.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Employment and Schools.—None of the turnkeys being tradesmen, remunerative employment is carried on only to a limited extent. The principal occupation is stone-breaking; those prisoners who where tradesmen were employed at their different callings.

The male school, for which there is a regular schoolmaster, appears to be well conducted, and, from the registry, many of the prisoners seemed to have made fair progress.

Female Department.—The females are at present classified according to character. Some were employed at needle-work and washing; but, upon the whole, there appears to be but very little work for them. I have already alluded to the urgent necessity of adopting the separate system with this class; and from the improvements effected in the male side of this gaol within the last two years, I have a strong hope of seeing it shortly followed up with the females. School instruction is given for one hour and a-half daily.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Children under ten years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

There were no complaints, and all are duly inspected by the chaplains. Net cost per day for each prisoner—1853, males, $3\frac{1}{8}d.$; females, $2\frac{22}{32}d.$; 1854, males, $3\frac{44}{64}d.$; females, $3\frac{9}{64}d.$

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $2\frac{1}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per 20 quarts, $8\frac{3}{4}d.$; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.—These are now all very regularly kept, and the checks satisfactory. There are no bye-laws: a code should be drawn up and submitted for approval in the proper quarter. Total cost of gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years—1851, £1,875 13*s.*; 1852, £1,741 4*s.* 2*d.*; 1853, £1,930 16*s.* 9*d.* It will be seen that the cost of the gaol for the past year exceeds that of 1852 by £189 12*s.* 7*d.* No doubt, the price of provisions was higher than the former year; still, it must be borne in mind, that the daily average of the number in confinement for 1853 was less by 19 than that of 1852.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Alexander Skipton, Esq., M.D., Local Inspector,	90	0	0
Francis Rogan, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, . .		—	
Rev. R. Higginbotham, Protestant Chaplain, .	46	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian do., .	46	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. E. M'Bride, Roman Catholic do., .	46	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel Kitchen, Governor, ...	130	0	0
Thomas Lecky, Deputy Governor, . .	60	0	0
George Smart, Clerk, ...	30	0	0
James Hannam, Schoolmaster, . . .	30	0	0

North District.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

		£	s.	d.
Thomas Swan,	1st Turnkey, . . .	30	0	0
Benjamin Wilson,	2nd do., . . .	28	0	0
Robert Cusack,	3rd do., . . .	25	0	0
Thomas Craig,	4th do., . . .	22	0	0
John Devlin,	5th do., . . .	20	0	0
Mary Cooper, Matron, ...		30	0	0
Eliza Kennedy, Assistant Matron, . .		20	0	0
Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse, . . .		12	0	0

The surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and county infirmary.

All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance; the turnkeys wear uniform.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 160; surgeon, &c., 150; Protestant chaplain, 112; Presbyterian or dissenting do., 160; Roman Catholic do., 70.

Hospitals.—There are hospitals for both sexes, which were thoroughly clean and airy; but two patients at the time of inspection; the gaol has been generally very healthy. The cost of medicine, including attendance of apothecary, was—in 1851, £38 3*s.* 3*d.*; 1852, £40 17*s.* 6*d.*; 1853, £44 10*s.* 4*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Derry.	William Green, Esq., J.P.
Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P.	Anthony Babington, Esq., J.P.
Sir R. Bateson, J.P.	John Dysart, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Scott, Esq., J.P.	Harvey Nicholson, Esq., J.P.
William H. Ash, Esq., J.P.	Marcus M'Causland, Esq., J.P.
James Murray, Esq., J.P.	John B. Beresford, Esq., J.P.

The meetings of the Board take place the first Tuesday in each month, when the officers and contractors are paid; and there is a final audit of the accounts previous to each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newtownlimavady.—No prisoners at the time of inspection, and only 48 altogether during the last quarter. In excellent order, and well supplied with all necessaries. Number of commitments greatly decreased. Local inspector regular in his visits. Dietary, 5*d.* Registry and committals correct. Newtownlimavady.

Coleraine.—No prisoners; 60 the previous quarter. Not half the commitments now as in former years. Clean and orderly. Registry and committals regular. Local inspector visits from time to time. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* all round. No long detentions. Coleraine.

Magherafelt.—No prisoners; and but 21 the quarter previous to my visit. The reduction in the commitments here greater than at Newtownlimavady or Coleraine. In excellent order in every respect. Dietary, 5*d.* Local inspector regularly visits. Registry and committals correct. Magherafelt.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—VISITED 4TH AUGUST, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Poor debtors,	2	–
Felons convicted,	22	13
Misdemeanants convicted,	2	–
Felons untried,	3	3
Misdemeanants untried,	–	4
Vagrants,	–	3
Drunkards,	–	2
Committed summarily,	3	2
Lunatics,	3	–
Total,	37	27—64
Of whom sick in hospital,	4	4— 8

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified—during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 years and under.		16 years and above 10.		20 years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	15	6	17	11
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	2	–	11	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons.	–	–	19	7	29	15
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–	12	–
Summary convictions,	1	–	32	5	73	36
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	2	28
Workhouse offenders,	2	–	8	–	3	5
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	15	–	4	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	12	3	18	5
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	4	2	11	4
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	5	–	1	2
Five times do. and upwards,	–	–	4	–	2	7

On comparing the above total with those of the three preceding years, when the numbers in custody were as follows—1851, 126; 1852, 72; 1853, 93—it will be seen that the reduction between this return and that of 1852 is but 8, while the difference between 1853 and this year is 29. The fluctuation exhibited by these figures may be accounted for by the time of inspections, those for 1851 and 1853 having taken place in May, a time when the average in all gaols is usually higher than in the autumn, the period at which the inspections for 1852 and 1854 were held. On the day corresponding to that of my visit, for the two previous years, the numbers in confinement were 77 and 62, showing an increase, though certainly small, for this year.

There were none under sentence of transportation; seven males for penal servitude; no females; three lunatics, all males. The total commitments for the past year were—males, 508; females, 229. Re-commitments—males, 58;

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

females, 42. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 57; females, 34. Average—males, 43; females, 23. The total of females committed for 1853 was 265, and re-committals 41. It will, therefore, be seen, that though there is a decrease in the total of this class for this year, their re-committals are larger. The county is free from any serious crime; but vagrancy and drunkenness are on the increase; the former supplies a hardened class, who require a strict deterrent discipline more than any other. Of 28 committals under this head for the past year, there were no less than 22 re-committed. The number of male juveniles are proportionably very large. At present the males are properly classified, but no attempt at separation; even the meals are taken in the day-rooms.

I would most strongly urge upon the authorities the necessity of introducing the separate system, for which the general accommodation is sufficient; still, to adapt the prison to it, would require almost a total re-construction. The lock-up is properly attended to, and there is a patrol at night, inside and out alternately. There were thirty punishments since the 1st of January, all inflicted by authority of the governor. The whole gaol was very clean, and thoroughly ventilated; and the parts that were damp have been cemented. An ample supply of water afforded by pumps, and occasionally by the tread-wheel. New locks have been lately supplied; and it is in contemplation to put new doors to the exercise yards, and also to some of the day-rooms and chapel. I should strongly recommend their being hung in stone, being more secure and permanent than wooden frames. I regretted to hear that it is also intended to do away with a portion of the separate sheds, and convert them into a straw-house. I should recommend another building being erected for this purpose, and that the sheds should be used for what they were originally intended, as even this slight approach to separation would be desirable. The bedding is excellent. All the male cells are furnished with cots, and but one prisoner sleeps in each cell.

Employment and Schools.—There were several looms at work, and a good deal of employment is maintained. Stone-breaking is carried on to some extent. The stone is delivered by road contractors, and broken at 5*d.* per ton. The net profit of articles disposed of outside the gaol was—for 1852, £32 17*s.* 3*d.*; 1853, £33 13*s.* 9*d.* Punitive labour is afforded by the tread-wheel and a capstan mill, which gives employment to those sentenced to hard labour. Wheat and oats are purchased and ground in the mill, and the bread baked in the gaol, by which a saving is effected.

The school is very well conducted, and a registry kept, by which considerable advancement appears to be made.

Female Department.—Nearly all the females were employed at spinning and washing; they are divided into three classes. There are no cells; they all sleep in rooms fitted up with three or four beds in each. Educational instruction is given to the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

juveniles, of whom there were but ten at the time of inspection.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of wholemeal bread, and one pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of wholemeal bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

The dietary was all of good quality, and the inspections regular. There were no complaints. Net cost per diem for each prisoner—for 1851, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1852, $1\frac{7}{13}d.$; 1853, $1\frac{19}{26}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{1}{5}d.$

Contracts.—New milk, per gallon, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$

Books and Accounts.—These were accurately and well kept, and the checks, which afford every opportunity of testing the general outlay, satisfactory. Total cost of the gaol, including salaries, for the last three years—1851, £1,410 13*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1852, £1,252 14*s.* 6*d.*; 1853, £1,228 14*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Walker, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Robert J. Card, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. Thomas Kennedy, Presbyterian do.,	36	18	6
Rev. Philip Duffy, Roman Catholic do.,	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, Esq., Surgeon,		—	
Hugh Morrow, Esq., Governor,	200	0	0
Charles H. Hyde, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Henry Robinson, Deputy-Governor,	40	0	0
Sarah Wilson, Matron,	40	0	0
Robert M'Nally, Gate-Porter,	35	0	0
John Jamieson, Turnkey, Schoolmaster, and Master Weaver,	30	0	0
John Mullegan, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
Edward Kenny, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Christopher Duggan, Turnkey and Miller,	30	0	0
William Addy, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
Alexander Hamilton, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Anna Maria Fife, Female Turnkey,	18	0	0

The surgeon is paid for his attendance on the gaol and County Hospital by one presentment.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 247; Surgeon, &c., 206; Protestant Chaplain, 211; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 207; Roman Catholic do., 231; Apothecary, 111.

The extern officers all attend regularly. The turnkeys wear uniform; among them is a carpenter, miller, shoemaker and tailor. None of the officers receive any allowance, except fuel and candles to those who reside within the prison. Since last inspection William Cooke, turnkey, was superannuated; and James Chambers, head turnkey, resigned. Henry Robinson, the former schoolmaster and clerk, has been appointed in his place; he still keeps the books and accounts; and John Jamieson has been appointed schoolmaster and master-weaver.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Hospitals.—These, which were very clean and airy, contained eight patients, four of each sex, all slight cases; no epidemic or disease requiring particular remark. Number in hospital for the last three years—1851, 79; total days, 3,551, and deaths, 6: 1852, number in hospital, 67; total days, 1,576; no deaths: 1853, 71; total days, 2,182; no deaths.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Musters, Esq., J.P.	John Crawford, Esq., J.P.
George Lefroy, Esq.	William Lewis, Esq., J.P.
John Shuldham, Esq., J.P.	Alexander C. Kingston, Esq.
Henry Crawford, Esq., J.P.	Charles Levings, Esq.
Ambrose Bole, Esq., J.P.	Richard W. Bond, Esq.
Edward E. Hill, Esq., R.M.	George Evers, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly; there is always a sufficient attendance for ordinary business. The subordinate officers are paid at these periods, and the general accounts settled half-yearly.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Louth Gaol.

COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—VISITED OCTOBER 4TH, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor do.	1	–
Felons convicted,	10	11
Misdemeanants do.	1	–
Felons untried,	10	9
Misdemeanants do.	2	–
Soldiers tried,	2	–
Deserters,	1	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–
Committed summarily,	4	4
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	34	24—58

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified, from 1st January till 4th October, 1854.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	1	7	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	1	2	–
Summary convictions,	2	–	21	4	20	6
Vagrants,	–	–	5	–	4	2
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	4	–	2	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

SENTENCES of IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number of Juveniles Committed from 1st January till 4th October, 1854.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Two years,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Nine months,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Six months,	–	–	1	–	–	1
Three months,	–	–	2	1	2	–
Two months,	–	–	2	–	3	1
One month,	–	–	8	1	3	3
Fourteen days,	–	–	11	1	1	–
Seven days,	2	–	7	2	4	–
Forty-eight hours,	–	–	–	–	5	4
Twenty-four hours,	–	–	2	–	5	–
Total,	2	–	34	5	26	9

The reduction that has taken place in the number of commitments for the last three years is a subject of congratulation to the county, and more particularly since the occupation of the new prison (about ten months), when the separate system was brought into operation. The decrease in the committals and re-committals of males since that period is most satisfactory; the large proportion of females is owing to the fact that "separation" has not had sufficient time as yet to act upon the hardened class of abandoned females who infest most large towns, and usually supply the majority of re-committals. Crimes of a serious character have nearly ceased; only one prisoner for any grave offence at the time of inspection, and no committals under this head for several months; generally petty larcenies, and a few for assaults, and trespass cases; drunkenness, however, is on the increase, there being over 60 committed for this offence within the month—the great majority of these cases is to be attributed to the present flourishing state of the town, and the consequence of full employment and wages for tradesmen as well as the labouring classes. There were no vagrants and but one workhouse offender. The committals of juveniles have considerably decreased, none under rule of transportation; only two males and two females sentenced to penal servitude. The punishments were very few, 15 since the 1st January last—all inflicted by authority of the Governor. The lock-up is properly attended to, and there is a patrol at night. The supply of water is not sufficient at present, a great portion of it has to be brought from a distance; but a second pump is in course of erection, when it is hoped a sufficiency may be obtained. The sewerage is quite effective. The bedding and cots were all clean, good, and sufficient. The commitments during the past year were—males, 532; females, 316. Re-commitments—males, 23; females, 31. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 70; females, 41. Average—males, 39; females, 28.

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Louth Gaol.

The whole gaol was thoroughly clean, and although I am doubtful as to the ventilation of the cells being ultimately found to answer, yet at present there is certainly no inconvenience felt; and I attribute this principally to the fact—that most of the prisoners are removed from their sleeping places, and employed during the day, at stone-breaking, pumping water, &c.; and there being many spare cells, the male prisoners engaged inside are put to weaving and other occupations in those on the basement story, in which there are no cots. The debtors' apartments are inconveniently arranged, and are without exercising yards; however, Mr. Neville, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, showed me a plan by which this could be remedied, and also a yard added for the use of lunatics, at the end of the north wing, to which this class might easily be transferred. Some of the turnkeys' rooms, too, are ill-arranged, and not well adapted to the purpose; where there is ample room, other plans might be devised for the improvement of these apartments for the subordinate officers.

Employment and Schools.

At the time of inspection a number of the prisoners were engaged in levelling the grounds, which will afford occupation for some time to come. The pump, which is hard labour, employs eight at a time for several hours during the day in separation; some were stone-breaking, and others mat and brush making. There is no school at present, but one will shortly be established, part of the chapel being in progress of alteration for that purpose.

Female Department.

The females are very badly located, being confined in the cells on the upper gallery of the north wing; those for the males being immediately underneath, I would suggest their being transferred to the end of the south wing, and a division made, commencing at cells 16 and 21, and carried to the top of the building, by which 32 cells would be available for this class, and they could then have easy access to their exercising yards and not, as is now the case, being marched through the common hall and the south wing of the male side of the prison. Several were employed at sewing, carding, spinning, knitting, and prison duties; all looked healthy—they made no complaints, and did not show any ill effect from being placed in separation.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout, half a pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout, half a pint of new milk. Males and females under 10 years—5 oz. meal in stirabout, half a pint of new milk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. bread, one pint new milk. Females—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk. Males and females under 10 years—10 oz. bread, half pint new milk.

Supper—Males and females under 10 years—4 oz. bread, 1½ naggin of new milk.

The dietary, of which there were no complaints, was all of unexceptionable quality: it is regularly inspected. Average

North District.

County of Louth Gaol.

cost per day, 4¾*d.* This is high in comparison with most other gaols, but the contracts are taken at a very high rate, as will be seen by the following:—bread, per lb., 2½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 22*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 17*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; salt, per stone, 4½*d.*

Books and Accounts.—These are all very accurately kept, and the checks regular. The Governor has not hitherto kept a journal. I suggested the necessity of this needful record of so responsible an officer in a prison, to which he at once acceded. A new code of by-laws has been drawn up, and submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. Total cost of the gaol for the last three years, 1852, £1,200 4*s.* 0*d.*; 1853, £1,203 13*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £1,325 2*s.* 5*d.* The expenditure is always made up from one assizes to the other, which will account for the small difference in the total cost between this year and 1853; the present high contracts not yet appearing in the return of the expenditure.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	0
Do. Dissenting do.	36	18	0
Roman Catholic do.	36	18	0
Surgeon,		—	
Apothecary,	15	0	0
Francis Lamb, Governor,	176	15	6
Henry Sloan, Chief Turnkey,	45	0	0
Thomas Gilliard, Turnkey,	35	0	0
William Woods, do.	35	0	0
Richard Ruth, do.	35	0	0
Nicholas Campion, do.	35	0	0
Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Matron,	35	0	0
Assistant do.,	25	0	0

The surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and county infirmary.

Charges of a very serious nature having been preferred against two of the turnkeys, one left the gaol immediately after and did not return—the other resigned after the Board of Superintendence investigated the matter, and decided the charges to have been proved. One of the vacancies has been filled up by the appointment of a shoemaker, and I trust the other may also be a tradesman, it being of great importance that trades should be adopted for the due employment of prisoners confined under the separate system. None of the officers receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, who is also Protestant Chaplain, 248; Surgeon, &c., 234; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 173; Roman Catholic do., 174; Apothecary, 98.

Hospitals.—The hospitals, which are properly separated, were clean and well ventilated, might be said to be without inmates, there being but one patient, a lunatic, confined there at the time of inspection, and but four cases since the new

prison has been occupied, now ten months. In 1851 there were 31 patients—number of days, 676—and cost of medicines, £13 7*s.* 2*d.*; 1852, 40—days, 679—and cost, £23 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1853, 28—days, 421—and cost, £14 6*s.* 6*d.* There is an apothecary employed at a salary of £15 per annum. NORTH DISTRICT. *County of Louth Gaol.*

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Earl of Roden.	M. W. O'Reilly, Esq., J.P.
Right Hon. Lord Clermont.	John Townley, Esq., J.P.
Sir John S. Robinson, Bart.	John Murphy, Esq., J.P.
Graham Johnston, Esq.	Patrick Wynne, Esq.
John J. Bigger, Esq., J.P.	John G. Coddington, Esq.
Robert Haig, Esq.	John Black, Esq., J.P.

The meetings of the Board for ordinary purposes are held monthly, and the attendance is always in sufficient numbers. Each member, in turn (once a month), inspects the gaol—a practice worthy of general adoption. The accounts are all examined and checked quarterly, and a final audit takes place previous to each assizes.

Bridewell. *Bridewell.*

Ardee.—Only one prisoner at the time of my visit, and but 37 commitments altogether during the previous quarter. Registry and committals correct, and cost of dietary reasonable. No long detentions. The whole bridewell very clean. Visited occasionally by the Local Inspector. Ardee.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL.—VISITED 23RD JANUARY, 1855. *County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.*

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	1	4
Felons convicted,	11	–
Felons untried,	1	1
Vagrants,	–	1
Deserters,	2	–
Committed summarily,	3	–
Total,	18	6—24
Of whom sick in hospital,	1	—1

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified, during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	13	3	3	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	17	3	4	4
Summary convictions,	–	–	15	–	9	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	6	–	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and of IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number of Juveniles Committed during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 16.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twelve months,	–	–	1	–	–	1
Six months,	–	–	4	2	–	1
Three months,	–	–	2	1	–	–
Two months,	–	–	4	–	1	–
One month,	–	–	6	–	3	1
Fourteen days,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Seven days,	–	–	9	–	4	–
Forty-eight hours,	–	–	2	–	1	1
Twenty-four hours,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	30	3	10	4

For the last three years the committals to this gaol show a gradual, though certainly slight decrease. Of the total, on the day of inspection, two-thirds were strangers; and taking into consideration that this is a sea-port town of considerable trade, it must be admitted that the total of committals is not very large, and the majority were for offences of the most trifling description; there were but two prisoners for trial at the last assizes. The total commitments for the past year were—males, 311; females, 213. Re-commitments—males, 35; females, 28. The greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 26; females, 17. Average—males, 19; females, 9. The punishments, which were all light, amounted to 56. The whole establishment was very clean, the bedding good and sufficient, and a full supply of water. From the limited accommodation, the general classification is imperfect, even for the small number in confinement, and there is no modification of the separate system; provision, however, is made for the adoption of this improved mode of discipline in the plans for the new addition to the prison.

Employment and Schools.—There was very little employment for the prisoners at the time of my visit: still there was a tolerable supply in store of mats and brushes, manufactured in the gaol. The only hard labour is shot-drill and stone breaking. The male class attend the school, for which there is a regular schoolmaster, who also assists in keeping the general accounts, from ten till half-past twelve o'clock.

Female Department.—There were but six females in the gaol on the day of my visit, a number scarcely more than sufficient for the ordinary prison duties; a few, however, were employed at needle-work; they were divided into two classes, according to character.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Females.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 3 naggins of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of buttermilk.

Two days each week, 1 oz. of oatmeal gruel for dinner, in lieu of buttermilk.

Prisoners sentenced to one month and under, receive 1 oz. of oatmeal gruel for dinner.

All the provisions were of excellent quality, and the chaplains regular in their inspections. Net cost of dietary, per day—1852, $2\frac{55}{100}d.$; 1853, $1\frac{87}{100}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{66}{100}d.$

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{5}{16}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$; coals, per ton, 18*s.*; soap, per stone, 4*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; brown bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{3}d.$ The contracts for bread and milk are paid monthly; all others, and officers' salaries, half-yearly. I should recommend the latter being paid quarterly. At Dundalk they are paid monthly, which is the practice in many other gaols; but quarterly, at least, should be adopted.

Books and Accounts were all regularly and well kept, and capable of being readily checked. The total cost of the gaol, for the last three years, was—1852, £496 14*s.* $6\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1853, £515 14*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £503 4*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector, Rev. Patrick Hanratty, . .	10	0	0
Protestant Chaplain, Rev. George Needham, .	30	0	0
Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. F. Montague, .	30	0	0
Surgeon, Robert Pentland, ...		—	
Governor, James Hughes, ...	80	0	0
Turnkey, William Totten, ...	20	0	0
Do. William Lowres, ...	20	0	0
Schoolmaster and Assistant Turnkey, Richard Bourke, ...	20	0	0
Matron, Margaret M'Donnell, ...	10	0	0

The surgeon is paid, in one presentment, for his attendance on the infirmary and gaol. All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance. Since last inspection the Rev. Richard O'Sullivan has been removed to another parish, and the Rev. F. Montague has been appointed Roman Catholic chaplain in his place.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, .	82	Protestant Chaplain,	117
Surgeon, &c., . .	94	Roman Catholic do. .	142

Hospital was clean and well ventilated; but one patient.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

The prison is generally healthy. The state and expenditure, for the last three years, was—

	No. in Hospital.	Total Days.	Cost of Medicine.
			£ s. d.
1852	30	732	12 4 10
1853	30	919	11 15 5
1854	26	1,032	7 14 5

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas Hammond, Esq., Mayor, Chairman.
Thomas Carty, Esq., J.P.
William Cairnes, Esq., J.P.
Francis Donagh, Esq., J.P.
Patrick Mathews, Esq., J.P.
Edward Atkinson, Esq., J.P.
Patrick Boylan, Esq.
John Drew, Esq.
Francis W. Leland, Esq.
Peter Verdon, Esq.
John O'Neill, Esq.
Robert Morton, Esq.

The Board meetings are held on the first Wednesday in each month, when the attendance is generally regular.

General Observations.—My colleague and myself have constantly alluded to the insufficient accommodation in this gaol. Even for the small number in confinement on the day of my visit, it was impossible to carry out proper classification or discipline; and the improvements so liberally provided for by the authorities, in 1852, are still in abeyance. The Commissioners appointed by the Grand Jury, under the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, for carrying into execution certain alterations and additions to the prison, at a meeting held on the 9th May, 1853, resolved that they should again advertise for tenders for the contemplated works, which advertisement continued to be published for six weeks, without a tender having been sent in. This was caused, it was believed, by the high prices of both materials and labour. On the 24th October, 1854, the Commissioners met again, when it was determined that the advertisements should be renewed, which was accordingly done; and on the 27th January, 1855, a meeting took place for the purpose of examining any proposed tenders, when it appeared that but one had been lodged, and this omitted to name solvent sureties for the due performance of the work as specially required. It was thereupon resolved, that the meeting should be adjourned to the Spring Assizes, 1855, in order to take the opinion of the Grand Jury as to the best course to be adopted under the circumstances, when, I trust, efficient steps may be taken to carry out the improvements already decided on, and which are admittedly so much required.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.—Visited 28th July, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Poor debtors,	4	2
Felons convicted,	15	16
Misdemeanants do.	18	15
Felons untried,	1	–
Misdemeanants do.	–	4
Vagrants,	3	–
Under Revenue laws,	3	2
Committed summarily,	12	2
Lunatics,	1	5
Total,	59	46—105
Of whom sick in hospital,	3	5— 8

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified for one year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	1	11	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	1	4	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	4
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	1	4	3
Summary convictions,	3	1	15	2	48	13
Vagrants,	–	–	2	–	1	1
Workhouse offenders,	1	–	7	–	1	1
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	2	–	1	2
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	4
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	8	3
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	1	–	2	–

This schedule, it is satisfactory to observe, exhibits a decrease of forty-one from the number reported at the inspection which took place on the 9th September, 1853, and of more than half that upon the same day in 1852. The aggregate of summary convictions is *greater* in proportion, thereby indicating a decline in the gravity of crime: there was but one serious case, a charge of murder, which took place in May last. The disproportion of females is more remarkable for this year than the last, but I should think that this arises from causes not within the province of a prison, but principally, perhaps, from the emigration and additional employment for males; I regret, however, to observe, that the re-committals of females this year, although but three over that of the preceding, have *proportionably* increased, and this result must certainly be attributed to the absence of that deterrent discipline, "strict separation," which has been found successful, with this class, when it has been adopted elsewhere. In 1853, the total numbers con-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

fined in the gaol, were—males, 1,131; females, 511; of whom there were re-committed—males, 63; females, 22; and for this year the total were---males, 667; females, 232; re-commitments—males, 49; females, 25; greatest number in gaol at one time —males, 122; females, 47—average males, 96; females, 45. There were four males for penal servitude, eight females for transportation, and five for penal servitude; six lunatics, one male and five females. Since the 1st of January last, the punishments were but thirteen, a strong proof of the maintenance of good order. At the time of my visit there were a number of very young creatures among the juveniles, committed for absconding with the workhouse clothing. Subjoined is a schedule showing the condition of this class for the past year.

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to their Parentage, Residence, Education, and Religion.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Without Parents,	–	–	12	–	13	9
Without Father,	1	–	4	4	19	5
Without Mother,	1	–	3	–	3	4
Step-children,	1	–	2	1	3	1
Illegitimate,	–	–	1	–	3	1
Abandoned by parents,	1	–	3	–	3	1
Absconded from parents,	–	–	–	1	3	7
Belonging to County or Borough,	3	–	21	3	66	17
,, other Localities,	–	1	–	2	3	5
Wholly illiterate,	3	1	9	2	41	20
Know alphabet and spelling,	–	–	4	3	15	2
Read imperfectly,	–	–	3	–	6	–
Read and write,	–	–	5	–	7	–
Religion—Protestant,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Presbyterian,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roman Catholic,	3	1	21	5	68	22

The condition of the whole gaol as to repair, cleanliness, and ventilation, was excellent. There is a sufficient quantity of bedding, of good quality; the supply of water plentiful, to raise which the tread-wheel is used. The sewerage is effective; the building is secure and the locks good; the governor superintends the lock-up, which is carried out on a good system, and the rounds of the night patrol are registered by a tell-tale clock. There is now, from the reduced numbers in confinement, ample room in this prison for the adoption of the separate system. The present cells are, no doubt, too small for the purpose; but to render them available two might be converted into one, and this could be done at a moderate expense. At present there is no attempt whatever to carry out separation; the meals even are taken in the day-rooms; but I have a strong hope that the authorities will take advantage of the accommodation now at their disposal, and turn it to the best advantage, by the adoption of this improved system of discipline, which has been found most salutary in its effects elsewhere.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Employment and Schools.—There was but one loom at work at the time of inspection: however, all the linen and woollen articles latterly required for the use of the prison were manufactured and made up in the gaol. Vagrants and re-committals are kept at shot exercise, the other hard labour prisoners are employed upon the tread-wheel, which supplies water for the whole establishment. The females were employed at carding, spinning, and the usual prison duties. The juvenile males are instructed for one hour daily by one of the turnkeys, and the females receive one hour and a-half's instruction. There was no registry of progress, but one is to be kept in future.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. seconds flour bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. seconds flour bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk.

All prisoners receive one pint of oatmeal gruel for dinner in place of milk two days in each week, and those committed for a calendar month and under, daily.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner, 1852, 2*d.*; 1853, 2⅛*d.*; 1854, 3⅛*d.*

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., best quality, 2⅛*d.*; ditto, of seconds flour, 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per stone, 2¾*d.*

The chaplains are most regular in their inspection of the provisions; there were some complaints, but upon inquiry I felt satisfied that they had not the slightest foundation.

Books and Accounts are all kept with the greatest accuracy and clearness, and the checks afford every facility for testing the dietary consumption account and general expenditure of the gaol. Total cost of the gaol for the last three years, including salaries, &c.—1851, £2,434 10*s.* 4½*d.*; 1852, £2,035 3*s.* 8½*d.*; 1853, £1,882 16*s.* 10½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
J. C. Larminie, Local Inspector, . .	100	0	0
Rev. W. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10	0
Rev. J. Hutchison, Dissenting Chaplain, .	28	16	11
Rev. J. M'Hale, Roman Catholic do. .	37	10	0
E. Knott, Surgeon, . . .	50	0	0
D. R. Young, Governor, . . .	200	0	0
R. J. Nixon, Deputy-Governor, . .	60	0	0
M. Hughes, Turnkey, . . .	30	0	0
R. Leighton, do. . . .	30	0	0
J. Corbon, do. . . .	30	0	0
P. Lyons, do. . . .	30	0	0
W. Johnson, do. . . .	30	0	0
J. Lynch, do. . . .	30	0	0
J. Martin, do. . . .	30	0	0
J. Macken, do. . . .	30	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Eliza Kinsellon, Matron,	40	0	0
Alicia Hughes, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
T. Lynch, Turnkey,	35	0	0
F. Carson, Gate Porter,	40	0	0
M. Carson, Female Searcher,	5	0	0
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Mary Cunniffe, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0

The turnkeys appear to be a very steady and efficient body. They wear uniform; and all intern officers, with the exception of the governor and deputy-governor, receive gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 107; Surgeon, &c., 263; Protestant chaplain, 128; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 91; Roman Catholic do., 128.

The extern officers were very regular in their visits. The Dissenting clergyman died in the past year, and a Wesleyan Dissenting minister has been appointed in his place, who visits regularly for inspection.

Hospital.—There were under treatment at the time of inspection, three males and five females, one of the former a fever case, the others trivial; the gaol is generally very healthy, the whole department was scrupulously clean and well ventilated; the numbers, &c., in hospital, for the last three years, were as follows:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Number in Hospital,	225	115	96
Total days,	3,152	2,714	2,157
Deaths,	15	8	2
Cost of Medicine,	£18 5*s.* 10*d.*	£2 14*s.* 8*d.*	£9 6*s.* 2*d.*

There is an apothecary employed, at a salary of £30 per annum.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Lucan,	H. J. H. Browne, Esq., J.P.
Sir R. L. Blosse, Bart.	John C. Garvey, Esq., J.P.
Sir R. A. O'Donnell, Bart.	William Kearney, Esq., J.P.
George H. Moore, Esq., M.P.	F. R. O'Grady, Esq., J.P.
Geo. G. O'Higgins, Esq., M.P.	Neal Davis, Esq., C.P.
V. O'C. Blake, Esq., J.P.	J. F. Walsh, Esq., J.P.

The meetings of the Board are held monthly, when the attendance is very regular; all small bills are then discharged, and the current accounts examined, and finally closed previous to each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinrobe, Westport, Swineford, Ballina, and Belmullet.

I visited the bridewells of this county as follows:—Ballinrobe, July 26th; Westport, 27th; Swineford and Ballina, 29th; and Belmullet the 31st. I found them all clean and orderly, and well supplied with bedding, blankets, and all necessaries. The registries and committals correct, and charges for dietary moderate. The number of commitments greatly reduced, and, taking the bridewells collectively, there were only eight in custody when I visited. The local inspectors and inspector of the county gaol, visit from time to time.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.—Visited 14th December, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	12	13
Misdemeanants do.	2	2
Felons untried,	7	5
Misdemeanants do.	3	–
Committed summarily,	5	4
Lunatics,	5	11
Total,	34	35—69
Of whom sick in hospital,	6	7—13

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	10	2	12	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	2	1	2	2
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	1	1	2
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	2	–	10	7	20	8
Vagrants,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Workhouse offenders,	1	–	21	1	7	5
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	4	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	4	–	1	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Sentences of Transportation, Penal Servitude, and of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Juveniles Committed during the year.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Penal servitude—Six years,	–	–	1	–	–	–
,, Eight years,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Twelve months,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Nine months,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Six months,	–	–	5	2	2	4
Three months,	–	–	2	–	5	3
Two months,	–	–	2	–	6	5
One month,	1	–	11	–	6	3
Fourteen days,	–	–	6	3	6	3
Seven days,	2	–	11	6	2	2
Forty-eight hours,	–	–	2	–	3	1
Twenty-four hours,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Unlimited,	1	–	8	1	12	1
Total,	4	–	49	12	47	22

By the above aggregate it will be seen that a very considerable reduction has taken place in the number in custody, as compared with the return furnished at the last inspection, when

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

the total was 125. It is satisfactory to state that crime has decreased as well in character as amount, the committals being generally for petty larcenies and minor offences. Vagrancy and juvenile offenders have also considerably declined, and there were no males under sentence of transportation or penal servitude—three females under the latter head. No debtors at the time of inspection, nor were there any confined here for several months past—only five during the year. The prison, which has been lighted with gas since last inspection, was in good repair, except the central dome, which is not water-tight. The covering of the dome is of sheet iron, which, at its present high price, would, in a great measure, defray the expense of a new roof, the erection of which I should strongly recommend, since the many attempts at stanching the present one have failed. The accommodation is ample for the classification of the prisoners, but there is no modification of the separate system; however, the meals are taken in the cells; and I should urge upon the authorities the necessity of dividing the tread-wheel into compartments, and sheds being erected to separate those employed upon it during the intervals of rest. Even this slight approach towards separation is desirable, and has been found to act beneficially elsewhere. The punishments were very few, only 19 since the 1st of January last—a strong proof that good order and discipline are properly maintained. There is a patrol at night, and the lock-up is properly attended to. The committals for the past year were, males, 376; females, 196. Re-commitments—males, 25; females, 17. The greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 72; females, 57. Average—males, 52; females, 42.

Employment and Schools.—The tread-wheel and crank-pump afford punitive labour, and several were employed at tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, winding, and stone breaking. The prisoners attend school from half-past seven to half-past eight in the morning, and from four to five o'clock in the evening, in their different classes, no trades or other business going on at the time.

The *Female Department* is well conducted by the matron and her assistant, both of whom appear to be respectable, and attentive to their duties. There is no wash-house; the part of the prison which might be converted into one is now occupied by lunatics, of whom there were eleven; this obstacle will, however, be shortly removed, as, on communicating with the officers of that department, at Dublin Castle, I was informed that the new district asylum at Mullingar would shortly be opened, when they should be removed to it; however, that it would be more advisable they should remain in the prison until the opening of that institution than be now removed to the Richmond asylum, and within a very short period, perhaps, removed from thence to Mullingar. The females are divided into two classes, according to character, and were employed at carding, spinning, sewing, knitting, and washing. Educational instruction is given for two hours daily.

Dietary.

The inspection of the provisions by the chaplains is regular; all was of excellent quality. Cost per day for each prisoner—for 1852, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{11}{8}d.$ The following is the dietary return:—

Dietary.—Breakfast—Oatmeal, 4 oz., Indian meal, 4 oz., with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—bread, 14 oz. of household, with one pint of new milk, for each male prisoner.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz., Indian meal, 3 oz., with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—bread, 12 oz. of household, with three-fourths of a pint of new milk, for each female prisoner.

Contracts.—White bread, per lb., $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; brown, per lb., $2d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., $16s.$; Indian meal, per cwt., $12s.$ $8d.$; meat, per lb., $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; new milk, per gallon, $5d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2d.$; salt, per stone, $4d.$

Books and Accounts.—All the accounts of the gaol are kept with great care, and duly balanced by checks on every item of expenditure. The contracts are taken monthly, and all articles supplied for the use of the prison are paid for at these periods. Total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1851, . . .	2,129	12	1
1852, . . .	1,670	17	1
1853, . . .	1,720	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector, ...	50	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Butler, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Very Rev. J. O'Connell, Roman Catholic do.	50	0	0
Thomas Wallace, Esq., Surgeon, . .	74	0	0
Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor, . .	206	0	0
William M'Kee, Deputy-Governor, . .	70	0	0
William Mooney, Gate Porter, . . .	40	0	0
J. English, 1st Turnkey, . . .	40	0	0
A. Boyd, 2nd do., . . .	35	0	0
J. Rice, 3rd do., . . .	32	10	0
Ed. Kellett, 4th do., . . .	32	10	0
Wm. Savage, 5th do., . . .	25	0	0
Wm. M'Kee, jun., 6th do., . . .	25	0	0
Wm. Whately, 1st Watchman, . . .	24	0	0
Wm. Smith, 2nd do., . . .	24	0	0
George Mooney, Schoolmaster, . . .	25	0	0
Same, Clerk to Board, . .	10	0	0
Jane Andrews, Matron, ...	40	0	0
Catherine M'Kee, Assistant Matron, .	15	0	0
Rachel Rice, Hospital Nurse, . . .	15	0	0

The prison has sustained a loss in the former local inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who has been promoted to another parish. The Very Rev. Dean Butler, who is Protestant Chaplain, and also a member of the Board of Superintendence, performs this duty at present. The turnkeys wear uniform, and appear a respectable body of men. Each intern officer is allowed two stone of coals per day, in winter, and one during the summer months.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 153; Surgeon, &c., 310; Protestant Chaplain, 207; Roman Catholic do., 165.

Hospitals.—These were thoroughly clean and airy, and though there were 13 patients at the time of my visit, there was no epidemic or disease requiring special notice. The numbers and cost for the last three years were—

	Patients.	Total Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
1851,	298	6,348	—	7
1852,	188	5,574	—	5
1853,	167	3,350	£12 16 3½	1

The stock of medicine laid in in April, 1850, at a cost of £32 12*s.*, was sufficient for the requirements of the prison till April, 1853, when a further quantity was purchased, as appears above.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Fingall.	Richard Bolton, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dean Butler.	George A. Rotheram, Esq.
Samuel Winter, Esq.	Thomas Rothwell, Esq.
Robert Fowler, Esq.	Thomas Derinzy, Esq.
Alexander Montgomery, Esq.	Richard Odlum, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, when the attendance is in sufficient numbers for the examination of accounts and payment of bills. I was fortunate enough to hold my inspection upon the day of their meeting, and was much pleased at the business-like way in which the general accounts were gone through. The members present concurred with me in the necessity of providing a wash-house, and dividing the tread-wheel into compartments.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Navan.

Navan.—This bridewell is always in good order and well kept. Only one prisoner at the time of my visit; total for the quarter, 86, of whom no less than 63 were committed for drunkenness. The registry and committals were all regular, and the charge for dietary moderate.

Kells.

Kells.—No prisoners here at the time of inspection; the total committals during the quarter being only 45. The bridewell was clean and orderly, and books correct.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Monaghan Gaol.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—VISITED 13TH MAY, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	1	1
Felons convicted,	22	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	14	18
Felons untried,	6	—
Misdemeanants untried,	6	2
Committed summarily,	6	3
Crown witnesses,	1	—
Total,	56	29—85
Of whom sick in hospital,	5	3— 8

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	1	1	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	18	–	6	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Misdemeanants,	–	–	18	–	5	8
Summary convictions,	–	–	33	8	1	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	3	–	–	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	2	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	–	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

The morning state of this date exhibits a reduction of 26 upon the number reported at last inspection, and of 39 from that upon the same day in 1854. The total committals for the past three years stand thus—1851, males, 514; females, 115; 1852, males, 444; females, 170; 1853, males, 361; females, 180. Although there appears a gradual decrease of the males in these totals, still the character of crime is very serious; and there were no less than five executions in this gaol during the past year; however, it is right to state, that these were for crimes committed some years since. There is, on the other hand, an increase of females, which must be ascribed to the want of the only effectual deterrent discipline for prisoners of this class—I allude to the separate system; but the accommodation is much too limited for its adoption, there being but 18 cells in the female side of the prison. It is lamentable to observe the large proportion of juveniles, a class whose reformation has of late so much occupied the public mind. The males, while employed at stone-breaking, are in separation; and the meals are taken in the cells. The tread-wheel, which is the only punitive labour, should be divided into compartments; and stalls erected, so as to prevent association during intervals of rest. The whole gaol was thoroughly clean, and well ventilated. The bedding good and sufficient; and the supply of water plentiful. The punishments were very few and light; only eight since the first of January last. The commitments during the past year were—males, 361; females, 180. Re-commitments—males, 8; females, 5. Greatest number in gaol at one time during past year—males, 89; females, 45. Average—males, 69; females, 38.

Employment and Schools.—The only employments for male prisoners are stone-breaking and the tread-wheel. There are two looms, but they were idle at the time of my visit. They might be profitably employed in manufacturing articles for the use of the prison.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

The male school is very well conducted. The schoolmaster, an intelligent officer, gives instruction for two hours daily, and pays particular attention to the juveniles, some of whom had considerably advanced. A registry of progress is kept.

Female Department.—This department is well conducted; nearly all were employed at muslin and flowering work, by which some profit is obtained; and they are, in being taught this useful branch of industry, enabled to earn their bread on leaving the gaol. The matron gives two hours' educational instruction daily. A registry of progress is kept here also.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and one pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, and one pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Gruel instead of milk twice a week; and all prisoners confined for one month or under get gruel in place of new milk.

The chaplains are regular in their inspections; and there were not any complaints. Net cost per head per day, 2*d.* and a fraction.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{5}{16}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Books and Accounts.—I examined these fully, and found the whole very accurately kept, and the checks satisfactory. The total cost of this gaol for the last three years, stood thus—1851, £1,341 11*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1852, £1,194 1*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}d.$; and 1853, £1,282 7*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Henry Maffett, Local Inspector, .	92	6	2
J. S. M'Dowell, Esq., Medical Attendant,	73	16	10
Rev. Henry Maffett, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian do., .	30	0	0
Rev. Daniel Smith, Roman Catholic do., .	30	0	0
John Temple, Governor, . . .	138	9	2
Robert Brown, 1st Turnkey, . .	35	0	0
Alexander Wray, 2nd do., . .	35	0	0
Samuel Wallace, 3rd do., . .	26	0	0
Thomas Gilles, 4th do., . .	26	0	0
Matthew M'Elney, 5th do., . .	26	0	0
Thos. Dunwoody, 6th do., . .	26	0	0
John Moore, 7th do., . .	26	0	0
Anne Irwin, 1st Matron, . .	24	16	0
Margaret Baxter, 2nd do., . .	16	8	0

The present governor has been appointed since last inspection; he was formerly an officer of the gaol, and appears to be very painstaking, efficient, and attentive to his duties.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 267; surgeon, &c., 221; Protestant chaplain, 267; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 95; Roman Catholic do., 158.

North District.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Hospitals.—There are separate hospitals for the two sexes. There were but five males and three females in them on the day of inspection; all slight cases. No epidemic or disease requiring particular notice. The gaol is generally healthy. The cost of medicines, which are supplied by an apothecary, including his attendance, was, for the last three years, £86 11*s.* 8*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. E. Lucas.	Joseph Whitsitt, Esq.
Henry Mitchell, Esq.	George Morant, Esq.
R. B. Evatt, Esq.	Thomas Coote, Esq.
James Hamilton, Esq.	A. A. Murray, Esq.
Edward Golding, Esq.	John Richardson, Esq.
John Jackson, Esq.	R. H. Dolling, Esq.

The meetings are held monthly, at which general business is transacted. The bills are paid by the local inspector; and the audit of the whole accounts takes place immediately before each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Castleblayney.

Castleblayney.—I found a very considerable reduction in the number of commitments to this bridewell; there was but one prisoner at the time of inspection. In good order; registry and committals correct; cost of dietary moderate; frequently visited by the local inspector.

Carrickmacross.

Carrickmacross.—No prisoners during the previous quarter. The whole bridewell had just been painted and whitewashed. Registry and committals regular. Cost of dietary, 4½*d.* all round. Transmittals to county gaol take place in due course. Local inspector visits regularly.

Clones.

Clones.—No prisoners at the time of my visit, and only 32 the last quarter. In good order, and well found in bedding, and all necessaries. Registry and committals correct, and cost of dietary reasonable. Local inspector visits from time to time. An addition is required to the bridewell, but the plans and specification sent some time since to the Prisons' Office, were on too large a scale, and quite unnecessary for the requirements of the district. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ellis, and visited the bridewell with him, when we agreed on the additional accommodation required; and as it will not involve any considerable outlay, I trust the authorities will take the matter into consideration.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—VISITED 18TH JULY, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	18	24
Misdemeanants convicted,	3	3
Misdemeanants untried,	–	1
Vagrants,	2	–
Under revenue laws,	1	1
Committed summarily,	4	9
Lunatics,	2	–
Total,	32	38—70

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	15	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	10	7
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	3	–	17	6
Misdemeanants,	–	–	6	3	12	10
Summary convictions,	–	–	23	5	33	11
Vagrants,	–	–	2	1	2	2
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	6	7	5	3
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	2	5	4
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

The improvement in the character of crime in this county is a subject for congratulation, the majority of the offences being of a very trifling description; still, the difference in the above aggregate from that furnished at the official inspection of 1853 is only two, but very large in comparison with the return in 1852, when the number was 186. Vagrancy, drunkenness, and workhouse offences, which usually supply a considerable proportion of prison inmates, have all much declined. It will be seen that there were very few juveniles for the past year. There were at the time of inspection four males under sentence of transportation; none for penal servitude. The females exceeded the males by six; however, there were seven of this class under sentence of penal servitude, and four for transportation; one of the latter has been two years in the gaol. The commitments for the past year stand thus—males, 352; females, 160. Re-commitments—males, 16; females, 18. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 74; females, 38. Average—males, 50; females, 29. The punishments since January were but 15, inflicted by authority of the governor for slight breaches of discipline.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

On the night of the 7th April last two prisoners escaped from the gaol. The Board of Superintendence immediately held an investigation into the circumstances, and, by their report, did not attach any blame to the governor or other officers of the establishment, but were of opinion that it was owing to the original imperfection of the building of the water-closet the two men were enabled to effect their purpose. The whole building was in good order, with the exception of the flagging, which requires to be renewed. It was clean, orderly, and well ventilated throughout. The bedding is ample; a supply of blankets has been lately furnished; sheets are used; these and the bed-ticking are manufactured and made up in the gaol. The male prisoners are supplied with clothing furnished by contract. The accommodation consists of 60 single cells, 2 solitary cells, and 18 rooms with beds. There is now sufficient room for the males, who are properly classified; but there is no modification of the separate system. The meals are taken in the day-rooms; it would be a great improvement were they taken in the cells, which I should strongly recommend, as it would not be attended with any expense, and even this slender approach to separation would be desirable.

The female department was so crowded as to render the most simple classification impossible. It was clean, and well ventilated. The matron, who is an efficient and respectable woman, judiciously managed this confined portion of the prison. Ample accommodation, however, will be afforded as soon as the addition now in progress is completed. It will consist of 16 cells designed on the separate system, with sink-trough, bath, and water-closet. The entrance to the new wing is to be from the corridor of the present building. In each corridor there will be a stove, from which the cells are to be provided with hot air, and a separate flue from each cell for cold and foul air conveyed into the chimney shaft, which will stand over the roof. A cistern is to be placed in the new female yard, to be supplied from the large cistern in the centre of the prison, and a force-pump erected, to send water to a smaller cistern, which will be placed on the roof, over the bath, water-closet, sink, and washing places, and the waste water, with the rain-water from the roof, will be conveyed into a sewer in connexion with the main drain of the prison. As far as it has gone the work appears to be well executed.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Weaving,	Tread-wheel.
Mat-making.	Shot-drill.
Stone-breaking.	Prison duties.

FEMALES.

Spinning.	Knitting.
Carding.	Washing.
Sewing.	Prison duties.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

The tread-wheel, which is used for pumping water, should be divided into compartments, which might be effected at an inconsiderable cost; trifling as this change may appear, it has been attended with beneficial results in other gaols. There is a regular schoolmaster, but I regret to state that little progress appeared to have been made by those under his charge; and the registry did not show much advancement generally by the prisoners, though some had been a considerable time in the gaol.

Dietary.—First class, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and one pint new milk.

Second class, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Dietary of prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month:—

First class, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and one pint oatmeal gruel.

Second class, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner to all classes on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The provisions are constantly inspected by the proper officers, and all seemed of very good quality. Net cost per head per day for the last three years—1852, $1\frac{27}{117}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{1}{24}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{4}{9}d.$

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb., $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; do. white, per 4 lb., $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 13*s.*; new milk, per gallon, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.—These appear to be all very accurately kept, and the checks sufficient. All the intern officers are paid monthly, and the general bills and accounts settled at those periods; the extern officers are paid quarterly, and the chaplains half-yearly. Total cost of gaol, including salaries, for the last three years—1851, £1,762 5*s.* 1*d.*; 1852, £1,485 19*s.* 11*d.*; 1853, £1,439 14*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
D. H. Irwin, Esq., Local Inspector, . .	92	6	2
Thomas Casserly, Esq., Surgeon, . . .	74	0	0
Rev. James Fitzgerald, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. Thomas Kilroe, Roman Catholic do., .	46	3	1
James Speer, Governor, ...	200	0	0
Richard James, Clerk and Steward, . .	50	0	0
Thomas Padin, Gate-Porter, . . .	30	0	0
Robert Parkinson, Weaver, ...	30	0	0
Bernard Geraghty, Carpenter, . . .	30	0	0
Joseph Minchin, Turnkey, ...	25	0	0
Anthony Beaghan, do., ...	25	0	0
John Corry, do., ...	25	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Patrick Coan, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Robert Wigelsworth, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick King, do.,	25	0	0
Rickard Carrick, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Maria Wigelsworth, Matron,	32	6	2
Winifred Jackson, Nurse,	17	0	0
John Dunne, Messenger,	7	0	0

The extern officers are very regular in their visits. None of the interns receive gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 125; surgeon, &c., 293; Protestant chaplain, 123; Roman Catholic do., 145.

Hospitals.—The gaol has been very healthy; no epidemic or noticeable disease at the time of inspection. The apothecary is paid £42 per annum, by contract, for attendance and medicine. His attendance being scarcely ever necessary, this appears to be an arrangement that requires alteration, and I beg to call the attention of the Board to it, the sum being large in comparison with most other gaols of the same extent.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton.	Richard Kelly, Esq., J.P.
Edmond Corr, Esq., J.P.	Rev. W. Battersby.
Edmond Kelly, Esq., J.P.	Christopher French, Esq., J.P.
Edward Mitchel, Esq.	W. J. M'Laughlin, Esq., J.P.
Patrick Dignan, Esq.	Joseph A. Holmes, Esq., J.P.
George Digby, Esq., J.P.	Thomas H. Johnson, Esq.

The Board assemble monthly for the audit of all accounts and are very regular in attendance.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Athlone.—No prisoners at the time of inspection; 59 the previous quarter. Clean and orderly. Registry and committals correct, and charge for dietary moderate. The local inspector visits from time to time. Athlone.

Castlerea.—No prisoners; only one had been committed here for three weeks previous to my visit, and 31 altogether during the last quarter. Clean and regular in every respect. Local inspector frequently visits. Castlerea.

Boyle.—One male prisoner only at the time of inspection, a returned convict from Bermuda. No females. Total committals the previous quarter, 41. Books correct. Dietary, 4*d.* Clean and orderly. Local inspector visits regularly. Boyle.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—VISITED 2ND AUGUST, 1854.

THE annexed return shows the morning state of this gaol on the above date.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Poor debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	20	11
Misdemeanants convicted,	15	–
Felons untried,	–	1
Deserters,	1	–
Under Revenue laws,	5	–
Drunkards,	2	–
Committed summarily,	11	–
Lunatics,	–	4
Total,	57	16—73
Of whom sick in hospital,	3	1— 4

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified—for one year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	4	2	10	3	24	6
Misdemeanants,	–	–	2	–	7	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	9	2	33	3
Vagrants,	1	–	2	1	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	1	–	1	–	–	–

This summary exhibits an excess of ten over the number reported at the last inspection, while in almost every other gaol in Ireland the reverse has been the case; still, for the last four years the contrast is rather favourable, the totals being—in 1851, 106; 1852, 87; 1853, 63; and 1854, 73. It must be borne in mind, too, that the last inspection took place at a period of the year when the numbers in all gaols are low, from the amount of employment consequent upon harvest operations; and also, that there were four females under sentence of transportation, two for penal servitude, and four lunatics, included in this year's aggregate. The reduction in the number of females since last inspection, when they exceeded the males, has been most remarkable, those at present in the prison being scarcely sufficient for its ordinary duties; and notwithstanding their reduced numbers, I regret to say, that their re-committals almost doubled those of the males. The decrease of juveniles has been very considerable; but four in the gaol on the day of inspection. Vagrancy has almost disappeared; not one prisoner in confinement under this head on

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

the corresponding day for the last four years. The county has been free from any description of serious crime, and there were but two prisoners for trial at the assizes just terminated.

Total commitments for the past year—males, 324; females, 127. Re-commitments—males, 5; females, 9. Greatest number in gaol at any time during past year—males, 75; females, 37. Average—males, 52; females, 28. The punishments amounted to but 15 since the 1st January. Classification is properly observed, and there is a modification of the separate system, so far as regards the prisoners when at work and at meals, and their being placed in separation at night. The lock-up is properly attended to, and each turnkey takes his share of night duty. The whole building was in good repair, clean, and thoroughly ventilated. The bedding and sheeting sufficient, the sewerage effective, and supply of water abundant. The tread-wheel can be applied to raising water and flushing the sewers when required. One of the cisterns is at present out of order. The accommodation, which consists of 91 single and 6 solitary cells, with 22 rooms with beds, is now sufficient for the requirements of the prison; I would, therefore, strongly urge upon the authorities the adoption of the separate system, particularly with the females, as from the great reduction of this class the cells at present in use will be found sufficient, and might, at no great expense, be adapted to separation.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Shoemaking,	4	Cooking,	2
Tailoring,	1	Prison duties,	8
Mat-making,	4	Sick,	3
Painting,	2	Poor debtors,	1
Picking oakum,	25	Supporting themselves,	5
Gardening, &c.	2		

FEMALES.

Sewing,	2	Attending lunatics,	2
Knitting,	2	Lunatics,	4
Washing,	3	Sick,	1
Prison duties,	2		

The tread-wheel is the only punitive labour. There are separate sheds for those employed at stone-breaking, and crushing bones.

The male school is admirably conducted; indeed, one of the best I have seen. A registry of progress is kept, which showed considerable advancement, particularly among the juveniles.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz., $\frac{1}{3}$ oaten and $\frac{2}{3}$ Indian meal. Dinner—14 oz. of wholemeal bread, and one pint of milk. A pint of gruel instead of a pint of milk two days in each week. Males whose term of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month get gruel instead of milk.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz., $\frac{1}{3}$ oaten and $\frac{2}{3}$ Indian meal. Dinner—12 oz. of wholemeal bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk. A pint of gruel instead of a pint of milk two days in each week. Females whose term of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month get $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of gruel instead of milk.

The provisions were unexceptionable, and are duly inspected.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 5*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt.. 11*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*

Net cost of each prisoner per day, for the last three years—1852, $1\frac{109}{112}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{5}{32}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{159}{160}d.$

Books and Accounts.—These were all admirably kept, and present the greatest clearness and facility of checking. The total cost of gaol, including salaries, for the last three years was—1851, £1,726 5*s.* 10*d.*; 1852, £1,600 17*s.* 10*d.*; 1853, £1,584 15*s.* $4\frac{1}{4}d.$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector,	96	6	2
Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. James Heron, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Rev. Patrick Boyle, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician,	65	0	0
John Beatty, Governor,	200	0	0
Edward Walsh, Deputy-Governor,	75	0	0
Thomas Blest, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Peter Boyde, do.,	25	0	0
Peter Davy, do.,	25	0	0
Thomas Graham, do.,	25	0	0
James Gallaher, do.,	20	0	0
John Connor, do.,	20	0	0
Alexander Crawford, do.,	20	0	0
James Lee, do.,	20	0	0
James Lougheed, do.,	20	0	0
William M'Donogh, do., and Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
Catherine Ryan, Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Poe, Assistant Matron,	10	0	0
Vernon Davis, Clerk,	30	0	0

The deputy-governor, turnkeys, matron, and assistant-matron, receive the gaol allowance. One of the turnkeys is a shoemaker, the only tradesman among them. They appear, generally, to be an efficient body of men.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 277; surgeon, &c., 259; Protestant chaplain, 141; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 135; Roman Catholic do., 116.

Hospitals.—These were very clean and well ventilated, and contained but four patients, all slight cases.

The number of sick, and cost of medicine, for the following years, stand thus—1851, 35; total days, 641; cost of medicine, £31 8*s.*: 1852, 31; days, 507; cost of medicine, £3 7*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}d.$: 1853, 48; days, 416; medicine, £4 5*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}d.$

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles K. O'Hara, Esq.	Jemmett Duke, Esq.
Right Hon. John Wynne.	Charles W. Cooper, Esq.
John Ormsby, Esq.	Knox Barrett, Esq.
James Wood, Esq.	John Ffolliott, Esq.
Richard Gethin, Esq.	Gonville Bromhead, Esq.
Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	James Jones, Esq.

The Board assembles the first Monday in each month for the general purposes of the gaol. The attendance is generally regular; all bills and accounts are then paid, and are finally submitted to a committee of the Grand Jury at each assizes.

Bridewell. — *Bridewell.*

Ballymote. — Ballymote.

Ballymote.—No prisoners at the time of inspection. Number of commitments greatly reduced, there being only 21 during the previous quarter. The building clean and orderly, and registry correct. Cost of dietary, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ all round. Local Inspector visits regularly.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED 14TH JUNE, 1854.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor do.,	3	–
Felons convicted,	19	19
Misdemeanants convicted and committed summarily,	28	5
Felons untried,	7	5
Misdemeanants untried,	2	3
Deserters,	2	–
Under Revenue laws,	8	2
Total,	70	34—104
Of whom sick in hospital,	5	5— 10

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified—for one year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	16	–	15	11
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	5	–	10	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	5	5	4	6
Misdemeanants,	–	–	3	–	–	1
Summary convictions,	1	–	47	14	69	19
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	7	1	4	4
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	–	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

The inmates of this gaol have undergone a considerable and progressive reduction, the numbers in confinement on the day corresponding to that of my inspection being, respectively—June 14, 1851, 209; 1852, 186; 1853, 143; 1854, 104; and at the last official inspection, which took place on the 16th July, last year, the number was 112. In the character of offences, too, there is a marked change for the better, there being but one prisoner charged with a serious offence; and vagrancy and drunkenness have also very considerably decreased, there not being one case of either on the day of inspection. The whole of that part of the gaol which is now occupied was thoroughly clean, and well ventilated; the bedding good, and an adequate supply. There is an abundant supply of water; but the sewerage is ineffective; however, provision is made for its improvement in the new building. The male prisoners were nearly all employed at the new building, at which they worked with great diligence. I would recommend the tread-wheel being divided into compartments, to separate the prisoners when at work on it. The number of commitments for the past year was—males, 574; females, 213. Re-commitments—males, 34; females, 19. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 120; females, 47. Average—males, 84; females, 38.

Employment and Schools.—The employments here are numerous, and well managed, many of the turnkeys being tradesmen; but at the time of my visit, so many were at work at the new portion of the gaol, that few could be spared for other employments or prison duties. The return of net profit from industrial works was—for 1852, £30 8*s.* 3*d.*; and for 1853, £47 13*s.* 10*d.* The male school, in which instruction is given for two hours daily, is properly conducted, and a good deal of attention paid to the juveniles.

Female Department.—The females were, of course, very much crowded from the present state of the gaol, and could not be properly classified; still the matron did all that the limited space at her disposal admitted of. Some of the women were employed at needlework, spinning, knitting, and washing.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, 3 oz. rice, and one pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and one pint sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast, 4 oz. oatmeal, 3 oz. rice, and one pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Males and Females under ten years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, and half pint sweet milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, and half pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, and 1½ naggin sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; potatoes, per stone, 5*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; rice, per lb., 2¼*d.*

The provisions, of which there were no complaints, were regularly inspected by the chaplains, and all were of good

quality. The net cost for each prisoner was—for 1852, 2*d.*; for 1853, 2*d.*; and for 1854, 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The books are kept with great regularity by the deputy-governor, who appears to be a very painstaking, efficient officer. Cheques for all payments are signed by three members of the board and local inspector, and the general accounts closed previous to each assizes. The cost of gaol for the last three years—1851, £2,318 5*s.* 9*d.*; 1852, £1,946 11*s.* 3*d.*; 1853, £2,080 5*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
G. A. Rogers, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Rev. M. N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Josias Mitchell, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Rev. M. O. Kane, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Henry Thompson, Surgeon,		—	
Francis Trenar, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Alexander Campbell, Governor,	200	0	0
Wm. M'Clelland, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	40	0	0
William Crawford, Turnkey,	28	0	0
Knox Ashfield, do.,	23	0	0
Andrew Hamilton, do.,	23	0	0
Samuel Mullan, do.,	23	0	0
John Bleakly, do.,	21	0	0
Robert Irvine, do.,	18	0	0
Alexander M'Elroy, do.,	18	0	0
William Ellis, do.,	18	0	0
William Noble, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0
Maria Stubbs, Matron,	25	0	0
Margaret Kidney, Nurse,	15	0	0
Margaret M'Grane, do.,	15	0	0

The surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and county infirmary.

The turnkeys, with one exception, appear to be a respectable and efficient body of men. The governor, deputy-governor, and all the subordinate officers, receive the value of their rations in cash.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 172; surgeon, &c., 143; Protestant chaplain, 132; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 166; Roman Catholic do., 74; apothecary, 40.

The hospitals, which were thoroughly clean, contained five patients of each sex, all slight cases, however; no epidemic, or other noticeable disease. The total in hospital for 1851, was 232; for 1852, 159; 1853, 160. The deaths for that period, 16; and the total cost of medicine but £16 17*s.* 1*d.* There is an apothecary employed, at a salary of £20 per annum.

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas Houston, Esq., J.P.
Francis J. Gervais, Esq., J.P.
Francis Ellis, Esq., J.P.
James Anderson, Esq., J.P.
David White, Esq., J.P.
Charles Scott, Esq., J.P.
William Archdall, Esq., J.P.
T. W. D. Humphreys, Esq., J.P.
Joseph Greer, Esq., J.P.
Robert Evans, Esq., J.P.
Samuel Vesey, Esq., J.P.
Robert Wray, Esq., J.P.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

The Board attend the meetings, which are held the second Thursday in each month, with great regularity. The bills are paid monthly, the officers quarterly, and the whole accounts are audited and closed previous to each assizes.

General Observations.—Much credit is due to the local authorities for the liberal manner in which they have provided for the enlargement and general improvement of this prison. That portion of it called the old gaol has been completely gutted, and new roofed. In place of the former inconvenient arrangements, it is proposed to build 12 cells designed on the separate system, accommodation for debtors, four day-rooms, two store-rooms, five rooms fitted up as lavatories, seven water-closets, and one turnkey's room. A wall completely separates the debtors' from the female portion of the prison. The corridors run in front of the building, and the cells open off them, and extend back to the rere wall. The cells are 7 feet by 13, and the corridors 6 feet wide. The southern end of the old prison will be connected with another portion of the existing gaol by a wing similarly arranged with that above described, and intended for the accommodation of female prisoners, containing twenty-five separate cells, two rooms for female turnkeys, two day-rooms, three rooms for the matron, and three water-closets. In immediate connexion with this wing and the southern part of the existing prison, there will be erected a chapel to accommodate about 200; and access can be had to it from the female side, the debtors' wing, and male prison, without any communication between the parties. In the chapel high screens will completely separate the classes from each other. Beneath the chapel will be the kitchen, laundry, stoving and sorting rooms. An entrance building is about to be erected where the former gate-house stood, affording a board-room, 15 feet by 26; a clerk's office, 12 feet by 15; turnkeys' rooms, inspection-room, and two baths. The old buildings that were formerly used for cooking-rooms, chapel, and matron's rooms, will be levelled, and the space divided into yards for debtors and females.

The mode of ventilation and warming varies somewhat from that hitherto adopted in many prisons, and which, in several cases, has not been found to work efficiently. It closely approaches that adopted in Belfast, the warm air being admitted by flues to the several corridors, in place of being conveyed directly to each cell. From the corridor the warm air is admitted into the cells and day-rooms by open gratings, regulated by valves at the discretion of the prisoner. The valve admits the warm air nearly at the floor level, and it escapes through a similar valve opposite, and near the ceiling level. The windows of the cells are so constructed that they can be opened or shut at the pleasure of the prisoner. The cells will not be furnished with pans or wash-basins; these are provided in separate apartments, conveniently situated in each corridor. The new building, so far as it has gone, appears to be well constructed, and the material and solidity of the work unexceptionable.

Bridewells.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

Dungannon.—I found this bridewell in good order in every respect, and the number of commitments greatly decreased. In 1849 the total committed for the year amounted to 954; in 1848, 949; and for the past year, the number was so low as 423. There were but five males and one female in confinement at the time of my visit; 111 the previous quarter, a great number of whom were committed for drunkenness. The bridewell is regularly visited by the local inspector and magistrates. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* all round. Registry and committals correct. Dungannon.

Clogher.—No prisoners at the time of inspection; only 15 the previous quarter. Commitments wonderfully decreased. Cost of dietary same as at Dungannon. Occasionally visited by the local inspector, whose salary (it not being legal) has been discontinued. A presentment has been passed for pointing and rough-casting the yard walls, for a new pump, and other repairs. The building was very clean and orderly, and the books correct. Clogher.

Strabane.—An addition to this bridewell is in contemplation. It will give sufficient accommodation for females, which is much required. Dietary, 5*d.* Three males and one female at the time of my visit; 47 the previous quarter. In very good order. Books regular. Strabane.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Westmeath Gaol.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—VISITED 5TH AUGUST, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor debtors,	2	1
Felons convicted,	24	26
Misdemeanants convicted,	4	–
Felons untried,	2	4
Misdemeanants untried,	6	–
Vagrants,	2	–
Committed summarily,	11	9
Lunatics,	4	–
Total,	56	40—96
Of whom sick in hospital,	2	– 2

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified since the 1st January, 1854.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	1	6	2	7	7
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	3
Summary convictions,	–	–	42	–	16	9
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	22	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	1	–	4
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	–	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Contrasting this aggregate with those at the three preceding inspections, when the totals were respectively—

June 13th,	1851,	. . .	207
August 12th,	1852,	. . .	117
May 20th,	1853,	. . .	144
August 5th,	1854,	. . .	96

the result is satisfactory. It will be seen that the number in confinement in 1852 was 27 less than in 1853; but it must be recollected that the inspection for the former year took place at a time when the inmates of a gaol are comparatively few, and those for 1852 and 1854 having taken place in the same month, there is a decrease in favour of the latter of 21. On the corresponding day, too, for the last three years, there is a progressive decline, the numbers standing thus—

1851,	. . 156	1853,	. . 117
1852,	. . 132	1854,	. . 96

The total commitments since the 1st of January last were—males, 296; females, 161. Re-commitments—males, 28; females, 23. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 76; females, 51. Average—males, 61; females, 40. The punishments for the same period were 31, all inflicted by order of the governor, for slight offences. With one exception, there was no serious crime, the commitments being generally for petty larcenies and trespass cases. There were several for workhouse offences; but the number of paupers is unusually large in comparison with most other districts. The committals of females are on the increase, and these are generally very abandoned characters. There was one male and four females under sentence of penal servitude, none for transportation, and four lunatics, all males. On application to the office of the latter in Dublin, I ascertained that there is no room at Maryborough for any additional inmates, but that all will be removed on the completion of the asylum for this district, now nearly ready for occupation. The whole gaol was thoroughly clean, dry, and well ventilated; in good repair, and secure; the locks, however, are very old, and often require repairs; a new set is necessary. The bedding good, and sheets are used; the supply of water ample, and the sewerage effective.

The accommodation quite sufficient; but one male prisoner in each cell at night. The females sleep in rooms, and there are generally from three to five in each, a most objectionable practice. There is a good laundry and drying loft; a new boiler is required in the kitchen. There is an excellent bake-house, and the corn mill is admirably managed. Classification is carried to the full extent, short of separation, at the male side, and silence observed. The meals are taken in the cells; and those employed at stone-breaking and shot-drill are kept apart. A portion of the male section of the gaol might, at little expense, be adapted to the separate system. There are twelve large cells which would answer for those under long sentences, and the smaller cells are of sufficient size for short terms of imprisonment.

Employment and Schools.—The employments are numerous, and are carried on with great activity. The crank-mill and shot-drill comprise the punitive labour. The juveniles are taught weaving by a competent tradesman, who is employed at the very low salary of 1*s.* 3*d.* per week and his diet. The governor took him from the workhouse; he is well-conducted, bears an excellent character, and has been over twelve months employed in the gaol. Net profit of articles disposed of outside the gaol—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For 1852, . . .	66	17	3
„ 1853, . . .	68	6	4

The school, which is well managed, is under the superintendence of a paid master, who appears to be fully competent. The juveniles, some of whom I examined, had made considerable progress. The school is upon the National system; an Inspector from the Board visits regularly.

Female Department.—This is admirably managed; and it is to be regretted that the matron has not the advantage of the separate system, which is so necessary here from the number of troublesome and depraved characters so frequently committed and re-committed. The females are divided into three classes, according to character, and were employed at needlework of different kinds, spinning, and prison duties. Educational instruction is given for two hours daily.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and one pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and three-fourths of a pint of new milk.

All prisoners get oatmeal gruel in lieu of milk two days in each week, and those sentenced to a month and under, every day, for dinner.

The provisions were all of excellent quality, and inspected regularly by the Chaplains, from whose book it appeared that there were no grounds of complaint.

Average cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner—

1851, . .	1¾*d.*	1853, . .	2*d.*
1852, . .	2 1/10*d.*	1854, . .	2½*d.*

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., brown, 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 5*d.*

Books and Accounts.—Every thing in this department was well conducted, and proper checks placed upon the expenditure. Total cost of gaol, including salaries, for the last three years—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1852, . . .	1,746	5	8
1853, . . .	1,822	7	5
1854, . . .	1,801	19	3

This latter includes £47 13*s.* 1*d.* for the transmission of prisoners.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Richard W. Reynell, Esq., Local Inspector,	—		
Rev. Thomas Woodward, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. A. Gibson, Dissenting do.,	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas Nulty, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
William Middleton, Apothecary,	35	0	0
James Tyrrell, Governor,	150	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Jane Fielding, Matron,	30	0	0
William Trydell, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	30	0	0
John Harper, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
William Briggs, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Henry Briggs, do.,	30	0	0
Robert Howe, do.,	30	0	0
John Cane, do.,	30	0	0
John Black, Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Peter Kelly, Miller,	25	0	0
Edward Dowdall, Baker,	20	0	0
Mary Harper, Assistant-Matron,	14	5	6
Mary Coakley, Nurse,	14	5	6

None of the officers receive any gaol allowance. The Turnkeys, many of whom are tradesmen, wear uniform, and appear to be an efficient body of men. The vacancy lately created by one of them being sent to take charge of Moate bridewell has not been filled up; and, from the reduced number of prisoners, it does not appear necessary at present to do so.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 58; Surgeon, &c., 101; Protestant Chaplain, 68; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 107; Roman Catholic do., 79.

Hospitals.—These were thoroughly clean and orderly. The gaol has been wonderfully healthy; not a case of any consequence for months; at the time of my visit but two patients. Cost of medicine—

	£	s.	d.
For 1851,	15	15	6
„ 1852,	3	6	10½
„ 1853,	2	0	6

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.	Henry Murray, Esq.
Hugh M. Tuite, Esq.	James Fetherston H., Esq.
John C. Lyons, Esq.	John Longworth, Esq.
James W. M. Berry, Esq.	Richard S. Fetherston H., Esq.
Godfrey Levinge, Esq.	Samuel A. Reynell, Esq.
John Caulfield, Esq.	George A. Boyd, Esq.

The Board meets the first Thursday of each month, and at other times, if required. A general audit of the whole accounts takes place half-yearly.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

General Observations.—I would strongly impress upon the authorities the great necessity of building an addition to the female section of this gaol, which is, even with the present reduced numbers in confinement, so overcrowded, that any approach to proper reformatory or deterrent discipline cannot be maintained; and, as a consequence, doubtless, the increase in the re-committals of the most hardened and abandoned class of females. If twelve or fifteen cells were added, and effective separation carried out, I feel assured the outlay would soon be repaid to the county by the decrease in the committals and re-committals, and the social state of the district be considerably improved.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Moate.—I found this bridewell in excellent order. The keeper, lately appointed, had been previously a turnkey in the county gaol; he appeared to be a respectable and efficient officer. Only one male and one female confined here at the time of my visit; 84 the last quarter. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day for each prisoner. Local inspector frequently visits, and magistrates, from time to time.

Moate.

Castletowndelvin.—Seven prisoners in this bridewell at the time of inspection, a number unusually high, there being only 17 committals altogether during the previous quarter. The pump has been lately put in order. The building clean and orderly; books and committals properly kept, and cost of dietary moderate. The local inspector regular in his visits.

Castletown-delvin.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL.—VISITED 13TH JULY, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	16	16
Misdemeanants convicted,	7	1
Felons untried,	5	2
Misdemeanants untried,	–	3
Committed summarily,	8	3
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	37	25—62

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	5	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–	–	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	2	1	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	1	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

The diminution of inmates in this gaol, as elsewhere, has progressed steadily, the aggregate on the corresponding days of four consecutive years standing thus:—

July 13th,	1851,	169
„	1852,	103
„	1853,	73
„	1854,	62

and the latter total being only *one-fourth* of the highest number ever confined here, which, in the month of March, 1850, reached the amount of 244. This decline embraces all classes of males, the juveniles being favourably acted upon by the punishment of flogging; but the comparative improvement of the females is infinitely less, as is shown by their excess in re-committals—an evil, however, which will, doubtless, gradually yield to the operation of the separate system, now about to be applied here to them. In the neighbouring gaol of Kilkenny, for instance, it has been found so effectual a deterrent as to have reduced the criminals of this sex by *two-thirds*.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Vagrancy and drunkenness, as well as crimes of violence, are subsiding, and the minor offences against property constitute the subjects of the great majority of commitments. The total of committals during the past year was—males, 518; females, 256. Re-committals—males, 29; *females*, 42. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 53; females, 42. Average—males, 43¾; females, 29.

There were no male convicts, but there were four females under sentence of penal servitude, and one under that of transportation. The punishments amounted to seventeen since the 1st of January, all of which had been inflicted by the authority of the governor, who appears to be zealous and painstaking. This officer, or his deputy, attends the lock-up every evening, from which hour until ten o'clock a patrol is maintained; but there is no night-watch, an omission which, in an adjoining county, lately led to the escape of two prisoners.

The building throughout was in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order, sound in repair, secure, well ventilated, and furnished with good bedding. Water is raised by the tread-wheel, and supplied to every yard, and to the cisterns, which have recently been constructed in order to flush the sewers, which are rather too level in point of construction. There are also lavatories for each class.

The addition to the female prison, referred to in the report of my colleague, last year, has been completed. Externally, the new building is an admirable piece of workmanship, and does great credit to the contractor; but, internally, upon inspecting the cells, I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion, that the lighting and ventilation were not such as to warrant me in certifying that they were fit for carrying out "separation" under the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44. Upon my having, however, suggested some alterations, which would not involve any considerable outlay, the Grand Jury, with great promptitude, requested the Board of Superintendence to carry them into effect, and I hope very shortly to be enabled to give the requisite certificate for occupation, in order that the county may reap the reward due to their public spirit in thus providing the means of improved prison discipline. In the interval a code of regulations, in compliance with the above Act, will be prepared by the Board for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. In order to give the fullest development to the separate system, the principle of non-communication ought to be maintained throughout; and it would be advisable, therefore, to divide the washing-troughs in the laundry into stalls, as well as the lavatories placed at the end of the corridors, in the new female prison. A large apartment, designed as a work-room for the prisoners of this sex, might be advantageously converted into a drying-room (which is much needed), as associated labour during a large portion of the day would materially impair, if not nullify the effects of "separation."

Great, however, as are the advantages derived from the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

application of this mode of treatment to females, they are not greater than in the case of male juveniles, as their intermixture with adults, or even with youths of their own age prematurely hardened in crime, often renders incorrigible many, who, if they had been subjected on their first committal to penal seclusion, would have either been softened to repentance, or, at least, imbued with a wholesome fear of a return to prison.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Prison duties,	5	Tread-wheel and shot-drill,	8
Clog-making,	1	Unemployed,	9
Mat-making,	4	Discharged,	4
Carpenters' work,	1		—
Weaving,	4	Total,	37
Stone-breaking,	1		

FEMALES.

Prison duties,	3	Net-making,	2
Sewing,	3	Sick and unemployed,	2
Carding,	4		—
Spinning,	7	Total,	25
Knitting,	4		

Industrial employment is adequately maintained here, (although there is but one turnkey, a weaver, who has been trained to any handicraft), and is directed almost exclusively to the production of materials for intern consumption, with the exception of mats, brushes, &c. Punitive labour is carried out by shot-drill, and the tread-wheel, which is furnished with separate compartments, there being also stalls similarly divided to receive the prisoners during the intervals of rest.

I regret to state that there is no schoolmaster here, nor is any educational instruction given, a want especially affecting the juveniles, who are now the object of peculiar attention on the part of the legislature, and of those who are charged with the administration of prisons; and I sincerely trust that the fiscal body will be induced to furnish the requisite means, there being now no *county* gaol in the kingdom similarly unprovided; as even where no regularly trained schoolmaster has been appointed, qualified turnkeys are employed in teaching.

Dietary and Contracts.—Net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last four years—1851, $1\frac{5}{16}d.$; 1852, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{1}{8}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

Dietary.—First class, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread, and one pint new milk.

Second class, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Third class, Males and Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, and half pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin of milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Oatmeal gruel is supplied in place of milk two days in each week; and to prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month, daily, for dinner only.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., white, 1¾*d.*; brown, 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per stone, 2¾*d.*

There were no complaints. The bread and stirabout, which I tasted, were both excellent, and the milk of fair quality. The inspection of the provisions takes place almost daily.

Books and Accounts.—The forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are strictly observed, and afford the means of examining and checking the accounts with great facility. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years stands thus:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1851,	1,452	7	10
1852,	1,202	0	0
1853,	1,239	3	5

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A. Fitzmaurice, Esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
T. J. Rawson, Esq., Surgeon,	—		
Rev. F. F. J. Trench, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. D. M'Carthy, Roman Catholic do.	30	0	0
Mr. Richard Wilson, Governor,	100	0	0
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron,	50	0	0
Edward Croghan, Deputy-Governor,	50	0	0
Robert Tunstead, Turnkey,	30	0	0
William Jones, do.,	30	0	0
William Coleman, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Walsh, do.,	18	0	0
Richard Walsh, do.,	18	0	0
Eliza Twambly, Nurse,	10	8	0

The surgeon is paid in one presentment for the county infirmary and the prison. All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 112; Surgeon, &c., 63; Protestant Chaplain, 130; Roman Catholic do., 112.

Hospitals.—I am happy to report that there was not, at the period of my inspection, one patient in the hospitals, which are cleanly and airy, and furnished with a bath and water-closet for each sex. The prison is generally very healthy, as the subjoined return evidences:—

	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days.	Cost of Medicine.
1851,	155	2,969	£36 13 9
1852,	78	1,690	26 11 10
1853,	60	1,117	26 14 0

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, Esq.
Hugh Faulkner, Esq.
Horace Rochfort, Esq.
William Duckett, Esq.
William F. Burton, Esq.
P. J. Newton, Esq.
Samuel Elliott, Esq.
William Fishbourne, Esq.
Henry Watters, Esq.
J. H. Eustace, Esq.
John Alexander, Esq., M.P.
William B. M'Clintock Bunbury, Esq., M.P.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business; at each meeting the vouchers of previous payments are examined, and cheques are issued to the Governor, upon the certificate of the Local Inspector, for the discharge of all accounts, including bills, salaries, and contracts.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

Since the above was in type, I am happy to state that the alterations which I have referred to as indispensable have been completed, and that I have been enabled to give the required certificate of fitness, the provision for due lighting, ventilation, and security, being ample and effectual.

J. C. C.

County of Clare Gaol.

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	1	1
Felons convicted,	12	12
Misdemeanants do.,	30	22
Felons untried,	3	–
Misdemeanants do.,	18	13
Vagrants,	2	3
Committed summarily,	8	9
Lunatics,	2	–
Total,	76	60—136
Of whom sick in hospital,	3	2

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified, during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	1	2	–	5	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	19	3	20	5
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	1	3	–	4	3
Misdemeanants,	1	–	47	6	34	11
Summary convictions,	1	–	49	9	50	18
Vagrants,	–	–	5	2	1	2
Workhouse offenders,	2	–	78	–	6	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	34	–	13	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	13	–	9	3
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	9	–	6	3
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	10	1	11	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE and of IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number of Juveniles Committed during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Penal servitude—Eight years,	–	–	1	–	2	–
,, Four years,	–	–	4	–	–	–
Two years,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Eighteen months,	–	–	–	1	2	1
Twelve months and under,	–	–	1	1	4	1
Nine months,	–	1	1	–	3	2
Six months and under,	–	–	13	4	10	–
Three months,	–	–	11	3	14	5
Two months and under,	1	–	3	–	5	–
One month and under,	2	–	71	–	20	5
Fourteen days and under,	–	–	39	2	9	7
Seven days and under,	–	–	5	3	6	6
Forty-eight hours,	–	–	–	–	4	1
Twenty-four hours,	–	–	2	–	3	1
Total,	3	1	153	14	82	29

This gaol, I am happy to state, shares, in common with the rest of the kingdom, in a large and progressive reduction of its inmates, as evidenced by the annexed table recording the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days for the three preceding years:—

September 12, 1851,	343
Do. 1852,	241
Do. 1853,	183
Do. 1854,	136

Great, however, as is this decrease, it becomes a matter of still higher congratulation when it is contrasted with the fearful aggregate which the prisoners confined here had reached in June, 1849—*being no less than* 766. The improved condition of the county is further attested by the decline of vagrancy and the proportionate diminution of workhouse offences.

Absorption in employment, and the stringent system of keeping them apart which is maintained here, have favourably affected the numbers of the male juveniles; causes which have also operated upon re-commitments generally, except in the instance of the females, who are found to return again and again, and in fact to belong to that class of habitual occupants of a prison, who are commonly designated as "jail-birds." The commitments during the past year were—males, 614; females, 354. The re-commitments—males, 170; females, 135; and the greatest number in custody at one time—males, 143; females, 77. Average—males, 100; females 66. There were 6 males and 2 females under rule of "penal servitude," and 4 of the latter sex sentenced to transportation.

The building was throughout in excellent repair, scrupulously clean, and adequately furnished with bedding. The supply of water, which is raised by the tread-wheel and a pump, is ample for general purposes, and for flushing the sewers, which had been lately cleared. There is a lavatory in each yard and one

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

bath, in which all prisoners are washed upon their committal. The punishments amounted to 58, the whole of which were inflicted by the authority of the governor.

The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 107 single cells, 12 of which only were originally designed for the reception of females, who now, however, in consequence of their disproportionate increase, occupy a portion of the male quarter. These 12 cells are capable of easy adaptation to the separate system, which might also be applied at a very trifling outlay in 38 other cells already artificially heated, by hanging bells for the purpose of communication, and by the erection of water-closets and lavatories at the end of the corridors. Some approximation to "separation" has already been carried out in the large ward-room, which is divided into compartments, and this principle might be advantageously extended to the tread-wheel and the laundry, by furnishing them with *stalls*, so as to prevent all intercourse during the hours of labour.

The addition of a stove to the drying-room would also be desirable. The condition, however, of the females is such (they being now classed only according to character), as to call loudly for some increase of accommodation, the expense of which would soon be repaid by their diminution, all experience having shown that comparative isolation operates as an immediate and lasting deterrent upon even the most abandoned and hitherto incorrigible offenders of this sex. In the county gaol of Kilkenny, for instance, during the last year, the females, who previously had reached an average of 60, as soon as "separation" was strictly established have been reduced to *one-third of that number.*

Employment and Schools.

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES.

Weaving.	Mat-making.
Shoemaking.	Barrow-making.
Tailoring.	Clog-making.
Carpentry.	Brush-making.
Smith work.	Picking oakum.
Coopering.	Dressing flax.
Tin work.	Stone-breaking.
Nail-making.	Prison duties.
Cot-making.	

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.

Knitting.	Needlework.
Spinning.	Washing.
Carding.	Prison duties.
Dressing flax.	Nursing, &c.

The above table exhibits the extent and variety of industrial works, which are carried on here with great energy, and under active supervision, there being among the turnkeys 6 handicraftsmen, viz., 2 tailors, 1 shoemaker, 1 weaver, 1 carpenter, and 1 smith. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, after supplying the intern requirements, was, in 1852, £41 10*s.* 5*d.* ; and in 1853, £67 7*s.* 9*d.*

Punitive labour is maintained by the tread-wheel and shot-drill. Educational instruction is given every day for one hour to each class of the males, by a schoolmaster who has been lately appointed. The school is placed in connexion with the National Board, the Head Inspector of which is frequent in his visits. Each class of the females is taught daily by the matron for one hour and a half.

Dietary and Contracts.—The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner as taken on the 13th September, (the day of inspection,) for four years stands thus:—1851, '52, '53, 1¾*d.*; 1854, 2½*d.*

Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk for males; 1 oz. less for females. Dinner—rye and second flour bread and new milk; gruel twice a week for all, and daily at dinner for those whose imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., baked in gaol, ⅝*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 10½*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected, and which I tasted. The bread, which is baked in the gaol, was excellent, and the milk fair in quality.

Books and Accounts.—The forms of registry and accounts prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are observed here. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years was as follows:—1851, £2,549 0*s.* 1*d.*; 1852, £2,288 15*s.* 3*d.*; 1853, £2,010 11*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Governor,	300	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0
Physician,	54	0	0
Apothecary,	20	0	0
Clerk and Storekeeper,	30	0	0
Matron,	40	0	0
Two Turnkeys, at £40,	80	0	0
Three do. (one Schoolmaster) at £30,	90	0	0
Three do. at £27,	81	0	0
Four do. at £26,	104	0	0
Two Female Assistants, at £15,	30	0	0
One Nursetender,	24	0	0
One Watchman,	20	0	0
One Messenger,	6	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 220; Surgeon, &c., 193; Protestant Chaplain, 185; Roman Catholic do., 185.

Hospitals.—The prison was free from any epidemic, and there were but 3 male and 2 female patients, whose cases do not require any special observation. The building was cleanly and well ventilated. A long and roomy shed is set apart for the occupation of the males. There were two male lunatics.

South District.		No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	No. of Deaths.	Cost of Medicines.
County of Clare Gaol.	1851,	270	3,956	60	£16 9 0
	1852,	95	1,413	9	13 9 5
	1853,	75	1,529	6	10 0 5

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.	Bindon Blood, Esq.
William Stackpoole, Esq.	Thomas Crowe, jun., Esq.
Charles Mahon, Esq.	Edward Wm. Burton, Esq.
John Enright, Esq.	Wainright Crowe, Esq.
William Keane, Esq.	James Mahon, Esq.
John Singleton, Esq.	William Armstrong, Esq.

The Board is convened monthly, the attendance being generally regular, for the transaction of administrative business, and for the payment of all bills and accounts, &c.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Sixmilebridge. *Sixmilebridge.*—One male—no females; 36 in the last quarter. The pump effective, and the sewers clearable outside. The house in good order, and the bedding sufficient. The registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits but rarely. Dietary, $4\frac{1}{8}d.$ for both sexes. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate.

Tulla. *Tulla.*—No prisoners here; 54 during the last quarter. The house clean, in fair repair, and well supplied with bedding. The bars of some of the windows require to be leaded into the wall. The sewers good, and water abundant, but the pump out of repair. Petty sessions every fortnight, and transmittals immediate. The registry and committals kept regularly. The local inspector is frequent in his visits. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Ennistymon. *Ennistymon.*—Five males—three of them being boys committed from the workhouse; no females; 63 in the last quarter. The house orderly and clean, and supplied with excellent water, and the sewers clear. Some necessary repairs about to be executed immediately, and fresh bedding to be issued. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits constantly. Dietary, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Kilrush. *Kilrush.*—No males, one female; 86 in the last quarter. Water on the premises; the sewers good. The building clean, and the bedding adequate. The local inspector visits from time to time. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals direct; but I regret to observe that short sentences of imprisonment are sometimes carried out *illegally* in the bridewell. The registry correct. Dietary, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$

Killaloe. *Killaloe.*—Three males—no females; 73 in the last quarter, The house clean, and the bedding sufficient, but worn; a new supply, however, was about to be furnished. There is no water on the premises, and the sewers can only be cleared by carrying the soil through the building. Petty sessions every fortnight, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector does not visit. Dietary, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL.—VISITED 11TH MAY, 1854.

At my inspection of this gaol I obtained the annexed returns, which throw an important light on the nature and amount of crime here, and on the condition of some of the classes of criminals who occupy the attention of those engaged officially and otherwise in the consideration of the great social question of dealing with offenders against the law.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	1
Poor do.,	1	1
Felons convicted,	23	23
Misdemeanants do.,	179	99
Felons untried,	12	5
Misdemeanants do.,	24	32
Vagrants,	31	3
Soldiers tried,	3	–
Do. untried,	2	–
Revenue Laws,	1	–
Drunkards,	2	–
Committed summarily,	3	2
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	284	166—450
Of whom sick in hospital,	15	8

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified during the Year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	2	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	40	18	19	6
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	9	2	4	1
Misdemeanants,	4	2	42	10	18	11
Summary convictions,	1	3	31	6	24	9
Vagrants,	–	–	124	33	26	6
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	30	7	17	1
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	86	9	39	5
Twice imprisoned,	2	1	36	13	14	7
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	17	7	7	4
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	5	3	2	1
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	35	18	7	5

CONDITION OF JUVENILES, as to their Parentage and Residence, 11th of May, 1854.

	Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Without parents,	2	–	34	–
Without father,	1	–	13	5
Without mother,	1	–	4	–
Step-children,	2	–	5	
Abandoned by parents,	1	–	4	–
Belonging to county or borough,	9	–	63	5
,, other localities,	1	–	11	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

NUMBER of VAGRANTS in GAOL on this day, and the Number on the corresponding day in the three last years, of Commitments and Re-commitments, since 1st January preceding.

	In Custody this and corresponding day.	Since 1st January preceding.	
		Commitments.	Re-commitments.
1851	110	398	147
1852	99	391	134
1853	77	367	204
1854	33	206	126

Total number of workhouse prisoners in gaol during the last three years.

Committed during the year 1851, . . 368
„ „ 1852, . . 337
„ „ 1853, . . 180

Commitments and re-commitments of workhouse prisoners since the first of January last.

Commitments, ... 68
Re-commitments, ... 34

Total number of all classes on the corresponding day for the last four years.

1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
1,189	933	629	450

The above tables especially furnish matter for congratulation, the total of prisoners confined being less than one-half of the number of those whom I found in custody at my last inspection, in 1852, and amounting to little more than *a fourth* of the highest number in gaol at one time during the year 1849, which reached the fearful sum of 1,705.

RETURN of COMMITMENTS for One Year, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1853.

COMMITMENTS.	Males.	Females.
Convicts on route, . . .	469	–
Assizes and sessions cases, . .	366	285
Summary Convictions, . .	1,554	733
For examination, and discharged,	42	43
Excise and customs laws, . .	22	9
Debtors, ...	46	2
Deserters and soldiers by Court-martial, ...	27	–
	2,526	1,072—3,598
For hard labour, . . .	1,230	617
Age—Under 17, . . .	839	107
Above 17, . . .	1,687	965
	2,526	1,072—3,598*

* Of this number 180 were Workhouse Offences.
3 Fishery Laws.
19 Lunatics.
48 Drunkards.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol

EDUCATION WHEN COMMITTED.

	Males.	Females.
Under 17 years—Read and write,	109	6—115
„ Read only,	110	10—120
„ Neither read nor write,	620	91—711
Above 17 years—Read and write,	372	50—422
„ Read only,	90	90—180
„ Neither read nor write,	1,225	825—2,050
	2,526	1,072—3,598

RE-COMMITMENTS.

First time,	354	193
Second time,	194	139
Third time,	101	56
Fourth time, and over,	220	123
	869	511

DAILY AVERAGE OF RE-COMMITMENTS.

Greatest number at one time,	594	219
Least number at one time,	230	143
Average number, per day,	372	188—560

AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Prison duties,	54	14	
Manufacture, &c.,	115	73	
Hard labour,	189	92	
Hospital,	14	9	
Total daily average,	—	—	560*

BRIDEWELLS—TOTAL COMMITTED.

Bandon,	965	Macroom,	384
Bantry,	241	Midleton,	1,088
Castletown,	203	Millstreet,	115
Clonakilty,	539	Mitchelstown,	542
Charleville,	390	Queenstown,	990
Dunmanway,	274	Rosscarbery,	131
Fermoy,	1,498	Skibbereen,	689
Kinsale,	322	Youghal,	510
Kanturk,	326		
Mallow,	1,190		10,897

In all these items, as contrasted with the returns of the previous year, improvement is observable, but the diminution is found to apply chiefly to the *male adults*, and not to the females, the accommodation for whom does not furnish the means of carrying out the "separate system;" a system, the operation of which is found to operate with immediate and decisive effect upon criminals of this sex—their aggregate in gaols, where it has been fully established, having in many instances fallen to one-third of the ordinary number which they attained when permitted to remain in association. The pitiable condition of the juveniles has for some time attracted the attention of the

* Of this number 7 dieted themselves; 71 Males and 9 Females attended School.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

legislature, and it is to be hoped that at no distant period the peculiar claims of this helpless class to public care and assistance will be fully recognised and satisfied.

They are, however, at present kept separate at night (as are also the prostitutes in the female department), and, indeed, throughout the establishment every effort is made to maintain due classification as far as is consistent with the insufficiency of the prison for the reception of the inmates, and to approximate to separation by division of the day-rooms, the sheds, and the tread-wheel into stalls. The capstan-mill, however, is not furnished with partitions, so as to insure non-communication; and the chapel, which is also used as a school, is subject to the same objection—the shape of the building rendering it almost impossible to obviate this defect.

The accommodation, consisting as it does of only 168 cells, (many of which could be rendered available for "separation,") 7 solitary do., 87 rooms with beds, and 25 day-rooms, manifestly falls far short of the probable requirements in future, (even if the decrease of criminals, which has been steadily progressive, should happily continue,) and demands the best consideration of the authorities.

The gaol throughout, in point of repair, cleanliness, and order, was very creditable to those charged with its administration. There is a large stock of bedding. The ventilation is sufficient, and water is amply supplied by a well on the premises, and by the river, from which it is raised by the tread-wheel. Lavatories are placed at the end of each corridor, and troughs in the yards for the personal washing of the prisoners, and there is a bath allocated to each sex. Two turnkeys patrol during the night, and are relieved every two hours, but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the regularity of their circuits. The punishments since the first of January amounted only to 18, all inflicted by the authority of the present active and zealous governor, the smallness of which number attests the general efficiency of the discipline.

Employment.

MALES.

Tread-mill,	13	Nailers, smiths, and tinmen,	3
Capstan-mill,	40	Carpenters,	2
Shot-drill,	12	Turners,	1
Stone breaking,	8	Bakers,	4
Flax manufacture,	76	Cooks,	4
Weaving and winding,	18	Mill labourers,	3
Shoemaking,	6	Pumping water,	2
Tailors,	6	Prison duties,	54
Matmaking,	3		
Brushmaking,	3		

FEMALES.

Capstan-pump,	10	Making and repairing clothes,	12
Flax manufacture,	34	Washing,	14
Spinning,	28	Prison duties,	25
Knitting,	10		
Carding wool and tow,	22		

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

MANUFACTURE ACCOUNT for One Year, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1853.

Dr.

To balance for value of stock remaining 1st January, per last account,	£107	17	3			
,, Sundry bills remaining unpaid,	1	16	4			
				£109	13	7
,, Raw materials, &c., purchased this year,				356	12	3
BREAD.						
To wheat purchased, per account,	£785	13	9			
,, Baker's salary,	54	12	0			
,, Miller's salary,	41	12	0			
,, Barm, salt, and fuel,	30	12	0			
	£912	9	9			
Less bran sold,	15	17	9			
				£896	12	0
To balance for profit by prisoners' labour where the articles purchased from contractors,				649	8	7
				£2,012	6	5

Cr.

By cash received for articles sold,	£70	3	9			
,, Value of furniture and bedding, &c., manufactured and consumed in gaol,	131	7	1			
,, Value of male prisoners' clothing consumed in gaol,	81	4	4			
,, Do. female clothing,	80	6	2			
,, Do. carpenters, smiths, nailers', and tinmen's work for gaol purposes,	62	0	0			
,, Repairing male clothing, &c., 21,416 articles at 1*d.* each,	89	4	8			
,, Do. female do. 7,027 do.,	29	5	7			
,, Washing 6,514 dozen linen articles at 6*d.* a dozen,	162	17	0			
,, Do. 709 woollen do.,	17	14	6			
				£724	3	1
BREAD.						
By 548 sacks of flour manufactured into 52,400 loaves of bread, 4 lb. each, at 5*d.* per loaf, 95½ to a sack,	£1,091	13	4			
,, Grinding 27 tons Indian corn, at 6*s.* per ton,	8	2	0			
				£1,099	15	4
By value of stock remaining on hands, 31st December, 1853,	187	16	0			
,, Bills unpaid this year,	0	12	0			
				188	8	0
				£2,012	6	5

WORK and MANUFACTURE of Prisoners during the Year 1853.

4769¾ lbs. Rough flax.	183 Frieze jackets.
1560 lbs. Rough tow.	71 Vests.
2012¼ lbs. Hackled flax.	568 Trousers.
2328¼ lbs. Hackled tow.	178 Pairs of woollen shoes.
104½ lbs. Sewing thread.	253 Pairs of canvas shoes.
1449½ lbs. Woollen yarn.	252 Knitted tow caps.
2008 lbs. Linen yarn.	382 Shirts.
1865¼ lbs. Fine tow yarn.	304 Shifts.
1872¼ lbs. Rough tow yarn.	160 Petticoats.
363 Yards frieze.	241 Aprons.
227 Yards blanketing.	549 Calico caps.
1900½ Yards plain linen.	528 Neckerchiefs.
2341½ Yards twilled linen.	250 Pairs woollen stockings.
475 Yards linsey.	48 Round towels.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

32 Ticks.
47 Sacks.
2530 Yards sheep netting.
101 Mats of all kinds.
272 Sweeping brushes.
166 Lime brushes.
15 Scrubbing brushes.
771 Thousand nails of all kinds.
72 Wall brads.
29 Rakes.
8 Washing frames.
63 Tons pounded limestone.
548 Sacks of wheat manufactured into flour.
27 Tons of Indian corn ground into meal.

WASHING.

6514 Dozen linen articles.
709 Dozen woollen articles.

REPAIRED OR RENEWED.

7676 Jackets, vests, and trousers.
1935 Pairs shoes, all sorts.
11563 Shirts.
3148 Shifts.
1128 Wrappers.
996 Petticoats.
788 Pairs stockings.
968 Blankets and sheets.
96 Ticks.
146 Rugs.
627 Tin quarts, dishes, &c.
1184 Brushes, all sorts.
7 Timber buckets.

TOTAL of NET PROFIT produced by articles disposed of outside the Gaol, and return of same for the last Two Years, separately.

Article.	1852. Cost of Material.			Cash received for Work.			Profit on Work.			1853. Cost of Material.			Cash received for Work.			Profit on Work.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Net-making,	7	5	0	15	9	3	8	5	3	26	2	10	44	17	10	18	15	0
Mat-making,	13	3	0	26	19	4	13	17	4	9	14	0	17	10	2	7	16	2
Oakum,	8	14	0	23	7	7	14	13	7	—			—			—		
Sacking, &c.,	2	12	1	11	18	10	9	6	9	2	11	0	7	15	9	5	4	9
Total,	31	13	1	77	15	0	46	1	11	38	7	10	70	3	9	31	15	11

The preceding schedules afford evidence of the energy with which industrial employment is maintained here; and I am bound to add my testimony that in no gaol in the kingdom is greater activity or more systematic regularity displayed with regard to this important branch of prison administration. Punitive employment, on the other hand, is carried out with the tread-wheel, two capstan-mills (there being one for each sex), shot-drill, and stone-breaking.

Schools.—The schoolmaster having lately died, no appointment of a successor had been completed, and I would submit that a salary of such an amount should be assigned as would secure the services of a thoroughly educated person, capable of assisting as an accountant. The register hitherto in use is that framed by the National Board of Education, and in order to stimulate the zeal of the master, and to test the accuracy of his entries of the progress of his pupils, it would be very desirable that the chaplains should, at uncertain periods, hold an examination.

Dietary.—Net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years:—1851, gaol, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; hospital, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ 1852, gaol, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; hospital, $4\frac{5}{8}d.$ 1853, gaol, $2d.$; hospital, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ 1854, gaol, $2\frac{7}{10}d.$; hospital, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$

Breakfast.—Males—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Breakfast.—Females—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Male prisoners, sentenced to one month or under, receive 1 pint of gruel in lieu of milk, and females ¾ pint do. All classes receive gruel twice in the week.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb., 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian meal, per ton, £12 9*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*; rice, per ton, £17.

There was but *one* complainant of the bread and stirabout, who was not supported by any other prisoner, and his objection appeared to me to be groundless. The provisions are duly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—All the books and accounts are kept with laudable neatness and accuracy; and being in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, can be checked with great facility.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, separately:—1851, £5,836 11*s.* 10*d.* 1852, £4,791 6*s.* 3*d.* 1853, £4,742 19*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Edward R. Townsend, Local Inspector,	150	0	0
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. J. M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. F. O'Sullivan, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	1
John Joyce, Governor,	200	0	0
William Steevenson, Head Turnkey,	42	0	0
James Martin, Store-keeper,	30	0	0
Jeremiah Sullivan, Gate-keeper,	37	10	0
William Roche, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Richard Curran, do.,	30	0	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, do.,	25	0	0
Daniel Curran, do.,	25	0	0
Edward Waters, do.,	25	0	0
Timothy Byrne, do.,	25	0	0
William Thompson, do.,	25	0	0
Peter M'Swiney, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick M'Swiney, do.,	25	0	0
William Beck, do.,	25	0	0
William Crowley, do.,	25	0	0
George Wassell, do.,	25	0	0
Thomas Bonny, do.,	25	0	0
Edmond Cudmore, Turnkey and Baker,	54	12	0
Henry Dillon, Turnkey and Miller,	41	12	0
Vacant, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
William M'Swiney, Messenger,	13	0	0
Mary Casey, Matron,	50	0	0
Mary A. Gibson, 1st Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Margaret M'Swiney, 2nd do.,	20	0	0
Jane Lane, 3rd do.,	15	0	0
Eliza Williamson, 4th do.,	15	0	0
Catherine Roche, 5th do.,	15	0	0
Catherine Curran, Searcher,	13	0	0
Mary Byrne, Nurse,	18	9	0
Anne Kelly, Nurse and Schoolmistress,	18	9	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

There are 18 turnkeys, of whom one has been appointed since the last inspection to act as storekeeper, and 6 are handicraftsmen, viz.:—2 shoemakers, a weaver, a tailor, a baker, and a miller. They are supplied with uniform, and all the intern officers receive coals and candles.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 162; surgeon, &c., 366; Protestant chaplain, 140; Roman Catholic do., 239.

Hospitals.—There were 15 male and 8 female patients, but their ailments were not such as to require any remark. The gaol has been free from epidemic disease, there having been but one isolated case of cholera. The hospitals are cleanly and well tended, under the superintendence of Dr. Beamish.

NUMBER in HOSPITAL for the last Three Years, separately, total Number of Days, Cost of Medicine, and Number of Deaths.

Years.	Number in Hospital.	Total Number of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Number of Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1851	820	14,383	65 12 5	68
1852	511	8,628	56 12 11	32
1853	391	6,827	52 16 8	30

Total number prescribed for in 1851, . . 22,318
" " 1852, . . 15,842
" " 1853, . . 10,817

Board of Superintendence.

J. M'Carthy O'Leary, High Sheriff.
The Hon. W. H. W. Hodges.
John J. Heard, Esq., M.P.
William R. Meade, Esq.
Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq.
Thomas G. French, Esq.
Thomas R. Sarsfield, Esq.
Sampson T. W. French, Esq.
John Wheeler, Esq.
William Bence Jones, Esq.
Horatio Townsend, Esq.
Richard T. Rye, Esq.

The Board, which is very efficient, meets monthly for the audit *and discharge* of all accounts by cheques payable to the parties, including contracts, salaries, and bridewell accounts, except for the *diet* of the latter, which requires the certificate of the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I have learned with great pleasure that the Grand Jury has directed the County Surveyors to examine and report upon the Bridewells, many of which, as appears in the annexed notices of each of them, require immediate repair and attention.

Macroom.

Macroom.—5 males and 7 females; only 82 in the last quarter; a considerable diminution. The bridewell in good order, but the keeper's house in such bad repair, and so damp as to have affected his health injuriously, according to his own statement. The local inspector visits regularly; registry and committals correct.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Millstreet.—No prisoners here, and only *one* since the commencement of the quarter; 21 during the last; the reduction during the past year having been remarkably great. The house clean and orderly, and frequently visited by the local inspector; the keeper, formerly a turnkey in the county gaol, had been lately appointed; registry and committals correct, and cost of diet moderate. Millstreet.

Mitchelstown.—1 female prisoner; 124 in the last quarter; on one night no less than 23 persons had been confined in this miserable building, which is wholly inadequate in accommodation. The male day-room is very dark and ill-ventilated, and is used at night as a cell for drunkards, who, I regret to state, are rather increasing in number. The chimney also is smoky, as well as that of the keeper's room, and the house generally is damp from the unsoundness of the roof. The male yard is rendered insecure by the projection of a window-stool, and by the roughness of the circuit-wall. The sewers are effective, and can be cleared from the outside. Water is carried in daily from some distance. The blankets in use were very much worn; the local inspector does not visit, but the local and the resident magistrates do so from time to time. Salary of keeper, £15; cost of dietary, 3¾*d.* for both sexes; petty sessions fortnightly, without fail, and transmittals immediate; registry correct. Mitchelstown.

Fermoy.—It is unnecessary to detail the many imperfections of this bridewell, as it is the intention of the local authorities to have it rebuilt. There is no water on the present site. The house and yards were clean, but the bedding, of which the supply is scanty, was in rather a slovenly condition; it is right, however, to state that the prisoners usually confined here are of a low and filthy class. There were 4 males in custody; petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. The registry and committals correct; the local inspector occasionally visits. Keeper's salary, £20; cost of dietary a fraction below 3¼*d.* Fermoy.

Youghal.—1 male; 104 last quarter; the house clean, and the bedding sufficient. There is a pump, but it is generally ineffective; there is an allowance, however, for the daily carriage of water. The keeper had been lately appointed, his predecessor having been dismissed for neglect involving the escape of a prisoner; salary, £20. Petty sessions held weekly, and transmittals immediate; registry and committals regular; diet, 3⅓*d.* for males, and 3¼*d.* for females. The clergyman of the parish does not act as local inspector, but a magistrate, resident in the town, visits the bridewell from time to time. Youghal.

Midleton.—2 males confined here; 256 in the last quarter. The building clean and in fair repair, but quite insufficient in point of accommodation. The bedding adequate; a spring-well on the premises; the privies clearable from the outside; there is an open ash-pit in the yard, which ought to be removed. Keeper's salary, £20; diet, 3¾*d.* for both sexes; the local inspector visits; petty sessions fortnightly, and the transmittals, as well as the registry and committals, regular. Midleton.

South District.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Queenstown. *Queenstown.*—2 males and 2 females; the house untidy, and the bedding scanty and much worn. The committals and the registry are kept in a very careless manner, the police constables not entering their own names upon their lodging or removing prisoners. Keeper's salary, £15; petty sessions are held weekly, and the transmittals are immediate; the local inspector is regular in his visits.

Kinsale. *Kinsale.*—1 female; the house tolerably clean, and in good repair; the sewers cleared through the building; no water on the premises, but an allowance is given for fetching it. Bedding sufficient, but the blankets considerably worn; petty sessions and transmittals weekly; registry and committals correct; the local inspector visits frequently; keeper's salary, £17 10*s.*

Bandon. *Bandon.*—4 males; the house clean and sound in repair; there is water within the walls, but it is unfit for use; an allowance is made for a daily supply from the river; a good store of bedding and blankets; petty sessions weekly; transmittals, registry, and committals regular; the local inspector visits; dietary in last quarter about $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ for males, and $3d.$ for females; keeper's salary, £20.

Clonakilty. *Clonakilty.*—No prisoners; water in the immediate vicinity; house clean, and bedding adequate; the local inspector visits from time to time, and the neighbouring magistrates occasionally; petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate; registry and committals correct; salary of keeper, (who had been lately appointed), £20.

Rosscarbery. *Rosscarbery.*—1 male and 1 female; house in tolerable order, but damp; the sewers in fair condition, and the bedding sufficient; water is brought from a distance; petty sessions are held fortnightly, and the transmittals are regular; the registry correct, but some committals wanting; salary of keeper, £15; dietary in last quarter, $3\frac{1}{8}d.$ for males; $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for females; the local inspector visits from time to time.

Skibbereen. *Skibbereen.*—1 male, and 4 females; house very clean, but there is a leakage in the roof, which requires to be stanched. The bedding good and abundant; the sewers defective, but improved by flushing them with water, which is supplied by a well on the premises. The general accommodation, however, is quite inadequate, even for the present reduced numbers. The local inspector and the magistrates visit; petty sessions and transmittals weekly; registry and committals regularly kept; dietary, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, $3\frac{1}{8}d.$ for females; keeper's salary, £20.

Castletown. *Castletown.*—No prisoners; this is a miserable building, and very insecure, with a leaky roof and smoky chimneys. There is only one room for each sex, containing one bedstead; there is bedding, however, for six persons, but the blankets are thin and worn out. The keeper has attempted, without success, to sink a well within the walls; water, which is hard to procure here, is brought from a considerable distance; an open cesspool behind the yards is very offensive; a covered sewer might be easily constructed; petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals have *latterly* taken place shortly after, so that there are now no long detentions. The local inspector visits, but makes no entry,

there being no visitor's book. The old form of Bridewell Registry is kept here; the new one prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench ought to be forthwith substituted. Some committals wanting in the cases of prisoners lodged over night, and brought next morning before the magistrates. Dietary in the last quarter a fraction above $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £15. South District. *County of Cork.* *Bridewells.* Castletown.

Bantry.—2 males; the house very clean, but out of repair in some parts; the sewers rather foul; the bedding sufficient, but old; water brought from a distance of three quarters of a mile; petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals, committals, and registry regular; the local inspector visits frequently, but makes no entry; dietary in last quarter, males, $3d.$; females, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ A female prisoner having made her escape, while waiting for her bail-bonds to be perfected, the matter was reported upon by the resident magistrate; but as it was about to be further investigated by so competent a tribunal as the Board of Superintendence, I did not think it necessary to institute an official inquiry, especially as the keeper had hitherto borne a high character for zeal and attention. Bantry.

Dunmanway.—No prisoners; the house clean, but insecure, confined in space, and out of repair. The bedding sufficient; no water, nor any allowance for the carriage of it; the sewers effective; petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular; registry and committals correct; the local inspector visits from time to time; dietary in last quarter, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for both sexes. Dunmanway.

Mallow.—6 males; the house very clean and orderly, and in fair repair; the bedding ample; no water, but procurable near; the sewers ineffective, and requiring constant clearance; petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate; the local inspector visits frequently; dietary last quarter, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for both sexes; registry correct, but I regretted to find some committals of prisoners for *definite periods of imprisonment, to be carried out in the bridewell*, which is illegal. Mallow.

Charleville.—1 male; the house clean, but damp in many places; the sewer of one of the privies choked; no water on the premises; the bedding adequate; dietary, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ for both sexes; the local inspector frequent in his visits; petty sessions fortnightly, without fail, and transmittals regular; the registry incorrect, in not being signed by the police constables. Charleville.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol.—Visited 10th and 11th May, 1854. *City of Cork Gaol.*

Classification of Prisoners confined here at the above period.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	8	6
Poor do.,	6	1
Felons convicted,	45	43
Misdemeanants do.,	19	17
Felons untried,	4	3
Vagrants,	27	13
Committed summarily,	22	6
Total,	131	83—214
Of whom sick in Hospital,	3	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., of Juveniles classified during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	7	3	75	39	164	61
Misdemeanants convicted,	14	9	159	130	197	175
Felons committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions,	–	–	42	21	186	93
Misdemeanants do.,	–	–	16	7	13	7
Summary convictions,	12	7	138	23	29	18
Vagrants,	11	5	121	40	84	30
Twice imprisoned,	2	1	112	56	95	48
Three times imprisoned,	2	–	54	23	51	24
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	30	8	22	15
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	81	26	62	26

An examination of the numbers in custody on the corresponding days of the three previous years exhibits some slight improvement, the totals standing thus:—May 11, 1851, 278; 1852, 256; 1853, 221; 1854, 214.

As compared with last year, there is a decline in the committals of males, they being as 1,360 to 1,633—the re-committals remaining almost the same; but the committals of the females show no decrease; while there is, I regret to state, an advance in their re-committals from 316 to 346. There is, however, a decided amelioration under the heading of the "Greatest number at one time in the gaol during the past year"—males, 186; females, 123;—and under that of the "Average"—males, 144; females, 78.

Juvenile offenders have somewhat diminished, owing to the practice of sending them, upon their discharge, back to their homes, whenever the place of their residence is ascertained; but the subjoined schedule affords a melancholy proof of the helpless condition of these unfortunate claimants upon the public care.

JUVENILES at and under 16 Years, in Gaol on the 11th May, 1854.

	Males.	Females.
Who have lost father and mother,	35	1
Who have lost father,	9	4
Who have lost mother,	4	–
Who have lost neither,	2	1
Total in gaol under and at 16 years of age,	50	6

There is no change in the nature or amount of crime, generally, which is sufficient to demand special observation.

There were no lunatics at the time of my visit, and but nine prisoners sentenced to transportation or penal servitude, who were about to be shortly removed. No alteration of any moment has been effected since the last official inspection of the prison, which I found throughout in a creditable condition of cleanliness and order.

The sewerage is good, and the supply of water adequate, except during the summer months, when the tread-wheel is applied to raising a sufficiency.

South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

The quarter assigned to male debtors is roomy and airy; but there is none allocated to females. There are lavatories at the end of each corridor, and there is one bath, which, being placed in the laundry, can only be rendered available for males by withdrawing the females—a very inconvenient arrangement.

There are 54 single cells for each sex, and 8 solitary ditto for females, which are provided with hot air, but not with bells, so as to comply with the requirements prescribed by the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, and, therefore, are available only for "solitary confinement," and not for "separation," there being no by-laws under the above statute sanctioned by the proper authorities. These cells might, at a trifling cost, be doubled in number, the opposite wall of the corridor upon which they open having been prepared for such an addition, and thus adequate classification could be attained. A considerable amount of bedding, &c., was in preparation, so as to supply fully all the disposable cells. Those assigned to the males scarcely exceed in number *one-third* of the average prisoners of this sex confined here in the last year; and some of them, especially those on the upper tier, require increased ventilation, being insupportably close when occupied, as they frequently have been, by at least three persons. The attention of the Grand Jury has been already called to the necessity of providing more fitting accommodation, and fortunately there is adequate space within the walls of the gaol upon the area corresponding with that of the debtors' quarter, for this and other improvements of nearly equal importance, such as the erection of an additional work-room for males, who, at present, are crowded, to the great detriment of discipline.

The enlargement, also, of the washing yard is much needed, as well as the completion of some minor alterations which are under the consideration of the Board—namely, the new roofing of the front gate, which is flat, and subject to leakage; the division of the tread-wheel and stone sheds into separate stalls, and of the beds by wooden partitions; and the affixing of water-shoots to the solitary cells.

Classification is, under the circumstances described above, manifestly imperfect—the tried and untried juveniles, for instance, being intermixed, in order to avoid the greater evil of contact with adult criminals; and throughout the whole prison an approximation only to due subdivision can be carried into effect. All meals are taken in the cells.

There is a patrol of turnkeys at night, but no inspection at variable hours on the part of the Governor or Deputy. The punishments during last year amounted to 32, all except one having been inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Employment.—Males—Weaving, winding, warping, mat-making, shoemaking, clogmaking, tin-work, tailoring, teasing oakum, stone-breaking, whitewashing, cleaning, painting, &c., and making and repairing all the prison clothing. Females—Washing, spinning, carding, sewing, making and repairing all the prison clothing, bedding, &c.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

MANUFACTURE ACCOUNT for One Year, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1853.

Dr.

To value of stock on hands, 31st December, 1853, Looms, &c.,	£26	0	0		
,, Do. Cotton and linen yarn, and wool,	16	5	4		
,, Do. Accounts due to Board,	13	17	0		
				£56	2 4
Paid for raw material this year, viz.:—					
,, Cotton and linen yarn, flax, wool,	35	16	1		
,, Coir yarn and junk,	54	17	2		
,, Tin, wire, solder, &c.,	8	6	0		
,, Timber, canvas, &c., for clogs,	3	17	5		
,, Looms, wheels, tools, &c.,	4	18	3		
				107	14 11
,, Balance profit on prisoners' labour,				62	12 8
				£226	9 11

Cr.

By cash received for articles sold,				£92	19 8
,, value of male prisoners' clothing,	£33	0	6		
,, ,, female do.	21	6	6		
,, ,, furniture, ware, &c.,	14	11	6		
,, ,, for Hospital and Bridewell,	5	8	1		
,, ,, 1,069 articles of clothing made and repaired,	9	2	4		
,, ,, grinding 12 tons of Indian corn,	3	0	0		
				86	8 11
,, ,, stock on hands, viz., looms, tools, wheels, &c.,	20	0	0		
,, ,, cotton, linen yarn, and wool,	23	4	0		
,, ,, coir yarn, &c.,	6	8	6		
,, ,, accounts due to Boards,	7	8	10		
				47	1 4
				£226	9 11

WORK and MANUFACTURE of Prisoners during the Year.

18 cwt. Flax, scutched, hackled, and spun into thread.
918 yards of Linen made.
480 yards of Gingham.
420 yards of Calico.
210 yards of Linsey.
36 Jackets.
35 Trowsers.
40 Vests.
81 pairs of Clogs.
11 pairs of Canvas Shoes.
248 Shirts.
52 Shifts.
50 Wrappers.
57 Aprons.
67 Neckerchiefs.
118 Caps.
26 Petticoats.
12 Bed Ticks.
30 Rollers.
648 pairs of Stockings knit.
22 cwt. of Oakum.
3 cwt. of Spun Yarn.
684 Mats of all kinds.
180 Tin Quarts.
251 do. Dishes.
10 do. Large Milk Cans.
4 do. Gallons.
23 Tin Pints.
12 do. Spithoons.
6 do. Saucepans.
2 do. Pairs of Candlesticks.
162 Fibre Brushes.
89 do. Lime do.
120 lbs. of Wood Skewers.
80 tons of Limestone, Powdered.
480 Mops made out of condemned clothing.

REPAIRED.

408 Men's Articles.
100 pairs of Clogs.
7 large Milk Cans.
45 Quarts.
180 Shifts.
178 Bedgowns.
149 Petticoats.
160 Caps.
69 Blankets.
50 Rugs.
100 Bed Ticks.
480 Shirts.

With Carpenters, Masons, and Slaters' work, Painting, Cleaning Prison, Whitewashing, Gardening, and Labourers' work.

WASHING.		
617	dozen of	Shirts.
201	do.	Shifts.
403	do.	Aprons.
406	do.	Neckerchiefs.
64	do.	Blankets.
18	do.	Rugs.
52	do.	Rollers.

WASHED FOR HOSPITAL.		
100	dozen of	Linen Articles.
15	do.	Blankets.

WASHED FOR BRIDEWELL.		
26	dozen of	Blankets.
2	do.	Rugs.

Punitive employment is supplied by the tread-wheel, shot-drill, and one hard-labour crank.

Schooling.—A schoolmaster has been lately appointed, at a very small salary, to give instruction to the males; no provision being made for the females. I found 66 youths under twenty years of age, 19 of whom were totally illiterate. The form of the registry of progress does not exhibit the gradual advance of the pupils, and requires attention in this particular. It would be desirable if the Chaplains here, as in many other gaols, were to examine the scholars from time to time, so as to test the accuracy of the record of improvement entered by the master.

Dietary and Contracts.—The cost of the dietary, per day, for each prisoner, stands thus, as taken on the corresponding days in four successive years:—1851, 2*d.*; 1852, 2*d.*; 1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 3¼*d.*

Dietary.—Breakfast—1st class, 2 oz. rice, and 6 oz. Indian meal, in hommony; 2nd class, 2 oz. rice, and 5 oz. of do. Dinner—1st class, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk; 2nd class, 12 oz. of bread, and ¾ of a pint of sweet milk; 3rd class, 12 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of sweet milk. All committed for one month and under get 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, instead of milk, at one meal daily; and all prisoners get, twice in each week, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, instead of milk, at one meal.

Contracts.—Bread, per 12 lbs., 1*s.* 9*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian corn, per ton, £12 10*s* ; sweet milk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per stone, 6*d.*

There were a few complaints of the bread, which, upon examination, appeared to me to be unfounded. There is not a sufficient statement of the opinion of the chaplains upon the quality of the provisions, which, however, I was informed, they inspect regularly.

Books and Accounts.—The Visitors' Book ought to define more accurately the exact duty performed by each officer at his visit. The greater number of the prescribed books are kept with laudable accuracy; but the Discharge Book is not entered up regularly, nor was the Abstract of Daily Consumption filled. The duty of keeping these, and all the other books and accounts of the gaol devolves upon the deputy-governor, an indefatigable and trustworthy officer, whose time is already overtaxed beyond his powers—the governor, from very infirm health, being unable to aid him; and I submit, therefore, that it would be expedient that the schoolmaster, when not engaged in teaching, should act as his assistant. The total cost of the gaol was, in 1851, £2,394 17*s.* 8*d.*; 1852, £2,395 16*s.* 9*d.*; 1853, £2,444 5*s.* 5*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.	£	*s.*	*d.*
James C. Perry, Local Inspector, . .	75	0	0
Rev. W. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. John Barry, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon, .	55	0	0
William Thomas Jones, Apothecary, .	10	0	0
Francis D. Murphy, Governor, . .	200	0	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	50	0	0
Daniel Giltinan, Turnkey and Storekeeper,	37	6	0
Samuel Frounce, Turnkey, . .	27	6	0
John Stanley, do., . .	27	6	0
William Plant, do., . .	27	6	0
Alleyn Wolfe, do., . .	27	6	0
Robert Martin, do., . .	27	6	0
George Furlong, do., . .	33	16	0
John Barry, do., . .	27	6	0
John Sullivan, do., . .	27	6	0
William Plant, jun., do., . .	27	6	0
Margaret Meade, Matron, . .	35	2	0
Margaret Kelleher, Assistant Matron, .	23	8	0
Teresa Giltinan, Nursetender, . .	24	18	4
Jane Stanley, Searcher at gate, . .	5	0	0

The officers receive uniforms, coals, and candles, but no further allowances. Of the ten turnkeys, five are tradesmen, viz , a shoemaker, a cooper, and three weavers. Their salaries have been *temporarily* increased, to meet the advanced price of provisions—a very judicious concession.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 139; surgeon, &c., 365; Protestant chaplain, 158; Roman Catholic chaplain, 158.

Hospital.—There were but seven patients, three males and four females, whose cases require no notice. No epidemic has prevailed here. The deaths for the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, were, respectively, 11, 8, and 9. The medicines are supplied, at the prices fixed in Apothecaries' Hall, by an apothecary, to whom £10 per annum is paid for compounding; their amount during the years stated above was £12 11*s.* 3*d.*, £17 9*s.* 4*d.*, and £13 1*s.* 6*d.* The building was clean and properly tended.

Board of Superintendence.

J. N. Murphy, Esq., J.P., Mayor.	Paul M'Swiney, Esq.
Daniel Donegan, Esq., J.P.	John Hodder, Esq.
William L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.	Denis Fitzgerald, Esq.
Andrew J. Wood, Esq., J.P.	William Fitzgibbon, Esq.
Sir William Lyons, Knt., J.P.	Cornelius Keller, Esq.
Richard B. Tooker, Esq., J.P.	John Cave, Esq.

A new Board, under the Local Municipal Act, has lately been appointed. The meetings take place monthly, when vouchers of previous payments are examined, and outstanding accounts passed, including contracts, bills, and salaries, for the discharge of which a cheque is issued to the Local Inspector.

City Bridewell.

City Bridewell.—I found this building as clean and orderly as is compatible with the character of its ordinary inmates—drunkards and vagrants—for the latter of whom the Board purpose to build a large dormitory, as their filth and disease render separation indispensable.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Bridewell.

The committals for the year 1852 reached the number of 13,581. There was a slight improvement in the past year, the committals reaching 12,931; but, during the first four months of the current year, they have amounted to 4,206. Drunkenness, also, which somewhat declined in the last year, appears to be again on the advance. The Recorder sits weekly, and the Magistrates daily; and on Sunday morning the Mayor visits the Bridewell, in order to discharge those who have not been committed more than once for this offence. The total cost for 1853 was £460 13*s.* 3*d.*, of which the sum of £103 8*s.* 8*d.* only was for food. The books and accounts are kept satisfactorily.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL.—VISITED 14TH JUNE AND 6TH JULY, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor debtors,	–	1
Felons convicted,	17	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	5	4
Felons untried,	9	4
Misdemeanants untried,	10	10
Soldiers tried,	1	–
Deserters,	1	–
Revenue Laws,	5	2
Committed summarily,	13	28
Total,	62	53—115
Of whom sick in hospital,	3	1

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	6	2	5	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	13	5	10	4
Summary convictions,	–	–	18	5	15	4
Vagrants,	–	–	3	1	–	2
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	–	4	2
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	5	–	3	2
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	1	5	3
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	2	2	2	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	2	–

It is with great pleasure that I call attention to the remarkable reduction in the number of prisoners, as evidenced by a comparative return of the totals reported to be in custody on the corresponding days in the last four years:—

June 14, 1851,	586
,, 1852,	283
,, 1853,	175
,, 1854,	118

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Crimes accompanied with violence are greatly on the decline, as are also vagrancy and workhouse offences—two sources from which the population of gaols had hitherto been largely derived. Here, as elsewhere, this diminution is found to prevail among adult males rather than among juveniles, and is less observable in females, the accommodation for whom is almost universally inadequate, and to whom the more stringent forms of discipline, which operate successfully on the other sex, cannot be applied.

The commitments during the past year were—males, 575; females, 263. Re-commitments—males, 50; females, 23. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 118; females, 73. Average—males, 78; do. females, 42. The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to 15 only, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor. Meals are taken in the day-rooms. Classification is now carried out with approximative regularity as to the males; but the females are merely divided into three classes, according to character—the prostitutes being kept apart, and confined at night in separate cells, an isolation which is, to a certain extent, productive of beneficial effects. Some improvements, too, are about to be carried out in effecting a communication with a portion of the building hitherto occupied by males, which is henceforth to be added to the female department.

The intermixture of male juveniles among adults is highly to be deprecated. On the morning of the day of my second visit there were 78 males in custody, of whom no less than 28 were boys, 14 having been committed for workhouse offences. These were undergoing their sentences in unrestricted association, which, evidently, they did not regard in the light of a severe punishment, and I submit, therefore, the propriety of keeping such youths in *strict separation* during shorter periods of confinement, as a less expensive mode of dealing with them, and as one which would leave in their minds, upon their discharge, a wholesome fear of its recurrence.

I found the building throughout clean, orderly, well ventilated, and amply furnished with bedding. The sewers have been rendered effective, and are now free from the offensiveness which was formerly noticeable here. The supply of water has hitherto been affected by the lowering of the bed of the river; but a force-pump is about to be erected, which will secure a sufficiency, there being pipes and cocks in every yard. There are no lavatories, but there are baths for each sex, in which prisoners are washed on coming in, and once a week during the summer, if there is no failure of water. The accommodation for male criminals (of whom there was but one sentenced to penal servitude) consists of 67 single cells, besides 8 rooms, containing 3 beds each—an aggregate exceeding the total amount of prisoners of this sex on the day of my inspection, namely, 64. That for the females consists of 14 single cells, (12 of which are adopted from a quarter originally allocated to males), and of nine rooms, *six* of which are each capable of being subdivided into *two*, so that 29 cells could be easily

rendered available in this department. On the above day there were 52 criminals of the latter sex, of whom no less than 14 were under sentence of transportation or penal servitude. If, therefore, this number be subtracted, as it is to be hoped that provision will shortly be made in the Government convict prisons for their reception; and if the cells referred to were adapted to the separate system, which has everywhere been found to operate as an *immediate and effectual deterrent*, it may be presumed that at no distant period every prisoner could be placed in that comparative isolation which is indispensable to the maintenance of reformatory discipline. I will again urge, as subsidiary to this object, the necessity of adding separate compartments to the tread-wheel, and of constructing stalls to receive the prisoners during the intervals of labour, in order to prevent any communication and intercourse, the more especially as the late reduction of the number of the turnkeys has greatly impaired the means of constant supervision.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Shoemaking.	Weaving.
Mat-making.	Tread-mill.
Brush-making.	Attending Bone-mill.
Tailoring.	

FEMALES.

Needlework.	Washing.
Spinning.	Baking bread.
Carding.	Cooking.
Knitting.	

Some stone-breaking is also carried on from time to time; but the chief remunerative return is derived from bone-crushing. Industrial works, however, are, of course, unfavourably affected by the great diminution of prisoners available for this purpose. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol stood thus:—For 1852, £61 3*s.* 3*d.*; for 1853, £64 9*s.* 5*d.*

Schooling is given to the annexed classes at the hours specified:—Hard labour class, 7 30 to 8 45, a.m.; convict class, 10 30 to 12 30; untried class, 1 30 to 2 45. Reading and explanation to all the classes in turn in the evening, from 6 to 7, p.m.

The registry of progress is *that* prescribed by the Board of National Education, which, though excellent in itself, is calculated for the use of pupils in a more advanced state of learning than the average of prisoners committed here; I therefore suggested that an addition should be made for adapting it to their low state of proficiency.

The chaplains examine the scholars from time to time; and it would be very desirable if they were occasionally to certify the accuracy of the entries of improvement in the registry.

Dietary and Contracts.—The net cost of dietary per day, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corres-

South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

ponding day in the three preceding years, stood thus:—1851, $1\frac{15}{32}d.$; 1852, $1\frac{17}{24}d.$; 1853, $1\frac{17}{24}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{4582}{9787}d.$

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal, and half pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal, and half pint sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk.

Under 10 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, and half pint sweet milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread, and half pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{8}$ pint sweet milk.

Gruel substituted for milk two days in each week, at intervals, and every day for persons not exceeding one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., white, 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; meat, per lb., 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

There were some complaints of the dietary. The stirabout and bread, which I tasted, were carefully made; the former, however, being composed wholly of Indian meal, and the latter of equal parts of Indian and wheaten flour, are not sufficient, in the opinion of the medical officer, for maintaining the constitutional tone of prisoners who are confined here for a long term, an objection which is not found to apply to oatmeal, when used in the same quantity for making the stirabout.

The milk was thin and poor; and I found that it had been not unfrequently reported against, and returned to the contractors by the chaplains, who are constant in their inspection.

Books and Accounts.—The works accounts appeared to be properly kept; but I regretted to find that the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench were not filled with accuracy, as the Discharge Book, the Gate-keeper's Book, and the Abstract of Daily Consumption, which are intended to operate as mutual and common checks upon each other, did not tally. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years, was, in 1851, £2,726 16*s.* 9*d.*; 1852, £2,116 2*s.* 8*d.*; 1853, £2,008 14*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thoms Ryan, Governor,	375	7	8
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector,	133	16	8
Rev. E. Burke, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. G. Commins, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0
A. J. Veitch, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Patt Mitchel, 1st Turnkey,	50	0	0
James Reilly, 2nd do.,	40	0	0
Thomas Hogan, 3rd do.,	37	10	0
Thomas Philips, 4th do.,	35	0	0
Charles Forde, 5th do.,	35	0	0
John Tierney, 6th do.,	30	0	0
Patrick Cleary, Hospital Sergeant and Assistant,	50	0	0
Michael Merrick, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Margaret Foy, Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Hogan, Assistant do.,	20	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 121; surgeon, &c., 155; Protestant chaplain, 195; Roman Catholic do., 288.

Hospital.—There were but three males in the hospital, whose cases require no comment. There were no lunatics. The building, which was very clean, is under the care of a trustworthy attendant, Sergeant Cleary. As, however, he also discharges the duty of master of the works, and is often necessarily absent in other parts of the prison, I venture to doubt the propriety of this arrangement, the patients being thus left without the supervision and control of a responsible discipline-officer.

Board of Superintendence.—The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all bills, &c. (except contracts, which are dealt with quarterly), are discharged by cheques payable to the parties—an excellent arrangement. The final audit takes place before each assizes, at which a committee of the Grand Jury is appointed to examine the accounts.

Robert Martin, Esq.	R. E. L. Athy, Esq.
Andrew Browne, Esq.	A. O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P.
Francis Blake, Esq.	Sir Thos. J. Burke, Bart., M.P.
A. A. H. Kirwan, Esq., High Sheriff.	Robert Bodkin, Esq.
Andrew W. Blake, Esq.	Denis Kirwan, Esq.
Wm. H. Gregory, Esq.	Stephen Roche, Esq.

General Observations.—I have touched, in a report of the city gaol, upon a subject which I am very desirous to bring under the consideration of the county authorities, which has, I am given to understand, already been entertained by them, namely, the consolidation of the county and city gaols. The improving condition of the county, emigration, enlistment to a partial extent, and the absorption in employment of nearly all males capable of earning their bread, and other causes, have concurred in effecting an immense reduction in the number of offenders. Under these circumstances, and as the two gaols actually adjoin each other, being merely divided by a wall, it would appear to be practicable, *at a comparatively small cost*, to provide accommodation, consonant with the principles of improved prison management, for the probable aggregate of inmates to be committed hereafter from both jurisdictions. It is presumed that the legislature will be disposed to grant additional facilities for arranging and giving effect to the terms of union, and of contribution to the common expenditure, as well as for enabling grand juries to compensate the officers who would be reduced in consequence of such an amalgamation.

In the event of such aid being afforded, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that a committee may be formed from the representatives of both the gaols, the arrangement being, of course, a *purely voluntary one*, with the view of carrying out the consolidation, which will necessarily tend not only to a great saving in the amount of annual charge upon both communities, but to the establishment of a prison complete in all its departments, and furnished with the means of enforcing the most approved system of deterrent and reformatory discipline, and of thus insuring the further diminution of crime.

South District.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Loughrea. *Loughrea.*—Three male prisoners, and two females; 103 confined here in the last quarter. The building in good repair; the cells in fair order, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, but the iron bedsteads are very rickety. The sewers effective, and water supplied from the adjoining lake. Petty sessions held nominally once a week, but sometimes fail. Transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits very rarely; but the county local inspector once in each quarter, this duty being assigned to him with regard to all the bridewells of the county.

Gort. *Gort.*—One female prisoner here. The insecurity and the deficiency of this bridewell in all indispensable requirements have been so often the subject of comment and remonstrance on the part of the Inspectors-General, as well as of the local inspector, the medical officer, and the assistant barrister, that I learned with great satisfaction that steps are about to be taken for its immediate improvement. An escape had lately taken place; but there appeared to exist a difference of opinion among the authorities as to whether it was attributable to the imperfect condition of the window of the front cell, or to the neglect of the keeper. Petty sessions due weekly, but not always held. The local inspector visits from time to time. Registry and committals correct.

Oughterard. *Oughterard.*—No prisoners here; 24 in the last quarter. The circuit wall has been lately raised, and is now secure. The house very clean, and the bedding sufficient. Water is brought from the neighbouring river, and there is an allowance for fetching it. Petty sessions fortnightly. Transmittals, committals, and registry regular. The local inspector visits.

Clifden. *Clifden.*—Four males here—all boys; 51 in the last quarter. The house tolerably clean; the bedding sufficient, but rather slovenly. Water is procured from the river. The sewers are defective, and it is difficult to clear them outside the walls, as the occupant of a neighbouring garden is unwilling to grant permission for this purpose. It is proposed to remove a wall at the rere of the bridewell, which obstructs light and ventilation, and to rebuild it lower down the hill. The approach, which lies through a narrow arch, is very objectionable, and impedes the constabulary when escorting drunkards or rioters. The cost of dietary moderate. The local inspector visits from time to time, but makes no entry. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals variable, there being some cases of long detention, and also, I regretted to find, of committals to imprisonment here for *definite periods*, which is illegal except for drunkenness.

Ballinasloe. *Ballinasloe.*—Two males and two females; 84 in the last quarter. The building in sound repair, and well furnished with bedding. Water supplied by a pump on the premises, and the sewers effective. The *chevaux-de-frize*, which are attached to a water-shoot, with the view of preventing escape, appear to be very imperfect. The pavement in the yards ought to be broken small, or covered with gravel. Dietary, 3*d.* for both sexes. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits.

South District.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

Portumna.—No prisoners here; 17 in the last quarter. Some repairs have been executed here; the walls have been dashed, the flagging levelled, and a well sunk. The bedding ample. The house clean, but the female privy filthy; the yards slovenly, and in grass. No grate in either of the day-rooms. The local inspector never visits, but the county local inspector does so each quarter. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. I found one committal to a week's *imprisonment in* the bridewell. The dietary consists of 8 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, for breakfast and dinner, *without milk*, which is illegal, not being in accordance with the order of the Court of Queen's Bench. Portumna.

Eyrecourt and Woodford.—I beg to call the attention of the local authorities to these two bridewells, which my colleague concurs with me in thinking do not require to be maintained. Their relative position with respect to other bridewells, at easy distances, their not being situated in quarter sessions towns, and therefore not falling within the prescription of the 91st section of the Prisons Act (7 Geo. 4, cap. 74), and, above all, the reduction of the numbers confined in them, would appear to point out the policy of their abolition. Eyrecourt and Woodford.

The totals of the prisoners committed to the several bridewells of the county stand thus for the last year:—Portumna, 117; Oughterard, 266; Gort, 277; Clifden, 366; Ballinasloe, 437; Tuam, 585; Loughrea, 637; *Eyrecourt*, 48; *Woodford*, 43.

Further, during the current year a still greater diminution is observable, the total of prisoners during the first two quarters amounting to but *seventeen* in the bridewell of *Woodford*, and to *nine* only in that of *Eyrecourt*.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.—Visited 14th June, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	4	11
Felons untried,	2	6
Misdemeanants do.,	1	–
Vagrants,	–	2
Committed summarily,	10	3
Total,	17	22—39

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

Classification.	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1	–	1
Committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	1	1	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	5	–	2	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	1	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	–	1
Five times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

A comparison of the returns of prisoners confined here on the corresponding days of four consecutive years, shows a very considerable reduction, the totals standing thus—

14th June,	1851, ...	181
„	1852, ...	93
„	1853, ...	116
„	1854, ...	39

This diminution extends, in different degrees, to every class of crime, including drunkenness, vagrancy, and workhouse offences, but is found to affect more favourably the male adults than the juveniles of this sex, or the females generally, the latter of whom present the rare exception of an excess in numbers over the males. Their committals and re-committals also exhibit an unusual disproportion. Number of commitments during the past year—males, 639; females, 386. Re-commitments—males, 106; females, 85. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 131; females, 81. Average males, 31¼; do. females, 29½. There were 3 females under sentence of transportation, and 3 under that of penal servitude. No alterations or additions have been made since the last inspection, nor are any in progress or in contemplation. The gaol throughout was clean, well ventilated, and amply furnished with bedding. The sewers are effective and capable of being flushed. Water is raised by the tread-wheel, and pipes are laid on for the supply of every yard. There are no lavatories, buckets being used for the personal ablution of the prisoners, as well as one bath, in which, however, all of them are not washed upon their entrance. The accommodation consists of 35 single cells, and 10 of larger size, capable of division—the male vagrants' quarter and that assigned to debtors being unoccupied at the period of my visit. There is no laundry nor drying-room, the want of which latter is a serious evil, both in an economical and sanitary point of view.

The classification of the males is confined to the division of the tried and untried; and that of the females, to the separation of the vagrants from all other offenders. The punishments amounted to 28, which were incurred chiefly by females, and were all inflicted by the governor, except in the case of 4 convicts, who were sentenced to one month's imprisonment by the magistrates.

Employment and Schools.—Industrial employment can scarcely be said to exist, being limited to occasional stone-breaking, from which no profit is derived; and, indeed, the gaol duties, including baking and pumping water, in the present paucity of prisoners, absorb the whole available force of the males. Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel and shot-drill. The females are engaged in washing, and in executing such casual orders as the Sisters of Mercy may furnish from time to time.

Schooling is appointed to be given to the males from 11 to 4 o'clock daily, by a master who was trained in the system of the Board of National Education; but, for the reason assigned

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

above—the smallness of the number of inmates—it has been found impossible to allocate so great an amount of time to this object. It would be very desirable if the chaplains were to examine the pupils at irregular intervals, in order to test the accuracy of the entries of improvement in the registry of progress. The females are without any educational instruction.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint milk.

Prisoners under 10 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, and ½ pint milk.

All prisoners get gruel two days in the week, in lieu of milk, for dinner; and all prisoners, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, get 1 pint of gruel each for dinner instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., for hospital use, 2¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; salt, per stone, 2½*d.*; second flour, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.* (used in baking with half Indian meal, and baked in the gaol for prisoners).

There were no complaints of the dietary, which is duly inspected by the chaplains. The bread is baked in the gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
James M. Killery, Esq., Local Inspector, .	37	18	10
Rev. E. Burke, Protestant Chaplain, .	27	13	10
Rev. G. Commins, R. C. Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
A. J. Veitch, Physician, . . .	56	0	0
Abraham Marshall, Governor, . .	138	9	2
James Marshall, Deputy Governor, .		—	
Bernard Phillips, Clerk, . . .	30	0	0
T. Caulfield, Head Turnkey, . .	30	0	0
Michael Reilly, Turnkey, . . .	26	0	0
Patrick Sullivan, do., . . .	24	0	0
James Waugh, do., . . .	20	0	0
Anne Reid, Matron, . . .	20	0	0
Margaret Reilly, Female Turnkey, .	12	0	0

The turnkeys receive no uniform nor allowances, and the salaries of those of lower rank have been latterly reduced, although elsewhere, in consequence of the great advance in the price of provisions, wages have been raised. Their numbers are quite inadequate to the proper discharge of their functions, and to the maintenance of discipline—one being employed as cook, one as gate porter, and another as superintendent of the tread-wheel—so that but *one* remains to attend *all the wards.* Moreover, the night patrol is furnished by them in turn, and thus each of them passes every *second night* out of bed, a duty of unusual severity.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 60; surgeon, &c., 106; Protestant chaplain, 201; Roman Catholic do., 239.

I regret to observe that, although the want has been fre-

South District.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

quently noticed and commented upon, no code of by-laws has hitherto been prepared here. The books and accounts are carefully kept. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years stands thus:—1851, £1,046 7*s.* 4*d.*; 1852, £981 4*s.*; 1853, £859 7*s.* 5*d.*

Hospital.—There was one female patient. The building was clean and sufficient for existing requirements; but there is only one yard for both sexes, upon which the windows of the female apartment on the ground floor open. The cost of medicine is moderate.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir T. E. Blake, Bart., J.P.	Edward C. Burke, Esq., J.P.
Andrew W. Blake, Esq., J.P.	William G. Murray, Esq.
Henry Comerford, Esq., J.P.	Arthur Ireland, Esq.
Nicholas Lynch, Esq., J.P.	John Redington, Esq.
Ambrose Rush, Esq., J.P.	R. N. Somerville, Esq.
Thomas M. Persse, Esq., J.P.	Captain F. B. Foster.

The meetings of the Board are usually regular, at which general business is transacted, and the salaries of the turnkeys and small current bills are discharged. No examination, however, of the accounts takes place, this duty being delegated to a committee appointed by the Grand Jury at each assizes.

General Observations.

I have noticed under the several headings within which they fall the chief defects of this gaol, viz.—the want of a laundry and drying-room; the insufficient accommodation, especially in the female department, for carrying out the principles of classification; the absence of all educational instruction for prisoners of this sex; and the inadequate number and small wages of the subordinate officers. In thus recapitulating them I am not disposed to offer any suggestions which would involve an outlay chargeable solely on the town of Galway; but I venture to submit to the local authorities a proposition, which is to be found in a more detailed form in my report of the county gaol, namely, the policy of amalgamating the two gaols upon grounds both of economy and of the establishment of a sounder system of discipline.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kerry Gaol.

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.—Visited 15th and 16th September, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	1
Poor do.,	4	–
Felons convicted,	25	31
Misdemeanants do.	6	1
Felons untried,	21	15
Vagrants,	10	5
Committed summarily,	21	6
Total,	90	59—149
Of whom sick in hospital,	7	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified, at inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	5	3	5	6
Misdemeanants do.	–	–	–	–	–	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	1	7	–	8	4
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	2	5	1
Vagrants,	–	1	7	–	2	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	4	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	1	7	–	3	5
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	5	–	4	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	5	2	2	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	1	1	–	1

A great reduction has taken place in the numbers confined here, as shown by the annexed schedule of the prisoners in custody on the first day of inspection, and on the corresponding days during the last four years :—

September 15, 1851,	319
Do. 1852,	245
Do. 1853,	151
Do. 1854,	149

The latter total, it is to be observed, as compared with the preceding years, does not exhibit as marked a progress as presents itself elsewhere ; but when it is contrasted with the highest amount which was attained in 1849—namely, 809—the change affords matter for sincere congratulation. This change, however, has affected more favourably the male adults than the juveniles of this sex, or the females. Vagrancy—a fertile source of crime—has declined considerably, and the re-committals are found to embrace a smaller section of the population, and to be supplied chiefly from those almost incorrigible classes which oscillate between the gaol and the workhouse. The whole commitments during the past year were—males, 1,278 ; females, 691. Re-commitments—males, 481; females, 325; and the greatest number in confinement at one time—males, 200 ; females, 120. Average—males, $124\frac{3}{10}$; females, $76\frac{7}{10}$. There were 8 females under rule of transportation, and 4 under that of penal servitude, to which 3 males had also been sentenced.

The building was throughout in sound repair, well ventilated, and duly furnished with bedding, a further supply of which was in process of making up. It would be very desirable, both in a sanitary and economical point of view, if sheets were used, not only in the hospital, but in all the cells and dormitories. The water, which is excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, is raised by an exhausting-pump, and distributed to lavatories in every yard, and to tanks placed over the privies. Since the last inspection a new house for holding the

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County of Kerry Gaol.

van had been built, and the wall enclosing the ground in front of the prison had been completed. Some of the sheds had also been slated, and were about to be further repaired; and school-rooms for the males and females had been erected. That for the former is rather confined in space, but by dividing the pupils into classes, it will be found sufficient for its object.

The classification of the males is carried out approximatively as far as possible; but the females are merely separated into two sections according to character. Reference has already been made to the great disproportion of offenders of this sex, for whom the accommodation is wholly inadequate. If, however, the "Government prisoners" were transferred to convict depots, and the double cells—of which there are 18—were divided into two, and rendered applicable to "separation," an important advance would be made towards the reduction of their numbers—the adoption of this system, in its complete stringency, having been found to produce the most salutary results as a deterrent.

The whole amount of accommodation embraces but 82 cells, which could be increased, as suggested above, to 100—an aggregate *falling far short* of the requirements, but yet which would effect a partial relief from the present undue pressure. There are also 13 sheds, 7 of which are fit for the reception of one loom—the remainder being suitable for the prosecution of various industrial employments. The weaving loft now in occupation is highly objectionable, not only from its temperature—being very hot in summer and cold in winter—but because it does not afford the means of preventing communication between the prisoners, who are placed there in almost unchecked association. The tread-wheel, too, and the washing-troughs in the laundry, ought to be divided into separate compartments, so as to cut off, as far as is practicable, all opportunities of intercourse.

The lock-up in the evening is attended by the Governor in person, and the night patrol is performed by three turnkeys. The punishments since the beginning of the year amounted to 45 only, none being of a grave character.

Employment and Schools.

Employment of Male Prisoners.

Weaving and winding,	7	Prison duties, pump, and drawing turf,	7
Shoemaking,	2	Labouring,	5
Carpentry,	1	Unemployed, 1, debtors, 6,	7
Baking,	1	Sick,	7
Bag-making,	3		
Capstan-mill,	35	Total,	90
Stone-breaking,	15		

Employment of Female Prisoners.

Spinning,	16	Unemployed,	1
Needlework,	6	Sick,	2
Carding wool,	2		
Washing,	20	Total,	59
Prison duties,	12		

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

The capstan-mill is applied to grinding for the purposes of the gaol; and all repairs, except mason's work, are executed without external assistance. The blankets, tickens, sheeting, clothing, and shoes which are required for intern use, are made by the prisoners, under the supervision of the turnkeys, among whom are several handicraftsmen, viz., a tailor, a shoemaker, a carpenter, a smith, a baker, and a miller. A weaver is also employed in teaching his trade.

The totals of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside, and the value of the work consumed within, stand thus:—

	Profit.			Work.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1852, . .	141	17	$6\frac{1}{4}$	90	17	8
1853, . .	91	1	11	223	17	$11\frac{3}{4}$
	232	19	$5\frac{1}{4}$	313	15	$7\frac{3}{4}$

Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel, the capstan-mill, and shot-drill.

One of the turnkeys having been lately promoted to the office of schoolmaster, and a schoolmistress having been also appointed, educational instruction is given daily to prisoners of both sexes, in classes, from 10 o'clock until 4. The school has been placed under the inspection of the National Board, whose form of registry of progress is about to be adopted.

Dietary and Contracts.—Breakfast—Males—14 oz. bread, and pint skim milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint skim milk. Children under 10 years—10 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint skim milk.

Dinner—Males—6 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, and half pint skim milk. Females—5 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, and half pint skim milk. Children under 10 years—4 oz. meal, 1 oz. rice, and half pint skim milk.

Contract.—New milk, per gallon, $1\frac{2}{4}\frac{3}{4}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected. Wheat, generally Egyptian, is purchased in large quantities and kept in store, and the bread is baked within the walls. The establishment being thus rendered independent of out-door supply, the price of the dietary has not been so much influenced by the great rise in articles of food, which has swelled considerably the expenditure of other gaols. The net cost per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years, was as follows:—September 15, 1851, 2*d.*; 1852, $1\frac{4}{7}d.$; 1853, $1\frac{3}{5}d.$; 1854, $1\frac{1}{11}d.$

Books and Accounts.—The forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are carefully observed, with the exception of the gate-porter's book, in which, although it constitutes a very important check both upon the registry and upon the abstract of daily consumption, I found several inaccuracies. The total expense of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, amounted, in 1851, to £3,500 5*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; in 1852, to £2,911 17*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}d.$; and in 1853, to £2,272 $0\frac{3}{4}d.$

SOUTH DISTRICT,

County of Kerry Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Roman Catholic do.	50	0	0
Physician and Surgeon,	73	16	11
Apothecary,	30	0	0
Governor,	200	0	0
Clerk,	45	0	0
Matron,	40	0	0
Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Gate Turnkey,	40	0	0
Turnkey and Baker,	35	0	0
Four Turnkeys at £35 each,	140	0	0
Nine do. at £30 each,	270	0	0
Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Schoolmistress,	20	0	0
Two Porters at £10 each,	20	0	0
Nursetender,	20	0	0
Assistant Nursetender,	12	0	0
Female Searcher,	10	0	0
Ex-Assistant Matron,	10	0	0
Total,	1,221	16	11

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 99; surgeon, &c., 74; Protestant chaplain, 55; Roman Catholic do., 170.

Since the last inspection a porter has been appointed to the charge of the lodge at the entrance gate. A very judicious increase of salaries has lately taken place, so as to insure the services of efficient officers. One of the porters and the assistant nursetender receive the gaol allowance.

Hospital.—The hospital, which was constructed for the reception of both sexes, was clean and well ventilated, but is not supplied with baths and water-closets. There were no lunatics, and but seven patients under treatment, nine males and two females. An hospital shed, exclusively for the use of the males, is under repair, and will be shortly fit again for occupation. This building will be of great value in the event of any epidemic, from which, however, the gaol has for some time been happily free.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	£	s.	d.
1851,	473	3,851	23	9	3½
1852,	302	5,475	21	9	0
1853,	225	4,197	15	10	1½

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Wm. D. Godfrey, Bart.	Richard Leahy, Esq.
William Denny, Esq.	Richard Chute, Esq.
William Talbot Crosbie, Esq.	Robert Conway Hickson, Esq.
Wilson Gun, Esq.	Nicholas Donovan, Esq.
Daniel Cronin Coltsmann, Esq.	Thomas Gallwey, Esq.
Maurice James O'Connell, Esq.	Daniel D. C. M'Gillicuddy, Esq.

The meetings of the Board are appointed to be held monthly, but there is occasionally a failure of attendance. When it assembles, general business is transacted, and all payments are made by cheques—a convenient practice.

Bridewells.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

I beg to call the attention of the local authorities to the following report upon the bridewells, and especially to a point already noticed by my colleague, namely, the smallness of the salaries of the keepers, which, except at Listowel and Killarney, do not exceed £10 per annum—a sum wholly inadequate to provide them with the necessaries of life. By the 2nd General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons' Act, keepers are forbidden "to be concerned in any occupation or trade whatsoever;" and even if this statutable proscription did not exist, policy would dictate the establishment of some such regulation. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect that the exclusive services and the undivided attention of persons qualified to take charge of prisoners can be procured at a rate of remuneration *which does not amount to 7d. per diem.*

Tarbert.

Tarbert.—No prisoners; 22 in the last quarter. The house clean, and the bedding sufficient for the season, but more was about to be supplied for winter use. The sewers bad, and the soil clearable only by being carried through the building. *No water on the premises.* Petty sessions are held every fortnight, and the transmittal of prisoners takes place shortly after. The local inspector visits occasionally. The registry correct, but sentences of short imprisonment are *illegally* carried out here. Dietary, 5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females. *Salary of keeper,* £10.

Listowel.

Listowel.—Five males (all boys); no females; 211 during the last quarter. The accommodation quite inadequate; the blankets thin and worn, and insufficient. A leak in the roof requires to be stanched. *No water,* and the sewers imperfect. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. Registry correct, but committals are given for definite periods of imprisonment, as noticed before. Dietary—males, 5*d.*; females, 4¼*d.*

Dingle.

Dingle.—Three males, two females; 30 in the last quarter. The house tolerably clean; the blankets worn and inadequate. *No water;* the privies very foul, and clearable only through the building. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals direct. The registry correct, but some committals irregular, as above. The local inspector is stated to visit, but very rarely makes an entry. *Salary of keeper,* £10. Dietary, 5½*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.

Cahercivcen.

Caherciveen.—One female; 52 last quarter. The house tolerably clean and orderly, but the cesspool of the female privy very foul. The bedding sufficient. There *is no pump,* and water is fetched from a distance of a quarter of a mile. A leak in the roof was about to be repaired. Petty sessions monthly; the registry correct; but imprisonment is carried out here. Salary of keeper and cost of dietary the same as given above. The local inspector rarely enters his visits.

Miltown.

Miltown.—No prisoners; 78 in the last quarter. The house clean, and well supplied with bedding. *No water* and no sewers; the cesspools rather full. The local inspector visits from time to time. Petty sessions monthly; the registry properly kept; and transmittals frequent.

South District.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

Castle Island.—None. House clean and orderly, and sewers clear; water procurable near; the bedding adequate. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals, registry, and committals regular.

Kenmare.

Kenmare.—Two males and one female; 97 in the last quarter, of whom 28 were committed for drunkenness. The house clean, and sufficiently supplied with bedding. The sewers in tolerable order, but *no water on the premises.* A leak in the roof, which had been already reported upon, was still unstanched. *Salary of keeper,* £10. Dietary, 5*d.* for males, and 4¼*d.* for females. Petty sessions held fortnightly, but the constabulary escort is given only once a month, and, consequently, prisoners sometimes pass (illegally) the period of their imprisonment here. The registry correct. The local inspector visits occasionally.

Killarney.

Killarney.—One male (a boy), and eight females; 264 in the last quarter. The house clean and in sound repair; the bedding adequate; the pump pretty good; the sewers tolerably effective, but clearable only by carrying the soil through the building. Dietary the same as above. Petty sessions weekly; the registry correct, but some very long detentions, in consequence of the irregularity of transmittals—a month, on one occasion, having elapsed without an escort. *Sentences,* too, are carried out *here,* illegally, as noticed elsewhere. No visitors' book. The local inspector is stated to visit from time to time, but makes no entry.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.—Visited 1st November, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	13	14
Misdemeanants convicted,	2	–
Felons untried,	3	1
Drunkards,	1	–
Committed summarily,	7	5
Total,	27	20—47

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	7	3	3	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	2	–	15	5	9	4
Vagrants,	–	–	24	–	3	1
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	3	1	2	2
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	2	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	1	–	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

This gaol presents an almost solitary exception to the condition of things which prevails elsewhere, no diminution having taken place in the normal number of inmates, as shown by the subjoined return—

Confined on 1st November,	1851, . . .	46
„ „	1852, . . .	69
„ „	1853, . . .	44
„ „	1854, . . .	47

It is, however, but justice to observe, that of this latter total no less than 21 persons are not natives of the county. The proportion of male juveniles and of females borne to the total in custody is somewhat greater, and I lament to add that drunkenness is on the increase. On the other hand, vagrancy, (a fertile source of criminal population,) and workhouse offences, are declining; and the general re-committals are fewer.

There were three females under sentence of transportation; and six, with one male, under that of penal servitude. The number of commitments during the past year stands thus—males, 201; females, 116. Re-commitments—males, 7; females, 10. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the same period—males, 38; females, 25. Average—males, $26\frac{73}{152}$; females, $22\frac{203}{301}$. Classification here is necessarily imperfect, in consequence of the limited accommodation at the disposal of the authorities, convicts (transports) and convicted felons being placed together, on the one hand, and tried misdemeanants, on the other, along with the summarily convicted and the untried.

The females are divided into three sections only, according to character, and not according to criminal analysis, and the inefficiency of this department in deterrent or reformatory results is best evidenced by the excess of the re-committals, and the near approximation of the aggregate to that of the males. It is to be remarked, that the highest number of prisoners in custody at one period during the year amounted to 61; and that for their reception there are but 32 cells—20 being allotted for males and 12 for females. There are, however, two rooms capable of being divided *each* into two cells, which would give four more; and four day-rooms, similarly divisible each into three, thus forming a total of 48 cells.

The female prison might be easily extended; and I would beg to urge upon the rate-payers and the Grand Jury the policy of providing funds for a small addition, and for applying the "*separate system*" to the whole gaol, in the conviction that this form of discipline will be soon found to operate favourably upon the criminal classes, and to reduce them within the capacity of the building.

The necessary alterations would not involve any considerable outlay—viz., the furnishing of means of artificial heating throughout, and the erection of water-closets and lavatories (divided into compartments) at the end of each corridor; partitions ought also to be added to the troughs in the laundry, and

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

stalls provided for the stone-breakers, so as to maintain throughout the prevention of inter-communication. Since the last inspection a considerable amount of paving within the walls has been completed by the prisoners, and it is intended to enlarge the chapel, which is very confined in space.

I found the gaol secure, in sound repair, clean, well ventilated, and sufficiently supplied with bedding. No sheets, however, are used, even for the sick, although elsewhere, both in a sanitary and economical point of view, they have been found to be very advantageous in promoting cleanliness throughout, and in saving the wear and tear of blankets. The sewers are effective, and the cesspools are clearable from the outside. Water, which is raised by a crank-pump, is distributed to every yard, but there are neither baths nor lavatories. The lock-up is attended by the governor or deputy-governor, but there is no night-watch or patrol, nor any inspection after ten o'clock.

The punishments amounted to eighteen during the year, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Employment and Schools.

MALE PRISONERS.

Tailoring.	Picking oakum.
Shoe-making.	Mat-making.
Painting.	Prison duties.
Carpentering.	

FEMALE PRISONERS.

Washing.	Knitting.
Mangling.	Plain-work.
Carding wool.	Prison duties.
Spinning.	

The above schedule shows that industrial occupation prevails to some extent here. All the prison clothing, shoes and clogs (one of the turnkeys being a shoemaker), are made up within the walls. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol amounted, in 1853, to but £7 7*s.* 2*d.*; at the period of my inspection there was in store a considerable quantity of manufactured goods for extern sale. Punitive labour is carried out by means of a crank-pump, stone-breaking and shot-drill.

School instruction is given for two hours daily to the prisoners of both sexes by the turnkeys and the matrons. The registry of progress is very imperfect in form, and not duly kept. It would be very desirable if the chaplains were to examine the classes from time to time at uncertain intervals, in order to test the accuracy of the entries of advancement.

Dietary and Contracts.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and one pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and three-fourths pint of new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

Males and females under ten years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and half pint milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread and half pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread and $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 15*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; salt, per stone, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I tasted; the bread and stirabout were good, and the milk of fair quality. The local inspector and the medical officer having a short time previously noticed their disapproval of the bread, a better article had been since supplied. The chaplains are stated to be regular in their inspection; but entries are rarely made of their opinions, which ought to be recorded, whether favourable or otherwise.

The net cost of dietary per day, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years, stands thus—

1851, . . .	$2\frac{7}{224}d.$
1852, . . .	$2\frac{27}{448}d.$
1853, . . .	$2\frac{89}{448}d.$
1854, . . .	$3\frac{61}{128}d.$

Books and Accounts.—The forms of books and accounts prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are observed with clearness and accuracy. It would, however, be convenient if a "Sick Dietary" book were kept, and guaranteed by the signature of the medical officer, as an easily accessible check upon any extra allowance which may be entered in the "Abstract of Daily Consumption."

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., during the last three years, amounted—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1851,	to	974	13	4
1852,	„	877	1	1
1853,	„	870	10	6

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A. G. Judge, Local Inspector, . .	27	13	10
William B. Clayton, Doctor, . . .	25	0	0
Rev. T. Jameson, Protestant Chaplain, .	27	13	10
Rev. A. Quin, Roman Catholic do., .	27	13	10
Samuel Conolly, Governor, . . .	100	0	0
Arthur O'Driscoll, Turnkey, . . .	20	0	0
Richard Johnson, do., . . .	20	0	0
Peter Lowry, do., . . .	20	0	0
William Lewis, do., . . .	20	0	0
Teresa Cobbe, Matron, . . .	20	0	0
Eliza Whelan, Deputy-Matron, . .	6	0	0

All the intern officers are on gaol allowance. The salary of the first turnkey, who acts as deputy-governor, *is but* £20 *per annum*, a rate of remuneration far below the average wages of ordinary turnkeys in the other gaols of the kingdom.

South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 106; Surgeon, &c., 99; Protestant Chaplain, 70; Roman Catholic do., 145.

Hospital.—There is no hospital, a very grave want, which also implies the absence of water-closets, baths, and other appliances requisite for the sick in the event of an epidemic. The gaol has generally been healthy; but during the summer months there had been several cases of fever. The male patients are treated in their cells, and the females in a large dormitory.

The cost of medicine was—

	£	s.	d.
1851, . . .	16	3	5
1852, . . .	12	9	6
1853, . . .	9	19	7

Board of Superintendence.

The Duke of Leinster.	Rev. F. S. Trench.
Marquis of Kildare.	Hans Hendrick, Esq.
Lord Naas.	Thomas De Burgh, Esq.
Ponsonby Moore, Esq.	B. S. Lefroy, Esq.
Robert Archbold, Esq.	William Caulfield, Esq.
E. J. Beauman, Esq.	Isaac Maunders, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly in sufficient numbers, and without any failure of attendance for the transaction of general business. At each meeting all current bills and the salaries of the subordinate officers are paid; the contracts, &c., being discharged half-yearly.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.—Visited 19th December, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	1	–
Poor ditto, . . .	1	–
Felons convicted, . . .	17	8
Misdemeanants ditto, . .	1	4
Felons untried, . . .	3	9
Misdemeanants ditto, . .	3	1
Vagrants, ...	2	1
Deserters, ...	1	–
Committed summarily, . .	4	7
Lunatics, ...	1	1
Total, . . .	34	31—65
Of whom sick in hospital, .	–	1— 1

The above schedule shows a gradual decline in the total number of all classes confined here, as measured by the returns furnished on the corresponding days, during the last three years—1852, 88; 1853, 77; 1854, 65.

This diminution, however, applies solely to the males; the adults being probably affected by the causes which are found

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County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

to operate in almost every part of the kingdom, namely, emigration, enlistment, and absorption in labour; and the juveniles being, doubtless, partially deterred by an approximation to "separation," which is in force here. I lament, however, to observe a great and disproportionate increase of the females, of whom no less than 31, or nearly one-half of the total number of inmates, were in custody on the day of my visit, whereas at the two preceding inspections they amounted to but 18 and 17, respectively.

The debtors were two (one a master and the other a pauper), the change in the law having considerably reduced this class of prisoners, and, consequently, the accommodation for them, which was calculated according to the former average, now far exceeds the existing requirements. There were two males under sentence of penal servitude, and four females, besides one convict of the latter sex. I am happy to state, in justice to the county, that there were neither vagrants nor workhouse offenders, and that of the above aggregate, there were but *thirty* natives of Kildare; the remainder, who amounted to 36 (viz., 20 males and 16 females), belonging to other counties.

The number of commitments during the past year was—for males, 305; females, 159. Re-commitments—males, 14; *females*, 37; and the greatest number in gaol at one time, during the same period, was—for males, 45; females, 33. Average males, 34; do., females, 25. The punishments since the beginning of the year were 51, all but one having been inflicted by the authority of the Governor. The building was in sound repair, and amply furnished with beds and bedding, and a supply of water, which is raised by a force-pump, is conducted to every yard. On the other hand, I regret to report that there was observable a general want of that scrupulous cleanliness and tidiness which is indispensable in a gaol; some of the windows, the bed-tickens, and especially the pillow-covers, being very dirty. The privies were foul, and the seats broken, but orders had been issued for remedying these defects. Some improvements of importance to the sanitary condition are in progress, particularly with regard to the sewerage, which hitherto has been very imperfect, and has been frequently the subject of animadversion. A large tile-drain, of adequate depth, is in course of construction, which leads from the main cess-pool, and will relieve the sunken area in front of the Governor's house of the pestilential overflow to which it has been exposed from time to time. Lavatories also have been recently built, and are about to be fitted up with basins and foot-troughs. There is one bath in the hospital, and it is intended to erect another in the kitchen of this building, for washing prisoners upon their committal, the provision for their personal ablution having been, up to the present period, quite insufficient.

The general accommodation consists of 62 single cells, 4 solitary cells, 9 rooms, with beds; 5 day-rooms, and 12 yards. Of the cells, 46 are allotted to males (18 of which are artificially heated, and partially adapted to "separation,") and 16 *to females*, some of them being of larger size, in which prisoners

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

requiring constant supervision, such as the epileptic and lunatic, are each attended by two others.

With regard to the males, a comparatively trifling outlay would secure to them the application of the "separate system" in its integrity, some of the cells being, as stated above, approximatively prepared for carrying out this desirable object. At present, with the exception already referred to, the prisoners of this sex are classified according to the prescription of the Prisons' Act; but the females, the accommodation for whom is wholly inadequate, are merely placed in two divisions rather than classes, consisting of the tried and untried, there being, however, an attempt made to keep the prostitutes apart from the others, in the day-rooms. For the effects of this almost indiscriminate association I would point to the returns which I have furnished, and especially to the preponderance of recommittals, evidencing the entire absence of any deterrent treatment, and I would venture to urge the local authorities to grapple with this growing evil, and to redeem the gaol from the very unsatisfactory condition which it presents, not only in this but in many other particulars; such as, especially, the want of industrial employment and punitive labour touched on below, and the great laxity of discipline which has been permitted to prevail. There is no patrol, nor regular night-watch, nor casual inspection, and it would appear that during the day time the supervision is equally inefficient, *a prisoner having made his escape over the wall in the open day* in consequence of the neglect of the turnkey under whose charge he was placed. The Board having, at the instance of my colleague and myself, investigated the circumstances, made the annexed Report, the last sentence of which shows that *such neglect has been habitual:—*

"The Board regret they have been quite unable to find out the exact manner in which the prisoner Kelly managed to make his escape; but they cannot speak too strongly on the impropriety of *the turnkey of each class not accompanying the prisoner who is employed in carrying* away the things used at breakfast-time to the kitchen, as it was in this way the prisoner did make his escape, and at this time.

"*But that this does not appear to have been the practice in this gaol is proved by the testimony of all the turnkeys.*"

The prisoner in question, although convicted of so grave an offence as to have incurred the *punishment of transportation*, had been selected to act as *wardsman*, and in that capacity had been allowed to traverse the gaol *without restriction or attendance.*

I am informed further, by the police authorities, although the fact is not stated on the face of the report of the Board, that, after the escape of the prisoner, a rope, of cocoa-nut fibre, with a brush attached to it, was found hanging on the wall. The Board, I understand, did not think that the rope was of sufficient strength to bear the weight of the prisoner, and, therefore, came to the conclusion that he must have availed himself of some other means for scaling the wall, such as a stronger rope thrown over from the outside by a confederate.

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County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

It is of little importance whether this conclusion be correct or not, for the imputation of want of the commonest vigilance remains wholly untouched, not only in the escape itself, but in the fact that the rope in question was formed of cocoa-nut fibre, *intended for manufacture*, and that the prisoner was enabled to abstract this material *unobserved*, to work it into an instrument of prison-breach, and to secrete it until an opportunity for its application arrived. In former Reports it has been the unpleasant duty of my colleague and myself to point out the absence of discrimination evinced in the appointment of the turnkeys, and the very inadequate salaries allocated to them, and, in addition to these disadvantages, must be enumerated the advanced age of two of their number (amounting to but six in all) who have attained 72 and 74 years, respectively.

I am further bound to express my conviction (a task which I discharge with considerable reluctance) that the governor, whatever may have been his merits formerly, is no longer possessed of the vigour, activity, firmness, and watchfulness which are indispensable for the control of subordinate officers, and for the maintenance of rigid discipline by day and night, and that similar deficiencies, perhaps even in a greater degree, are exhibited by the deputy-governor. Under these circumstances, and until these evils shall be remedied, I fear that there is little prospect of placing this institution on a footing worthy of the county.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Stone-breaking.	Sewing.
Carrying ashes.	Knitting.
Screening ashes.	Washing.
Prison duties.	Mangling.
Pumping water.	Prison duties.

From the foregoing table it appears that industrial and punitive labour are virtually limited to stone-breaking on the part of the males, and to washing on that of the females. The latter, at the period of my inspection, happened to have received a commission from a benevolent lady in the neighbourhood for knitting socks, to be sent to the army serving in the Crimea; but this was an exceptional case, and would afford but brief employment. One of the turnkeys only being a handicraftsman (a weaver), and there being no care bestowed on the selection of persons competent to instruct in any trade, when vacancies arise among the subordinate officers, nothing can be expected in relation to this important element of prison discipline. Indeed the salaries fall so much below the average of other gaols, as to prevent persons of the requisite qualifications from offering themselves as candidates. Some effort, however, might be made to give to the prisoners the rudiments of tailoring and shoe-making, so as to enable them to supply the intern consumption, even clogs being purchased outside. Indeed the total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol amounted, in 1852, to but £5 17*s.*; and in 1853, to but £2 19*s.* 3*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

The males are schooled daily, in classes from 8 to 9 o'clock, and again from 10 until noon. These classes embrace only prisoners under thirty years of age, except in the case of those who have already attained some proficiency, and express a desire to be instructed. The registry of progress is kept with tolerable care, but as the majority of pupils are found, on their committals, to be grossly ignorant, while their sentences are usually for short periods, there is little opportunity for advancement. It would, however, be advisable that the Chaplains should examine the pupils, from time to time, at irregular periods, so as to test the correctness of the entries recorded by the schoolmaster. The matron and her assistant give similar instruction to the females.

Dietary and Contracts.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and one pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and three-fourths pint of new milk.

Third Class.—Males.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread and half pint new milk.

All prisoners get gruel instead of milk (one pint each) on Mondays and Fridays, and those under one month's imprisonment one pint of gruel every day, instead of milk, for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{5}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected. I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, which I found to be of good quality.

The net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years, was—in 1851, $2\frac{1}{13}d.$; 1852, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1854, 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Walter de Burgh, Local Inspector,	36	18	4
Rev. Walter de Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	27	13	10
Rev. G. Doyle, R.C. Chaplain,	27	13	0
James Kellet, Surgeon,	40	0	0
Robert S. Hayes, Apothecary,	30	0	0
William Clarke, Governor,	160	0	0
John Drill, Deputy Governor,	50	0	0
Ellen Drill, Matron,	20	0	0
Jane Drill, Assistant Matron,	6	0	0
Henry Acheson, Turnkey,	20	0	0
John Thornberry, do.,	20	0	0
George Williams, do.,	20	0	0
Michael Donahoe, do.,	20	0	0
John Reynor, do.,	20	0	0
William Phayer, do.,	20	0	0
James Tracy, Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
Total,	£538	6	0

The governor, deputy-governor, matron, assistant matron, six turnkeys, and the schoolmaster, all receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 133; Surgeon, &c., 253; Protestant Chaplain, 89; Roman Catholic do., 124; Apothecary, 180.

Books and Accounts.—There are no by-laws here, an omission which might lead to serious inconvenience, in the event of any legal question arising between the officers and the prisoners, and, indeed, an accurate definition of the duties required from each individual is indispensable to the observance of strict discipline. A registry also, exclusively set apart for re-committals, would be a desirable addition to the records of the gaol. The books are generally kept with regularity, but there were some trifling inaccuracies in the abstracts of daily consumption, arising from a misconception as to the form of entering the exceptional cases, but, having explained the proper mode of dealing with them, I do not apprehend any recurrence of error.

The total cost of the gaol, for the last three years, stands thus—1851, £1,516 8*s.* 10*d.*; 1852, £1,405 11*s.* 7*d.*; 1853, £1,282 3*s.* 8*d.*

Hospital.—There is but one building allocated to both sexes, with a common stairs. The rooms were clean, and there was one patient only, a female; the gaol being happily free from epidemic or other diseases.

—	Number in Hospital.	Total Days.	Cost of Medicine.
			£ s. d.
1852, . . .	40	1,196	18 15 9
1853, . . .	21	422	8 11 7
1854, , . .	31	794	10 1 5

Board of Superintendence.

Duke of Leinster.
Marquess of Kildare.
Lord Naas.
Edward Beauman, Esq.
Hans Hendrick, Esq.
Thomas De Burgh, Esq.
Isaac Manders, Esq.
Ponsonby Moore, Esq.
Robert Archbold, Esq.
Captain Benjamin Lefroy.
Rev. F. S. Trench.
William Caulfield, Esq.

The Board does not meet at stated times, but only when summoned by the Local Inspector. The accounts are audited and closed at each assizes, but payments, when specially required, are made from time to time in the intervals.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY GAOL.—VISITED 18TH AND 23RD MAY, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	–	1
Poor do.,	4	–
Felons convicted,	19	21
Misdemeanants do.,	5	–
Felons untried,	9	3
Misdemeanants do.,	–	2
Soldiers untried,	1	–
Committed summarily,	18	–
Total,	56	27—83
Of whom sick in hospital,	4	3—7

OFFENCES, &c. of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED for one year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	1	–	4	5	17	7
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	6	–	8	3
Summary convictions,	9	3	54	10	76	7
Vagrants,	–	–	8	–	1	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	10	–	3	3
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	2	–	3	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	10	–	11	3
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	4	4	8	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	2	5	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	–	3	1

The reduction of the numbers in this gaol has been progressive for a considerable period, as attested by the returns of those in custody on the corresponding days in the four consecutive years:—18th May, 1851, 267; 1852, 178; 1853, 132; 1854, 83.

There has also been a decrease in vagrants and workhouse offenders, and in the proportion of re-commitments generally. A very favourable change is further observable in the decline of female criminals, even within the short time during which the "separate system," which was previously applied to the *males* solely, has been extended to the other sex, and the governor anticipates still more beneficial results from the deterrent effects of isolation.

The building throughout was in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order, and amply supplied with bedding. The south side, however, of one of the wings is injuriously affected by damp, and the water-pipes in some of the cells are imperfect and subject to leakage. The ventilation is

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

unsatisfactory—the windows being fixed, and the small pane of each which opens being quite inadequate to supply air, particularly in the cells occupied by females nursing children. This defect might be modified by the introduction of perforated zinc panes. The cells in the old prison also require an enlargement of the windows, and the boring of holes in the doors, in order to render them capable of adaptation for carrying out the "separate system," which would thus embrace the whole of the establishment. Openings have been made in the large windows at the ends of the corridors, which will improve the general atmosphere of the prison, and render the temperature less oppressive. The sewers have been lately cleaned, and can be flushed from time to time; but I regret to state that the supply of water is very doubtful—a want which is productive of the greatest inconvenience, as the consumption in the lavatories and pans is considerable, and the distribution extends over a large space. The tread-wheel (which is furnished with separate stalls) is unfortunately not capable of application to the raising of water, and the pump is worked by associated labour. Means, however, could easily be devised for attaching partitions to it, so as to enforce, in every department, the salutary principle of non-communication. The laundry and drying-room, though limited in area, are sufficient for the present requirements. Annexed to the store-room, which is liable to damp, is a lime-kiln—an useful adjunct, not only for supplying the materials of whitewashing, but for the purification of the air in the event of an epidemic. There are three baths, in which the prisoners are washed upon their committal, and once a week during their confinement. The smoky chimneys adverted to in my colleague's report have been improved in some of the quarters, but this annoying defect remains unabated in the Governor's residence. There is a nightly patrol of one officer, but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the regularity of his circuits. The punishments during the current year amounted to 51, all being inflicted by the governor for offences generally of a trifling character.

Employment and Schools.

Males.		Females.	
Weaving,	3	Spinning flax,	3
Mat-making,	2	Spinning wool,	2
Shoe-making,	1	Knitting,	5
Tailoring,	1	Sewing,	8
Hard labour,	27	Prison duties,	2
Pumping water,	9	Nursing,	3
Prison duties,	9		

This gaol being on the separate system, and the numbers being happily small, those available for industrial employment, after deducting the sick, and the hard-labour and school classes, are necessarily few, and apply themselves exclusively to works and manufactures for intern consumption. The punitive labour consists of the tread-wheel and shot-drill, which latter, in the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

opinion of the governor, has very favourably affected the re-commitments.

Schooling is given for two hours daily to both sexes; but the registry is somewhat imperfect in not showing the monthly advance; and it would be desirable that the chaplains should examine the scholars from time to time, at uncertain periods, in order to test the accuracy of the records of progress as entered by the master and matron.

Dietary.—The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years, stands thus:—1851, $2\frac{1}{8}d.$; 1852, $2\frac{1}{5}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{2}{7}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

Breakfast.—Males, 4 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. Indian meal, made in stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Females, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Indian meal, made in stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males, 14 oz. brown bread, with 1 pint new milk. Females, 12 oz. brown bread, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Monthly prisoners receive 1 pint gruel every day, for dinner, in lieu of milk. *All prisoners* receive 1 pint gruel two days per week, for dinner, in lieu of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected by the chaplains. The bread was good, and the milk of the best quality.

Books and Accounts.—I examined the books and accounts with great care, and found them clear and satisfactory. The governor's journal, and the record of the duration and amount of hard labour as performed by the prisoners under that sentence, which had formerly been omitted, are now kept with laudable accuracy.

The total cost of the gaol for the last three years amounted, in 1851, to £2,037 5*s.* 4*d.*; 1852, £1,867 17*s.* 7*d.*; 1853, £1,814 2*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Col. Thomas Jones, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
E. Hunt Robbins, Governor,	240	0	0
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain,	46	0	0
Rev. John Gorman, Roman Catholic do.,	46	0	0
Robert Cane, M.D.,	65	0	0
1st Turnkey, William Lee,	37	0	0
2nd do., Thomas Whelan,	30	0	0
3rd do., Michael Leonard,	30	0	0
4th do., Thomas Ireland,	30	0	0
5th do., Michael Murray,	30	0	0
6th do., Thomas M'Cullagh,	30	0	0
7th do., Thomas Maxwell,	30	0	0
8th do., Jonathan Ardell,	30	0	0
Michael Curran, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Jane Hoey, Matron,	30	0	0
Margaret Wills, Assistant Matron,	18	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

None of the officers receive gaol allowance, but the turnkeys are supplied with uniform. There are among them two handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver and a tailor, but others have a general knowledge and aptitude for directing works.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 270; surgeon, &c., 220; Protestant chaplain, 284; Roman Catholic do., 184.

Hospital.—There were but four male and three female patients, whose cases require no comment, the general health of the prison having been good. There are two rooms, with a water-closet attached, for each sex. The number in hospital during the last three years, the deaths, and the number of days and cost of medicine, stand thus:—

	No. of Sick.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	No. of Deaths.
1851,	98	4,913	£60 18 5	10
1852,	74	2,303	£53 17 4	7
1853,	107	1,486	£46 2 10	–

Board of Superintendence.

Marquess of Ormonde.	John Newport Greene, Esq.
Sir John Blunden, Bart.	James S. Lane, Esq.
Henry Wemyss, Esq.	Rev. Joseph Thacker.
Joseph Greene, Esq.	William P. Blunden, Esq.
Richard Smithwick, Esq.	James Burnham, Esq.
Richard Sullivan, Esq.	

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business; and the accounts are examined and closed before each assizes.

General Observations.—It will be necessary for the Board of Superintendence to prepare, forthwith, a code of rules and regulations, to be submitted for the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, in accordance with the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44, for carrying out the "separate system" in 192 cells, which are fully supplied with the requirements prescribed by the above Act. There are, besides, in the old gaol, 47 cells, of such dimensions and so circumstanced as to be capable of easy adaptation to the same mode of discipline, and thus no less than 239 cells would be available. On the other hand, I find that the average of prisoners during the year 1853 amounted only to 124, although "separation" had not been applied to the female offenders—an application which has been since adopted with the most advantageous effect. The average in the city gaol during the same period stands at 31 (within a fraction); so that the united *totals* fall very far short of the *aggregate* of accommodation in the county gaol *alone*. Under these circumstances, I have, in my report upon the city gaol, ventured to throw out a suggestion of the policy of uniting the two establishments with a view to economy on the part of both, and to the substitution of a sound system of discipline, both punitive and reformatory, in the case of the city prisoners, for the wholly ineffective administration which has hitherto prevailed—a system which would necessarily tend to the further reduction of their numbers.

My colleague having, in his last report, alluded to an inves-

South District.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

tigation held by us, under the direction of the Executive, I confine myself to the brief statement, that having inquired into the allegations contained in the particular case to which our instructions were limited, we felt bound to report upon the evidence, that no imputation of the exercise of undue influence over a prisoner *sentenced to hard labour*, in order to induce a change in his religious profession by the *promise* of any relaxation of discipline in his favour, or of any remission having been granted to him *after such change* had taken place, was established against any officer of the gaol. The testimony, however, although *concurrent and direct to the general fact* that no relaxations or indulgences were conceded to the individual in question, as contrasted with the case of any other prisoner sentenced to hard labour, was unable to fix the exact amount of labour performed daily by such prisoner, or the time during which each kind of such labour was performed, as the record kept in the gaol was defective in this particular. We therefore took steps to insure a complete and minute record of the hourly execution of sentences of hard labour by each prisoner in the gaol for the future; and, secondly, in order as far as possible to avoid the necessity of such an investigation in future, (the inquiry not having been instituted until after the discharge of the prisoners referred to), the Board of Superintendence, at our instance, passed a resolution to the effect that henceforth the expression of a desire on the part of any prisoner to change his or her religious profession shall be at once notified to the Local Inspector, who shall make an entry of such desire in the General Report Book, and shall bring the matter under the cognizance of the Board of Superintendence at its next meeting; and thus each case, as it arises, will be inquired into, and receive an immediate adjudication, if it shall appear that any officer has been guilty of such a dereliction of duty as to have induced the change by promises, or by conditions, the fulfilment of which would involve a violation of discipline.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Thomastown.

Thomastown.—No prisoners; 48 in the last quarter; of 25 prisoners confined during this quarter, 16 were committed for drunkenness. There are 19 cells for both sexes, and but 6 bedsteads; blankets are sent from the county gaol for the use of prisoners at quarter sessions. The sewerage is now tolerably effective. One small day-room for males has been completed, but the bars of one of the windows are placed too far apart for security; there is no female day-room nor yard. The passage (for it is nothing more) between the courthouse and the prison requires to be paved, and eave-shoots also are indispensable to prevent flooding, the lower tier of cells being damp from this cause. Cost of dietary, 4*d*. Petty sessions held fortnightly without fail, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector rarely visits, but the magistrates frequently.

South District.

County of Kilkenny.

Bridewells.

Callan.—One male prisoner; 36 in the last quarter. The house tolerably clean, and the bedding sufficient. The sewers effective, but no water on the premises. The want of accommodation and of security have frequently been the subject of report, and no steps have been taken to improve the defects. Dietary, 4½*d.* for both sexes. The local inspector frequent in his visits. Petty sessions held every three weeks. The registry correct, but an illegal practice of lodging and removing prisoners without committals has been suffered to exist here. The salary of the keeper is stated to have been raised from £9 4*s.* 8*d.* to £15 per annum, but no official intimation of such increase has been made to the Inspectors-General. Callan.

Urlingford.—Three males; the numbers confined here in the last three quarters were, respectively, 17, 19, and 16. The house clean and in good repair, and the bedding sufficient. There are but four cells—two for each sex, and the day-rooms are very small. The chimneys are badly constructed and smoke almost incessantly. The sewers are effective, and there is a pump on the premises. Petty sessions are held at Johnstown, two miles distant. Dietary, 5*d.* for both sexes. The registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits frequently. Urlingford.

It appears that some discussion has taken place on the part of the local authorities as to the discontinuance of the bridewells at Callan and Urlingford, no criminal business being transacted at the quarter sessions held there, and the county gaol being within easy reach on the part of the Constabulary escorts. I abstain from entering into this question; but, if it be determined to retain these two minor prisons, I am bound to urge that they shall be provided with due accommodation, and that the keepers shall receive salaries commensurate with their requirements, the present scale *falling below that of any county in Ireland.*

By the second General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons' Act, keepers are forbidden "to be concerned in any occupation or trade whatsoever;" and even, if this statutable proscription did not exist, policy would dictate the establishment of some such regulation. It is therefore unreasonable to expect that the exclusive services and the undivided attention of persons qualified to take charge of prisoners can be procured at a rate of remuneration *which barely exceeds 6d. per diem.*

James Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited 18th and 23rd May, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . .	2	–
Felons convicted, . .	6	4
Felons untried, . .	3	1
Committed summarily, .	3	3
Total,	14	8—22
Of whom sick in hospital,	–	1

South District.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Offences, &c., of Juveniles, Classified, at present in Gaol.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions, . . .	–	–	2	–	–	–
Summary convictions, . . .	–	–	–	1	–	–
Twice imprisoned, ...	–	–	1	–	–	–

There has been a great and steadily progressive decrease in the number of prisoners confined here, when we compare the totals taken on the corresponding days of four years:—May 18, 1851, 88; 1852, 50; 1853, 39; 1854, 22. The decline also in vagrants and workhouse offenders, particularly among the juveniles (which the Governor ascribes to the introduction of shot-drill), affords matter of congratulation; but I regret to observe that the excess of female over male criminals here still offers an almost solitary exception to the gaol returns of the rest of the kingdom, and is obviously attributable to the absence of fitting accommodation and consequent classification. A remarkable instance of the value of the application of the "separate system" is to be found in the county gaol, in which, since the adoption of this salutary mode of restraint and isolation, the prisoners of this sex have fallen to *one-third* of their former aggregate.

The commitments for the past year were:—males, 123; *females*, 130: re-commitments, males, 3; *females*, 10. No alteration has taken place in this wretched building, which continues to present all the evils which have been so frequently made the subject of animadversion by successive Inspectors-General. Many portions of it are imperfectly lighted, and it is wanting in all the ordinary requirements, such as an hospital, a laundry, and work-rooms; as, however, there is no industrial employment of any moment (except partial stone-breaking for the males), the latter want is the less felt. There is no schoolmaster, nor any attempt to give educational instruction. There are seven cells and four rooms for males, and three rooms for females, who are thrown together in promiscuous association. On the other hand, there is a sufficiency of bedding; and the prison throughout is secure, dry, well ventilated, and supplied with excellent water, so that a general condition of health is satisfactorily maintained, under the careful superintendence of the medical officer—there having been no deaths in the years 1851 and 1852, and but one in 1853. There is one bath; and tubs and troughs are furnished for washing. The meals are taken in the day-rooms. No regular patrol is carried out at night, but the Governor or one of the turnkeys makes a circuit at irregular hours. The punishments, since the enforcement of shot-drill, have diminished considerably, and

amount to only thirteen, all inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Dietary and Contracts.—The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner, on the first day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years, stands thus:—1851, 2¼*d.*; 1852, 2½*d.*; 1853, 1⅔*d.*; 1854, 2½*d.*

Male felons.—Breakfast—9 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of new milk. Dinner—9 oz. of oatmeal, and 1 pint of new milk.

Female felons.—Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of oatmeal, and 1 pint of new milk.

Male vagrants.—Breakfast—9 oz. of Indian meal, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—9 oz. of oatmeal, and ½ pint of new milk.

Female vagrants.—Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of oatmeal, and ½ pint of new milk.

Bread, per lb., 2¼*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4¼*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains; but I regret to report, that, although the matter has been frequently brought under the notice of the Board of Superintendence, the dietary still exceeds, *considerably*, the amount prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench,—and this excess, coupled with the absence of the *deterrents* which are to be found in other prisons, must operate disadvantageously upon the classes which supply the habitual inmates of a city gaol.

Books and Accounts.—There are no by-laws here, and the books, except those which are under the charge of the physician, are imperfect—there being no "Discharge Book," nor "State of the Prison at Lockings," both of which were *ordered* more than two years ago by the Court of Queen's Bench to be kept in all prisons, and without which it is impossible to check adequately the other forms prescribed at the same period.

The total cost of the gaol was—in 1851, £538 13*s.*; in 1852, £499 9*s.* 10½*d.*; and in 1853, £454 13*s.* 4½*d.*

The total number of days for the treatment of the sick, and the cost of medicine, stand thus:—

	Days.	Cost of Medicine.
1851,	109	£4 18 0
1852,	361	8 12 11
1853,	397	7 15 11

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Prim, Esq., Local Inspector,	30	0	0
Rev. Joseph Thacker, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Wm. Hayden, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Cane, Esq., M.D.,	30	0	0
William Magee, Governor,	65	0	0
Miss Mary Magee, Matron,	15	0	0
Jeffrey Mara, Turnkey,	20	0	0
Thomas Foley, do.,	20	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 146; Surgeon, &c., 58; Protestant Chaplain, 62; Roman Catholic do., 43.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

The Marquess of Ormonde.	Thomas Sherman, Esq.
The Mayor.	James Tidmarsh, Esq.
Richard Sullivan, Esq., J.P.	Mathew Rowan, Esq.
Edmond Smithwick, Esq., J.P.	Edmond Murphy, Esq.
Thomas Hart, Esq., J.P.	John Potter, Esq.
Henry Potter, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Cody, Esq.

General Observations.—It is needless to expatiate upon the defects recorded above, which have been so often pointed out without any beneficial result. I would, however, beg to refer the authorities of the City to my Report upon the County Gaol, which shows the large amount of available accommodation in that building over and above its present and probable requirements in future; for the improved circumstances of the county, combined with the effects of the separate system and other means of stringent discipline in operation there, hold out every hope that the number of prisoners will continue to decline. Even taking the present average of the occupants of both prisons *collectively*, the extent of accommodation now presented by that of the County is enough for the reception of the *whole*, and for carrying out, in their integrity, the best modes of punitive and reformatory regulation. In the neighbouring city of Waterford, under far less favourable circumstances, the question of an union of the City Gaol with that of the County is now before a Committee selected chiefly from the Boards of Superintendence of both institutions, and I would suggest the adoption of a similar nomination here. The County of the Town of Carrickfergus also has, during some years, contracted for the maintenance, clothing, and all other necessaries of the prisoners committed from within that jurisdiction, with the authorities of the County Gaol of Antrim, situate in Belfast. I would, therefore, submit the proposition as one deserving attention, whether in a financial or administrative point of view, in the event, which is probable, of the Legislature granting additional facilities for forming such a junction, and for ascertaining the terms and proportions of the several contributions to the common expenditure. The saving, by the discontinuance of the salaries of the staff of the smaller gaol, would be doubtless considerable; while, on the other hand, a participation in the advantages of the larger and more complete establishment could be obtained at a much more moderate annual outlay than by any alteration of the present building, which would be wholly inexpedient, or by the adaptation—necessarily partial and imperfect—of the House of Industry, which has already been entertained. If this desirable conclusion should be arrived at, it would be necessary to retain the "Lock-up" (a very useful adjunct to the present City Gaol) as a place for the short detention of drunken and disorderly characters, who are summarily dealt with by the magistrates, and as a receptacle for all prisoners during the periods of trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

JAMES CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED 15TH JUNE, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	
Poor do.,	1	–
Felons convicted,	19	19
Misdemeanants do.,	3	3
Felons untried,	8	5
Misdemeanants do.,	3	–
Vagrants,	–	2
Committed summarily,	17	11
Lunatics,	6	2
Total,	58	43—101
Of whom sick in hospital,	3	2

OFFENCES, &c. OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED, for past year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	6	–	3	6
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	2	–	5	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Summary convictions,	1	–	–	1	6	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	2	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

The great diminution of prisoners in this locality is matter for sincere congratulation, for it has been steady and progressive, as evidenced by a comparison of the totals in custody on the corresponding days of four consecutive years—June 15, 1851, 282; 1852, 168; 1853, 135; 1854, 101. Of this latter number it is to be further remarked that there were 8 lunatics (6 males and 2 females), and 10 convicts, 4 males being under sentence of penal servitude, and 6 females under that of transportation—two classes, both of which are removable to places of confinement specially allocated to them.

The decrease is observable among male adults to a greater extent than among juveniles of this sex, or than among females, and applies to almost every class of crime; those of a minor description, for instance, which have hitherto tended to swell largely the total of committals, such as vagrancy, and workhouse offences, being much on the decline. The re-committals, too, which are found to be chiefly of *the same individuals*, are strikingly few, and are attributable either to the improved condition of the country, or to the stringent discipline of the gaol, or perhaps to both these causes operating conjointly.

The number of commitments during the past year was—males, 469; females, 216. Re-commitments—males, 15; females, 8. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 115; females, 49. Average—males, 79; females, 44.

The building throughout was, as I have found it without exception at *all* my inspections, in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness; secure, well ventilated, and amply fur-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

nished with sound bedding. Water, of which there is an abundant supply, is raised by a hand-pump worked by eight men. Sheets are at present only used in the hospitals, and in the "separate" ward for females; but it would be found advantageous both in a sanitary and economical point of view, as saving the wear and tear of the blankets, if they were extended to every part of the prison.

There are at present eight cells for females, fitted up with all the requirements prescribed by the 3rd & 4th Vic. cap. 44, under which it is necessary that the Board of Superintendence should prepare a code of Rules and Regulations to be submitted for the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council, so as to enable the authorities to enforce fully the provisions of "separate imprisonment." Adjoining the furnace which supplies the means of heating the above cells, is a block of building (containing 16 female cells and a day-room on the one side, and on the other the male marshalsea), which could be similarly adapted, at a small outlay, and thus—as this mode of confinement is universally proved to act as an effective deterrent upon offenders of this sex—would afford sufficient accommodation for the probable number of inmates in future. In the event of this alteration being carried out, a portion of the existing "separate" ward might be assigned as a laundry to the females; and *that* at present in use, which is very limited in space, might be converted into a drying-room, the want of which is productive of great inconvenience. The laundry for the males, which is large and airy, stands in another part of the prison.

There are 80 cells for the males, so circumstanced and of such a size as to be capable of being prepared for "separation;" and I would venture to submit that this reformatory advantage should be *at all events* conferred upon the juveniles, and that stalls should be constructed for the stone-breakers, to prevent any intercourse or communication. Classification among the males is correctly maintained, but at present that of the females is limited to a division into two classes, according to the selection of the matron, character and age, rather than the nature of the offences or the status of the prisoners as to their being tried or untried, being made the grounds of such allocation. The meals are taken in the cells. There were eight punishments since the beginning of the current year, all of which were inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Employment and Schools.

EMPLOYMENT OF MALE PRISONERS.

Weaving,	Grinding corn,
Winding,	Breaking bones and stones,
Warping,	Painting and glazing,
Tailoring,	Carpenters' work,
Shoe-making,	Stone-cutting, and
Smith-work,	Working water-engine.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE PRISONERS.

Spinning and Carding Wool,	Washing.
Spinning Hemp, and	

Considerable activity prevails in this department, but the re-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

duced number of available hands, and the difficulty of procuring bones, the crushing of which had hitherto afforded a large remunerative return, have necessarily affected the profits; the total sums netted by articles disposed of outside the gaol standing thus in the last two years—1852, £98 7*s.* 7½*d.*; 1853, £43 8*s.* 1½*d.*

Schooling is given for two hours daily, and the registry of progress is carefully kept. It would be desirable, however, if the chaplains were to examine the pupils at unexpected and irregular periods, so as to test the accuracy of the entries of improvement.

Dietary.—Males.—4 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, with ½ pint sweet milk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females—3½ oz. oatmeal, and 3½ oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and ½ pint sweet milk, for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk.

All prisoners under one month's confinement get gruel every day. On two days in the week gruel is substituted for milk at dinner.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three last years—1851, 2*d.*; 1852, $2\frac{6}{100}d.$; 1853, 2¾*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

There were a few complaints of the diet, which appeared to me to be groundless. The milk was rather thin, but the bread, which is baked in the gaol, was of the very *best* quality. The provisions are inspected twice a week by the chaplains, and almost daily by the local inspector, an officer as humane as he is zealous.

Books and Accounts.—It is my pleasing duty to report that in no gaol in Ireland are the gaol books and accounts kept with greater clearness and accuracy. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years stands thus—1851, £2,204 9*s.* 9½*d.*; 1852, £1,954 1*s.* 7*d.*; 1853, £2,397 10*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. E. F. Berry, Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. O'Rafferty, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Francis Berry, Local Inspector,	130	0	0
Robert Harding, Governor,	184	12	2
John Ridley, Medical Officer,	65	0	0
Henry Burke, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
E. Fitzgibbon, Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Silver, Female Turnkey,	25	0	0
Margaret Thompson, Nurse,	20	0	0
William Smith, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
Philip Greene, 2nd do.,	25	0	0
Thomas Brennan, 3rd do.,	25	0	0
John Silver, 4th do.,	25	0	0
Jones Commins, 5th do.,	25	0	0
John Doolin, 6th do.,	25	0	0
Henry Neil, 7th do.,	25	0	0
George Skerritt, 8th do.,	25	0	0
Philip Greene, jun., Messenger,	6	10	0
William J. Adams, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

The turnkeys have no prison allowances. It is proper to observe that in many gaols, in consequence of the great rise in the price of provisions and all the necessaries of life, a *temporary* increase of wages has been granted to the subordinate officers.

Among the turnkeys are two weavers, and one who has a competent knowledge of shoemaking; the whole industrial department being under the direction of the deputy-governor, Mr. Burke, who has a general aptitude for instruction.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 240; surgeon, &c., 288; Protestant chaplain, 176; Roman Catholic do., 159.

Hospitals.—There were but five patients, three males and two females, whose cases require no comment. There are two large hospitals, both kept with scrupulous cleanliness, which are beyond the present and the probable requirements in future of the gaol. One of the buildings would appear to be sufficient for both sexes if a second staircase were added, in order to prevent the possibility of intercourse between them; and in the event of such an arrangement being carried out, the remaining building might be rendered available for the marshalsea. A great saving has been effected in the cost of medicines by discontinuing the services of the apothecary, the medical officer being now employed at a comparatively small addition to his salary, in compounding. The number in hospital during the last three years—1851, 185, and 11 deaths; 1852, 113, 7 deaths; 1853, 76, 2 deaths. The total cost of medicines for the above period amounted to £80.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Rosse.	George M'Mullen, Esq.
Earl of Charleville.	Henry Manly, Esq.
John W. Tarleton, Esq.	Robert Goodbody, Esq.
John O'Brien, Esq.	Thomas Acres Peirce, Esq.
Dawson French, Esq.	John H. Walsh, Esq.
David Thompson, Esq.	Robert B. Slator, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the examination and the discharge of all accounts, including bills, salaries, contracts, &c., an excellent system, which tends to a considerable annual saving, as sellers are ready to deal on lower terms when immediate payments are assured to them. The accounts are finally inspected by a committee of the grand jury at the assizes.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Parsonstown.

Parsonstown.—Five male and two female prisoners; 121 in the last quarter. The total of the prisoners confined in 1853 was 636, and of the rations issued, 4,182: the entire cost amounted to £119 19*s.* 2*d.* The price of dietary at the period of my inspection was about $3\frac{7}{8}$*d.* for both sexes. Petty sessions held weekly; and the registry and committals correct. The local inspector does not attend officially, but the county local inspector visits from time to time, and the neighbouring magistrates frequently. The building throughout was clean, orderly, and amply furnished with excellent bedding; the sewers are effective, and the supply of water abundant.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED 13TH MAY, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	7	1
Felons convicted,	7	8
Misdemeanants do.,	40	48
Felons untried,	1	–
Misdemeanants do.,	17	7
Vagrants,	16	1
Soldiers tried,	1	–
Committed summarily,	13	11
Lunatics,	1	1
Total,	103	77—180
Of whom sick in hospital,	4	9— 13

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED—from 1st January to the 13th May, 1854.

Classification.	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	1	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	–	5	–	14	4
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	–	1	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	1	8	3
Summary convictions,	2	1	12	1	24	5
Vagrants,	–	–	77	2	10	2
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	6	5	7	4
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	27	–	15	4
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	6	–	3	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Five times imprisoned & upwards,	–	–	1	–	2	–

CONDITION of JUVENILES, as to their PARENTAGE and RESIDENCE in the GAOL, on the 13th May, 1854.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Without parents,	–	–	13	–	–	–
Without father,	–	–	7	–	–	–
Without mother,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Belonging to county,	–	–	9	–	–	–
Other localities,	–	–	12	2	–	–
Total,	–	–	42	2	–	–

A comparison of the numbers in custody on the corresponding day of the last year affords very satisfactory evidence of improvement, the totals standing thus—May 13th, 1853, 341; May 13th, 1854, 180.

Number of commitments—males, 893; females, 375. Recommitments—males, 74; females, 18. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 254; females, 114. Average—males, 126½; females, 86⅓.

This improvement is not confined to mere numbers, for upon examining all the records by which crime is measured, and upon contrasting them with the past, it is a matter of congratulation to ascertain that there is a great reduction in offences against the person, and in those against property accompanied with violence—agrarian outrage in particular, once a fertile source of committals, having nearly disappeared. The diminu-

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tion has taken place chiefly among adult males, but to a lesser extent among the juveniles, and the prisoners of the other sex generally. Drunkenness has happily declined, and the *re-committals*, which are derived largely from the workhouse offences of juveniles, will probably, as stated in the able Report of the Board of Superintendence to the Grand Jury, be very favourably affected by the application of shot-drill and of the tread-wheel now in erection. The building throughout is maintained in sound repair, under constant inspection. The stock of bedding and of sheets, which are used in all the classes, is far beyond the existing requirements; the ventilation is excellent, and the supply of water, which is raised by common pumps from two wells, is abundant. On the other hand the sewers, though large, are too flat in their construction, and it is therefore indispensable to clear them from time to time. This process, which has hitherto been carried out in the day-time, is stated by the medical officers to be highly objectionable in a sanitary point of view, and in order to obviate the recurrence of it, it would be proper either to adapt the tread-wheel to the flushing of the sewers, if a sufficiency of water can be raised within the prison, or to apply pipe-water to this purpose, which would be obtained at no very considerable outlay. There is a lavatory attached to each class, and there are two baths, in which latter every prisoner is washed on admission, and whenever the physician directs.

There are 125 cells for males and 54 for females, being a total of 179, of which four are "solitary." 17 of the male cells are fully appointed with all the requirements prescribed for enforcing the "separate system" by the 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 44, and are very properly occupied by male juveniles. There is but one building and one yard in common for debtors of both classes, now, happily, not numerous. The hospital accommodation falls far below the general character of the establishment—that assigned to the males being merely a long shed, while for the females there are two rooms, rather imperfectly ventilated, which are situated over the chapel, a space which the Roman Catholic Chaplain is very desirous to allocate to the construction of a gallery, in order to relieve the crowding together of prisoners of this sex during the celebration of divine service. Should this desire be acceded to, and indeed under all circumstances it would be advisable to erect a new hospital commensurate with the wants of both sexes.

The laundry is rather small, but there are two drying-rooms adequate to their object, and the storage is ample. Classification is maintained here as strictly as is consistent with the available room; a general approximation to the "separate system" being adopted by the taking of meals in the cells; by keeping *all* the juveniles separate at night; by retaining in their cells those who have been *re-committed*, except during their hours of exercise, and by carrying out employment during the day-time in *stalls*, so as to prevent intercourse and communication. It is intended, also, that the tread-wheel shall be fitted with partitions for the same purpose.

The females are divided into five classes, which are regulated

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more by their general antecedents, than by the ordinary criminal classification. There were no less than 25 under sentence of "transportation," and 6 under that of "penal servitude," so that if this number were withdrawn, which I trust will shortly be the case, it would be practicable to place the remainder in single cells, an arrangement which would operate as a powerful deterrent upon prisoners of *this sex*. In the event, which happily appears probable, of a further diminution of numbers, the "separate system" might be easily extended to every department of the prison, as the conversion of the day-rooms into cells, (in which, however, there would be a slight difficulty,) would furnish additional means of accomplishing this desirable end, from which the best results might be expected under the very able administration which, I am bound to report, prevails in this prison.

Mr. Justice Perrin having objected to the practice of interring those capitally convicted of murder within the yards attached to the solitary cells, the Board of Superintendence has taken measures for building a subterranean vault applicable to this purpose, the entrance of which it is proposed to place near the site of the tread-wheel.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor, who also goes round the prison in the night time at variable and unexpected hours. Two officers patrol outside, but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the regularity of their circuits. The punishments were few, and generally inflicted for trifling offences, except in the cases of three convicts, who conspired to set fire to their bedding.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Weavers and winders,	10	Stone-breaking,	32
Carpenters,	3	Bakers and cook,	3
Shoemakers,	2	Prison duties,	10
Tailors,	1	Sick and infirm,	5
Hackling flax,	2		
Cleaning flax,	18	Total,	103
Opening oakum,	17		

FEMALES.

Spinning,	27	Prison duties,	5
Cloving flax,	10	Sick and unemployed,	14
Needlework,	15		
Washing,	6	Total,	77

Industrial labour, as may be gathered from the above schedule, is vigorously enforced, and punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking. Schooling is given to males, chiefly juveniles, during two hours daily in the summer, but adults who have received any portion of education, or who are desirous of learning, are allowed to attend. In winter the daily period is shorter, as the lock-up takes place at sunset; but I would suggest that the school-room should be furnished with gas, and that the hours of instruction should be fixed for the latter part of the day during *this* season. The books used are those of the National Board of Education. The

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registry of progress is carefully kept in the male school, but not in that for the females, who are taught by the matron. The schoolmaster, however, is about to prepare one for their use. It would be of further advantage that the chaplains should examine the scholars from time to time so as to ascertain the correctness of the entries of improvement.

Dietary and Contracts.

The net cost of the dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years, stands thus—1851, $1\frac{9}{16}d.$; 1852, $1\frac{5}{8}d.$; 1853, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{3}{32}d.$

Dietary.—Breakfast for males—6 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk; females—$5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of Indian meal, $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. rice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner for males—15 oz. of bread, made of barley meal and whole meal, equal parts, and 1 pint of new milk; females—13 oz. of bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk. Children under ten years of age.—Breakfast—$3\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of Indian meal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. rice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. of bread and $\frac{3}{8}$ pint of milk. Gruel given in lieu of milk for dinner two days in each week. Prisoners sentenced to one month and under, get gruel each day for dinner in lieu of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., baked in the gaol, $1\frac{1}{20}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

There was but one complaint of the dietary, which proceeded from a pauper debtor, and appeared to me to be groundless; for the white and brown bread, and the stirabout, all which I tasted, were unexceptionable. The Local Inspector as well as the Chaplains inspects the provisions constantly, and notices from time to time any inferiority in their quality.

Officers and Salaries.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Benjamin Jacob, Local Inspector,	85	0	0
Rev. H. H. Rose, Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. William Bourke, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
David O'Callaghan, Physician,	44	0	0
Joseph Parker, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Henry Woodburn, Governor,	300	0	0
Patrick Roche, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	70	0	0
Patrick Browne, 1st Turnkey,	45	0	0
John Quinlavan, 2nd do.,	35	0	0
David Fitzgerald, 3rd do.,	35	0	0
Daniel Hallinan, 4th do.,	35	0	0
Joseph Gabbett, 5th do.,	35	0	0
John Hickey, 6th do.,	35	0	0
William Leamey, 7th do.,	35	0	0
Henry Roberts, 8th do.,	35	0	0
George Fitzgerald, 9th do.,	35	0	0
Matthew Lyons, 10th do.,	27	10	0
William Airy, 11th do.,	27	10	0
Philip Stark, 12th do.,	27	10	0
Mrs. Mary Roche, Matron,	40	0	0
Alice O'Neill, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Ellen Devitt, Hospital Nurse,	25	0	0

None of the officers are on gaol allowance, but the turnkeys, twelve in number, are furnished with an uniform. Seven are handicraftsmen, viz., a shoemaker, a carpenter, two weavers, and three smiths.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	181	Protestant Chaplain,	135
Surgeon, &c.,	233	Roman Catholic do.,	115

Books and Accounts.—The accounts and the gaol books are kept with great accuracy, except the Discharge Book, which was not fully entered up. The total cost of the gaol was as follows: for the years 1851, £3,462 3*s.* 3*d.*; 1852, £2,888 4*s.* 2*d.*; 1853, £2,785 7*s.* 1*d.* The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, consisting of shoemakers' work, oakum, and broken stone, stands thus for the last two years—1852, £31 5*s.* 11*d.*; 1853, £21 9*s.* 6*d.*

Hospitals.—I have adverted above to the condition of the accommodation for the sick. There were four males and nine females under medical treatment, but their cases do not require any comment, the prison being free from any epidemic disease. There were two lunatics, one of each sex.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Richard Bourke.	Henry Maunsell, Esq.
The Ven. The Archdeacon of Limerick.	John Croker, Esq.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq.	Lord Clarina.
William H. Gabbett, Esq.	Major T. Vandeleur.
Michael Furnell, Esq.	Eyre Lloyd, Esq.
William Monsell, Esq., M.P.	Colonel Vandeleur.

At each attendance of the Board general business is transacted, and the bills are paid by cheques signed by three of the members. An audit of the whole expenditure takes place before each assizes, when the accounts are made up and submitted finally to a committee appointed by the Grand Jury to investigate them.

General Observations.—Having had the pleasure of meeting the Board of Superintendence on the day of my inspection, I ventured to suggest to them the policy of amalgamating the county and city gaols, in the event of the legislature granting additional facilities for such a junction, and for defining and carrying out the terms of agreement as to the respective proportions of regulation and of contribution to the common expenditure.

An arrangement of this nature, I need scarcely observe, would be purely voluntary on both sides; but taking into consideration the improved condition of the country, and the consequent decrease of offenders on the one hand, and on the other the facility of extending the existing *county* gaol, (so as to provide accommodation for the probable aggregate of prisoners to be

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committed from both jurisdictions,) while that of the city, from its site and construction, does not admit of such an increase or alteration as would render it fit for carrying out the requirements of improved prison administration, I submit that the advantages to be derived from their union would be considerable, as involving not only a large saving in the annual charge, but the establishment of a sound system of penal and reformatory discipline, which would necessarily tend to a further diminution of crime.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Kilfinnan.

Kilfinnan.—No prisoners here; the house tolerably clean, but damp. The outer wall is rough on its surface so as to afford facilities for escape. There is no water on the premises, but an allowance is made for fetching it. The dietary $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ for both sexes; keeper's salary, £15; registry and committals correct, and transmittal of prisoners to the county gaol regular. Petty sessions held fortnightly; the local inspector visits from time to time.

Newcastle.

Newcastle.—1 male and 1 female prisoner; the sewerage effective; no water, but an allowance for its daily carriage; the bedding old and rather worn; eave-shoots are much required, as the rain, falling from the roof, floods the yards, which are above the level of the floor of the day-rooms. Petty sessions weekly without fail, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct; the local inspector visits.

Rathkeale.

Rathkeale.—3 male prisoners here; the sewers bad, but cleared from time to time, which, however, involves the necessity of carrying the soil through the building. Water is brought from the neighbouring river; the house was clean, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, but damp. The local inspector is frequent in his visits; petty sessions held every fortnight, and the transmittal of prisoners takes place shortly afterwards. The registry was rather slovenly, and the committals were not kept with regularity.

Croom.

Croom.—No prisoners; there is but one yard for the two sexes, and the whole building is limited in accommodation. Gravel is required for the yard, and some repairs for the store-house. The bedding sufficient, and the sewers effective, but no water on the premises. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry correct; the local inspector visits occasionally.

Bruff.

Bruff.—1 male prisoner; the house clean, orderly, and in sound repair, and the bedding sufficient, but rather worn. The sewers good, and water procurable at a short distance. The dietary is high, being 6*d.* for both sexes; and it is supplied by the keeper, whose salary is £25. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate; registry and committals regular; the local inspector visits from time to time, but the stipendiary magistrate very frequently.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED 12TH AND 13TH MAY, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	–
Poor do.,	5	–
Felons convicted,	26	28
Misdemeanants do.,	14	10
Felons untried,	4	4
Misdemeanants do.,	7	4
Vagrants,	16	1
Committed summarily,	27	14
Total,	105	61—166

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	8	6
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	4	1	4	2
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	–	1	2
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	6	2
Vagrants,	–	–	4	–	6	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	2	–	4	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	6	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	2	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	2	–

Upon comparing the returns, under the annexed headings, of the number of prisoners and of the nature of their offences, taken on the corresponding days of four consecutive years, a decided improvement is observable:—Total in custody on the 12th of May, 1851, 287; 1852, 294; 1853, 237; 1854, 166. Vagrants returned according to the same dates:—1851, 77; 1852, 118; 1853, 49; 1854, 17. Workhouse offenders do.:—1851, 36; 1852, 45; 1853, 48; 1854, 8.

Thus it appears committals for vagrancy and workhouse offences are on the decline, as are also re-committals generally; but I regret to state that those for drunkenness exhibit no reduction. The diminution here as elsewhere is found to apply to adult males in a larger proportion than to juveniles of this sex or to females. The commitments during the past year were—males, 3,832; females, 1,405. Re-commitments—males, 168; females, 102. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 202; females, 113. Average males, 139; do. females, 74.

The building was in fair repair, and clean. Ventilation is about to be further improved by the opening of windows at the end of two of the corridors, so as to produce a thorough circulation of air. A new cistern has been constructed, and the pipes having been put into complete order, every part of the prison is now amply supplied with water. The sewers are generally effective, and capable of being flushed, but some of

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them require the application of peat charcoal. Four prisoners have escaped since the last inspection; of the first three, two were retaken, and the cover of the arch of the cell, through which they contrived to force their way, has been since strengthened, and covered with heavy flagging.

The accommodation consists of 70 single cells, 10 solitary do., 31 rooms, with beds, and 9 day-rooms. There are besides 7 sheds, capable of holding 42 prisoners, now occupied by the male juveniles, who are kept apart at night. There is but one building, and but one yard, allocated to debtors of both classes. The laundry is very defective, and limited in area, and there is no drying-room—a serious want. The hospital has been doubled, by raising a story, and has been furnished with water-closets. All prisoners are bathed on their admission, and once a month during their confinement. There are no lavatories, however, and for personal washing buckets are used in the open and unsheltered yards. Classification is attempted as far as is practicable with regard to the males, but there are only two divisions of the females, according to character, one consisting of the tried and untried intermixed, and the other of prostitutes under short sentences. Males are kept in their cells, except during the two hours prescribed for exercise. There is no inspection at variable hours during the night; but there is a patrol of two officers, who are, however, without the check of a tell-tale clock. There were 36 punishments, all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.—Tread-wheel, shot-drill, breaking stones, picking oakum, shoemaking, making prison dresses, and employed on prison duties.

FEMALES.—Knitting, washing, spinning, carding, hackling, sewing, making prison dresses, and employed on prison duties.

The industrial labour, as may be collected from the above schedule, is limited in extent. The external sales of oakum and broken stones produced in the year ending at the spring assizes of 1854—£35 12*s.* 2*d.*

The clerk of the prison, who had never been engaged in teaching, was appointed schoolmaster in last July. Instruction is given for four hours daily, chiefly to juveniles, but adults up to the age of 25 are included. Neither writing nor arithmetic have hitherto formed part of their education, in consequence of the want of desks and other requisite materials, which, however, are about to be supplied; and alterations are in progress, on the female side of the prison, for the purpose of establishing a school-room. The form of the Registry of Progress is satisfactory, and hereafter, when it is duly filled, it will, I trust, be tested by the chaplains as to the accuracy of the entries.

Dietary and Contracts.—Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1851, 2½*d.*; 1852, 2¼*d.*; 1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 3⅜*d.*

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Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal, and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal, and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of bread, and 3 naggins of new milk.

Children under 10 years of age.—Breakfast—4 oz. of Indian meal, 10 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—10 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of new milk. Supper—4 oz. of bread, and 1½ naggin of new milk.

The bread is made of second quality flour. Gruel is substituted on two days of the week at dinner for milk.

Bread, per lb., 1⅞*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; Salt, per stone, 2½*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who very properly record their opinions of the quality.

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with great accuracy; but there is no code of by-laws in force here. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years stands thus:—1851, £2,049 16*s.* 1½*d.*; 1852, £1,843 0*s.* 9*d.*; 1853, £2,466 9*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
John Griffin, Local Inspector,	30	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. John Brahan, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Robert R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0
J. B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0
John Moore, Governor,	130	0	0
John Hurley, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	66	0	0
Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron,	40	0	0
Henry Pardy, Head Turnkey,	52	10	0
John Doyle, Turnkey,	40	0	0
Jonathan Danne, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Madigan, do.,	24	0	0
Patrick Russell, do.,	24	0	0
John Jevers, do.,	24	0	0
Anne Gaynor, Assistant Matron,	27	6	0
Catherine Wheeler, Hospital Nurse,	16	18	0

The turnkeys, some of whom are advanced in years, are not supplied with uniforms nor arms. They receive no prison allowances, and none of them are handicraftsmen.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 251; surgeon, &c., 205; Protestant chaplain, 163; Roman Catholic do., 240; apothecary, 140.

Since the last inspection the Protestant chaplain, the Rev. A. W. Edwards, having resigned, the Rev. M. T. De Burgh has been appointed in his place, and Dr. Gibson having retired upon a superannuation allowance from the post of local inspector, has been succeeded by Captain Griffin.

Hospital.—I have stated above the increased accommodation

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in this department, which I found clean, orderly, and happily without a single patient. There had been two cases of cholera, which was rife in the city for a short period, but the general health of the inmates of the gaol has been satisfactory.

Year.	No. of Sick in Hospital.	Days.
1851,	92	552
1852,	106	576
1853,	102	641

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Watson, Esq., Mayor.	Alderman Edmond O'Connell.
Alderman Thadeus M'Donnell, J.P.	Eugene O'Callaghan, Esq., T.C.
Alderman L. Quinlivan, J.P.	John Gleeson, Esq., T.C.
Thomas Kane, Esq., M.D., J.P.	Daniel Doyle, Esq.
Patrick A. Shannon, Esq., J.P.	Maurice Linehan, Esq., T.C.
Thomas Boyse, Esq., J.P.	Pierce Shannon, Esq., T.C.

The Board assembles once a fortnight, and at any time when their presence is specially required. Payments for matters of general expenditure are made at each meeting, but the final settlement of accounts takes place before each assizes.

General Observations.

Plans for the enlargement of the accommodation, and for the general improvement of the gaol, have been prepared by Mr. Pain, the eminent architect, at the instance of the Board; but no further steps have been taken to carry them into effect, nor, I fear, does any intention exist at present to incur the outlay indispensable for placing this establishment on a proper footing. The plans in question are not designed, as I understand, with the view of enforcing the separate system, and therefore would, it is to be apprehended, fail to obtain the necessary sanction of the executive. Some discussion has taken place as to the advisability of dividing the felons' yard, so as to form an additional male class; but no conclusion has been arrived at, as certain difficulties present themselves. Under ordinary circumstances I should submit to the authorities the propriety of extending the laundry backward into the female yard, which adjoins it, and of cutting off a portion of the yard, in which stones are stored at present, so as to afford space for the accommodation of a third female class, the condition of offenders of this sex being deplorable; but the defects of the whole building, in point of construction and available site, are so great that it would be impossible to make such alterations as would insure complete classification, and easy supervision; and I venture, therefore, to refer to my Report of the county gaol, in which I have thrown out, as a matter worthy of consideration, the policy of uniting the two establishments, on the understanding that a portion of the present building should be retained as a bridewell for drunkards and disorderly characters, (an arrangement which would largely relieve the joint prison,) and as a convenient receptacle of prisoners for trial during the assizes and quarter sessions.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.—Visited 31st July, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	36	16
Misdemeanants convicted,	6	3
Felons untried,	–	2
Deserters,	1	–
Committed summarily,	2	5
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	46	26—72
Of whom sick in hospital,	2	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the period of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	5	2	7	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–	2	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	1	2
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	2	1	2

A general reduction both in the gravity of crime and in the number of criminals is observable here; and some of the minor offences, such as vagrancy, have undergone a greater diminution—the highest numbers confined here at any time during the last seven years standing thus:—

1848, . . . 309	1852, . . . 198
1849, . . . 372	1853, . . . 164
1850, . . . 372	1854, . . . 134
1851, . . . 312	

This decrease has affected males more largely than females; the juveniles, in particular, of the former sex having been effectually acted upon by corporal punishment and by industrial training; and, doubtless, the extension of a more stringent discipline to all classes, by the adoption of "separation," will produce yet more favourable results—the stricter system of treatment, which has latterly prevailed here, having already lowered the aggregate of *re-committals* considerably.

The number of commitments during the past year was—for males, 649; females, 262: of re-commitments—males, 14; females, 11: and the greatest number in gaol during the same period was—males, 78; females, 56: average—males, 59; females, 43. There were two males under sentence of penal servitude, one female under that of transportation, and two male lunatics. The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to but twenty-seven, all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

The gaol throughout was clean, orderly, well ventilated, in sound repair, and amply furnished with bedding. A well for the supply of spring water was in process of sinking—that

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hitherto derived from the river being at times impure—and the tread-wheel is to be applied to raising it. The sewers, which formerly emitted at particular seasons an almost pestilential smell, have been greatly improved, a large one, six feet in depth and two in width, with a discharge into the river, having been lately constructed. Classification is duly carried out, as prescribed by the Prisons' Act; and silence is observed during association. The meals are taken in the cells, and *all* the prisoners are kept separate during the night, the lock-up being attended by the governor or deputy-governor. With regard, however, to the juveniles, a further subdivision would be very desirable; unless, indeed, the local authorities should determine to institute forthwith *in all classes* the "separate system," towards which a very laudable approximation has already been made, and for maintaining which in its integrity the building might be adapted at a comparatively inconsiderable outlay, the amount of general accommodation being ample. There are 69 single cells for males, and 8 rooms with beds, each capable of subdivision into two cells, so as to give a total of 85. For females there are 26 single cells in the older part of the gaol, with four bed-rooms similarly divisible, and 30 in the new quarters recently erected, amounting in all to 64, an aggregate far exceeding the requirements of the present inmates. It will be necessary to furnish these latter cells, which are intended for "separation," with bells, a heating apparatus, water-closets at the end of the corridors, and *stalled* lavatories, so as to enforce throughout the principle of non-communication, and to bring them within the prescriptions of the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44.

I was happy to learn that it is also proposed, in furtherance of the same desirable objects, to fit the tread-wheel with separate compartments, and to erect stalls, to be occupied in the intervals of rest, thus securing the prevention of any intercourse. The storage is at present defective; but, as the marshalsea and the solitary cells are usually empty, they afford available room for the reception of such articles as it is indispensable to keep in large quantities. There are no lavatories, the personal washing of prisoners being carried out by means of buckets and troughs placed in the yards.

I have noticed these points, and have ventured to urge the policy of completing the requirements of the "separate system," not only from my experience of the public spirit, which was shown here in *instituting* improvements, but because I am aware that, under the very able and careful administration of the Board, the labour of prisoners has already been turned to greater account here in effecting them than in any gaol in the kingdom, and that it is intended to execute by their hands the whole of the masons and carpenters' work necessary for the projected additions, thus attaining a double measure of economy in the saving of the higher wages of extern tradesmen, and in giving such useful instruction to the prisoners as to furnish them with the means of obtaining an honest livelihood upon their discharge.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Tread-wheel and shot-drill,	10	Shoemakers,	6
Stone-cutters and masons,	3	Tin-workers,	1
Erecting building,	4	Tailors,	4
Weavers and winders,	8	Carpenters,	2
		Mat-makers,	5
		Unemployed and sick,	3

FEMALES.

Laundry,	2	Carding and spinning,	3
Sewing,	2	Knitting,	4
Spinning wool and flax,	6	Embroidery,	8
		Unemployed, sick,	1

Considerable activity prevails in the industrial department here, both for intern consumption and for extern sale.

Schooling is given to the males daily, for one hour and a-half in summer, and for one hour in winter, by the *turnkeys;* but the present rate of wages is insufficient to insure the services of officers qualified to give effective educational instruction, as well as to discharge their other duties. The registry of progress is tolerably kept; but it would be advisable that the Chaplains or Local Inspector should occasionally, at irregular periods, examine the pupils, in order to test the accuracy of the entries of advancement.

Dietary and Contracts.—The net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years, stands thus:—

1851,	$1\frac{3}{4}d.$	1853,	$2\frac{1}{15}d.$
1852,	$1\frac{3}{4}d.$	1854,	$2\frac{1}{2}\frac{92}{480}d.$

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and one pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and three-fourths pint new milk.

Every Tuesday and Friday half a pint of new milk to males and females, for breakfast, and one pint of gruel for dinner instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; new milk, per gallon, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly examined, not only by the chaplains, but by the local inspector and the medical officer. I tasted the bread, the milk, and the stirabout, which were all excellent in quality.

Books and Accounts.—The forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are strictly observed, and there are other useful checks upon stock and expenditure, such as the Storekeeper's Book, and a record of every thing which passes into and out of the gaol. The baking account (the bread being baked in the gaol) exhibits a great saving, as contrasted with the price at which it could be obtained by extern contract. The work account is submitted monthly to the Board of Superintendence, and initialed by the chairman.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

The total cost of the gaol for the last three years, including dietary, salaries, &c., was—

	£	s.	d.
In 1851,	1,892	11	3
„ 1852,	1,529	5	0
„ 1853,	1,568	13	4

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Thomas Harpur, Local Inspector,	40	0	0
James Young, Governor,	200	0	0
Rev. William Goodwin, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. N. O'Connor, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Thomas Pilsworth, Apothecary,	30	0	0
David Weir, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Thomas Pratt, Gate-Porter,	30	0	0
William Whitfield, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
Henry Dawson, 2nd do.,	30	0	0
Abraham Case, 3rd do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Cobbe, 4th do.,	27	10	0
Robert Bryan, 5th do.,	27	10	0
William Sythes, 6th do.,	25	0	0
James Cooper, 7th do.,	25	0	0
Robert Carter, 8th do.,	25	0	0
Richard Tenant, 9th do.,	25	0	0
James Heenan, 1st Watchman,	25	0	0
Robert Corbitt, 2nd Watchman,	25	0	0
Mary Anne Hovendon, 1st Matron,	21	0	0
Mary Anne Nicholls, 2nd do.,	17	10	0
Anne Dawson, Nursetender, &c.,	21	0	0

No officers receive any gaol allowance. Among the turnkeys (who wear a handsome uniform) are four handicraftsmen, viz., a baker, a mason, a weaver, and a shoemaker. It would be desirable, in filling the next vacancy, to select a person capable of teaching the rudiments of tailoring, a knowledge of which is generally useful.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 107; Surgeon, &c., 69; Protestant Chaplain, 169; Roman Catholic do., 79.

Hospital.—The hospital, which contains quarters for both sexes, was very clean, well ventilated, and furnished with baths. There were but three patients, two males and one female. An apothecary is paid £30 per annum for compounding. Dr. Jacob keeps all the books, including the medical dietary, in his own handwriting, a most valuable check upon the expenditure of this department.

During the last three years the number of persons treated in hospital amounted to 173; of the days, to 1,963; and of the deaths, to but 8. The cost of medicine was £18 16*s.* 5½*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

George Adair, Esq.	William Hamilton, Esq.
Chidley Coote, Esq.	Lewis Moore, Esq.,
Edward W. Chetwode, Esq.	R. S. Hawkesworth, Esq.
William W. Despard, Esq.	Henry White, Esq.
M. S. Casean, Esq.	Robert H. Stubber, Esq.
Rev. J. T. Moore.	Hon. T. Vesey.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the payment of all branches of outlay, such as bills, contracts, and salaries, an excellent arrangement, which conduces largely to the comfort of the officers, and to sound economy, as the shortness of the credits, and the security of the payments, enable sellers to deal at lower prices.

South District.

Queen's County Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Borris.—One male prisoner; 29 in the last quarter. There is but one yard for both sexes. The house fairly clean, and bedding about to be supplied. Some improvement has been made in a smoky chimney in the keeper's apartment. Water on the premises. Dietary, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males and $5d.$ for females. Petty sessions held fortnightly without fail. Transmittals, registry, and committals regular. The local inspector visits frequently.

Borris.

Abbeyleix.—One male and two females confined here; 61 in the last quarter. The house in good repair, clean, and furnished with sufficient bedding. The pump effective, and the cesspool clearable from the outside. No improvement has taken place since my last inspection with regard to the privy, or the yard wall, which is insecure. An open iron gate has been substituted for the door in the male day-room, so as to afford some light and air. Dietary, $6d.$ for males and $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Drunkenness rather on the increase. The registry and committals correct. The local inspector is frequent in his visits.

Abbeyleix.

Stradbally.—No prisoners; 47 in the last quarter. The house clean, the bedding adequate, the pump in good order, and the cesspools lately cleared. There is but one yard for both sexes, and the female day-room is on the first floor. Dietary, $6d.$ for males and $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females. Petty sessions fortnightly. Registry, committals, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits, but seldom makes any entry. The governor of the county gaol inspects this and the other bridewells from time to time.

Stradbally.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh.—Visited the 12th of September, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor do.	1	–
Felons convicted,	43	33
Misdemeanants do.	12	–
Felons untried,	16	4
Misdemeanants do.	3	1
Vagrants,	2	2
Revenue Laws,	1	–
Committed summarily,	17	11
Lunatics,	2	1
Total,	98	52—150
Of whom sick in hospital,	9	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES Classified, during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	1	–	9	3	15	8
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	4	–	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	1	1	30	8	14	7
Misdemeanants,	1	–	5	1	–	–
Summary convictions,	6	1	45	4	33	7
Vagrants,	4	1	16	3	10	6
Workhouse offenders,	5	–	41	6	17	8
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	4	1	11	3
Twice imprisoned,	3	–	8	–	12	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	4	2	6	3
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	3	1	–	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	3	–	6	3

SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and of IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number of Juveniles Committed during the year.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
For life,	–	–	–	1	1	–
Penal servitude—Six years,	–	–	1	–	–	–
,, Four years,	–	–	–	–	8	3
Eighteen months,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Twelve months,	–	–	2	–	2	1
Nine months,	–	–	2	–	1	2
Six months,	–	–	1	–	2	3
Three months,	2	–	21	3	10	10
Two months,	–	–	11	1	4	1
One month,	2	–	35	2	13	5
Fourteen days,	5	2	28	7	9	13
Seven days,	4	–	14	2	7	–
Forty-eight hours,	–	–	2	1	10	4
Twenty-four hours,	1	–	14	–	7	1
Unlimited,	2	1	14	1	15	5
Total,	16	3	145	18	90	48

The reduction in the aggregate of prisoners confined in this gaol has been steadily progressive, and this condition of things, when contrasted with the pressure upon the accommodation which existed in former years, affords matter for congratulation and for hopefulness. In June, 1849, when the demoralization caused by the famine had attained its highest point, the total had reached the fearful sum of 780; but even, if we take the numbers in custody on the corresponding days during the three preceding years, when the above influence had ceased to operate, we shall find the diminution unfailing and normal:—

September 12, 1851,	334
Do. 1852,	283
Do. 1853,	170
Do. 1854,	150

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

The commitments, especially of workhouse offenders and of vagrants—two classes from which a large section of prison population had hitherto been derived—have declined in a greater ratio; and it is much to the credit of the discipline maintained by the authorities here that the *re-commitments* exhibit a yet more favourable proportion. The juveniles also share in this decrease—an important consideration, as showing that the sources and causes of crime have experienced an effective check. There were two males and nine females under sentence of transportation, and two males and seven females under that of penal servitude. The general commitments during the past year stand thus:—Males, 635; females, 279. Re-commitments—*males*, once, 7; twice, 6; three times, 3; four times and upwards, 1;—*females*, once, 6; twice, 3; three times, 3; four times and upwards, 1. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 120; females, 78. Average—males, $91\frac{174}{253}$; females, $67\frac{210}{253}$.

The building throughout was in good repair, thoroughly clean, well ventilated, and fully furnished with bedding. It would be advisable, both as a sanitary and economical measure, to adopt the use of sheets, the more so as coarse linen is manufactured here. A well, twenty feet in depth, had been nearly completed by the labour of the prisoners, so as to insure an ample supply of water at all seasons for general purposes, and for flushing the sewers. The locks were in good order, under the charge of one of the turnkeys, who is a locksmith by trade—the risk of intrusting them to any tradesman outside the walls being thus avoided.

There are lavatories attached to each wing, and wash-yards, in the latter of which it is purposed to erect baths as soon as the eave-gutters, which are about to be applied, are completed.

The storage is excellent, consisting of four rooms, artificially heated, which contain all prison requisites. The drying-room is fitted with clinker windows, so as to establish a thorough draught in dry weather, and with a stove for use in the cold and wet seasons. The laundry is of sufficient size; but it would be desirable to fit the washing-troughs with partitions, in order to prevent communication.

Classification among the males is observed according to the prescriptions of the Prisons' Act—the meals being taken apart—and the boys are kept in separate cells; but the females are merely divided according to character.

The accommodation consists of 132 cells for the males (an aggregate exceeding considerably their present total), 34 of which (two wings) are heated with pipes, and of 32 cells (besides a shed), 24 of which are similarly provided, for the females. The latter, at the time of my inspection, amounted to 52; but if the "Government prisoners," *i.e.*, those sentenced to transportation and penal servitude, be deducted, there would remain but 36 to be disposed of. By heating, therefore, the 8 other cells allocated to them, and by erecting water-closets

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

at the ends of the corridors, complete "separation," the only system which has been found to operate deterrently upon prisoners *of this sex*, could be established at a very trifling outlay, and their numbers diminished, so as to bring them within the capacity of the present accommodation. Indeed, the extension of it to the males, thus embracing the whole prison, would be practicable, at a comparatively inconsiderable cost; and I am the more disposed to submit this proposition to the local authorities from the conviction which I entertain, in common with my colleague, that the best reformatory results might be expected from the very efficient staff, and the experienced and energetic Board, to which the administration of this most creditable institution is intrusted.

Employment and Schools.

EMPLOYMENT of MALES.

	Number employed.		Number employed.
Carpenters,	2	Tin work,	1
Sawyers,	2	Painting and glazing,	1
Shoemakers,	3	Mason work,	2
Tailors,	4	Stone-breaking,	6
Weavers and winders,	5	Grinding corn,	18
Mat-making,	4	Employed at bake-house,	2
Brush-making,	2	Shot-drill,	10
Teasing cocoa-nut fibre,	6	Prison duties,	8
Pounding and scutching,	7	Unemployed and sick,	12
Coopers' work,	1		
Smiths' work,	1	Total,	98
Nailers' work,	1		

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.

	Number employed.		Number employed.
Washing,	9	Spinning and hackling flax,	9
Mangling,	3	Prison duties,	5
Needlework,	3	Unemployed and sick,	9
Knitting,	2		
Spinning and carding wool,	12	Total,	52

PRISONERS' WORK during the year 1853.

52 Sacks 12 stone of flour, &c., converted into 4,836½ loaves of 4 lbs. each, being 92 to each sack.	10 Pair of clog shoes.
	84 Shirts.
	49 Wrappers.
	24 Petticoats.
	17 Women's aprons.
159 Sacks 4 stone of wheat, converted into 15,474 loaves of 4 lbs. each, being 97⅓ to each sack.	10 Shifts.
	14 Pair stockings.
	33 Picks.
11 Suits of turnkeys' uniforms.	323 Yards of frieze.
	390 Yards of ticken.
	134 Yards of linsey-woolsey.
30 Suits of male convicts' clothes.	14 Stone of wool, carded and spun.
25 Suits of frieze clothes.	93 Stone of tow, carded and spun.
55 Pair of leather shoes.	
31 do. canvas do.	4 Washing tubs.

30 Wooden night buckets.
Window bars, locks, and keys.
100 Tons of limestone, pounded.
18,000 Nails, of all sorts.
19 Small articles.
22 Dozen of spoons.
144 Mops.
Mats of all sorts.
Brushes of all kinds.
200 Yards of hall matting.
2,054 Square yards of boundary wall, pointed with lime and sand.
Repairing the coping of all the inner boundary walls.
Cleansing all the sewerage of male and female prisons.
Turning 2 gross brush heads.
Sawing timber, &c.

REPAIRS.

114 Pair of shoes.
144 Ticks and rugs.
593 Jackets, waistcoats, and trousers.
210 Tins and 3 coal boxes.
28 Trays and barrows.
206 Hammers and rings.
106 Shirts.
64 Wrappers.
63 Petticoats.

WASHING.

978 Dozen of linen articles.
180 Blankets, 120 ticks, and 113 rugs.

The above schedules exhibit the amount of industrial works. The manufacture of flax, in particular, affords a great variety of employment, and is peculiarly suitable to females.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol amounted, in 1852, to £64 2*s.* 7*d.*, and in 1853 to £113 13*s.* 4*d.* Punitive labour is carried into effect by the tread-wheel, the crank-mill, and shot-drill.

Educational instruction is given daily to the males by the turnkeys, in classes, there being no schoolmaster. I was happy to find a written testimony, on the part of the Roman Catholic chaplain, to the improvement of some of the pupils. It would be very convenient if here, as in many of the best conducted prisons, the chaplains were to hold an examination, at unexpected periods, so as to ascertain the accuracy of the entries in the registry of progress.

Dietary and Contracts.—Breakfast—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal, with half a pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of oatmeal, with half a pint of new milk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, with one pint of skim milk, or the same of gruel. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, with ¾ pint of skim milk, or the same of gruel.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1⅙*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; meat, per lb., 4½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 5*d.*; salt, per stone, 2½*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which, it is stated, are regularly inspected by the chaplains; but it would be more satisfactory if, at each visit, the chaplain on duty were to record his approbation, or the contrary. The bread, which is baked in the gaol, I tasted, and found to be of excellent quality. The cost of the dietary for the last three years stands thus:—1851, $2\frac{1070}{9369}d.$; 1852, $1\frac{7627}{7795}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{2621}{4707}d.$; 1854, 3½*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

The Books and Accounts prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are kept with great neatness and scrupulous accuracy. The total cost of the gaol during the last three years amounted in 1851, to £2,688 1*s.* 2*d.*; in 1852, to £2,301 11*s.* 11*d.*; and in 1853, to £2,223 13*s.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas T. Abbott, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
James H. Poe, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Thomas Mahoney, Roman Catholic do.	50	0	0
George Frith, Surgeon,	50	0	0
Francis Cahalan, Apothecary,	25	0	0
Thomas Rock, Governor,	250	0	0
Nathaniel Betty, Deputy-Governor,	100	0	0
James Going, Head Turnkey,	36	0	0
Philip Heney, Turnkey,	36	0	0
Edmond Treacy, do.	31	0	0
Henry Alcock, do.	31	0	0
Thomas Pyke, do.	31	0	0
Edward Green, do.	31	0	0
George Robinson, do.	31	0	0
Robert Parker, do.	31	0	0
William Roberts, do.	31	0	0
Robert Hawksley, do.	31	0	0
James Pierse, do.	31	0	0
Charles Smith, do.	31	0	0
Mrs. E. Betty, Matron,	40	0	0
Rebecca Owens, Female Assistant,	21	0	0
Mary Purtill, do.	21	0	0
Mary Galbraith, Nurse,	21	0	0

All the intern officers, with the exception of the governor and deputy-governor, receive daily 2 lbs. of bread and 2 pints of new milk. Among the turnkeys there are six handicrafts-men, viz., a tailor, a shoemaker, a weaver, a carpenter, a smith, and a painter.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 250; surgeon, &c., 227; Protestant chaplain, 56; Roman Catholic do., 83.

Hospitals.—The gaol was free from any epidemic disease, and the sick under treatment in hospital amounted to 14, 9 being males, and 5 females. The rooms were clean, and adequately ventilated. During the last three years the number of patients was 469—of days, 20,538—and of deaths, 38. The cost of medicines, &c., for the same period, was only £64 3*s.* 2*d.* There were five male criminal lunatics, and one female, in custody.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John E. Carden, Bart.	John Bennett.
Henry Prittie, Esq.	John H. Dundas.
Joshua R. Minnitt.	William H. Carroll.
Caleb Going.	Thomas Sadleir.
John Going.	George Jackson.
Richard E. Phillips.	Richard Gason.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

The Board assembles monthly, with a sufficient attendance of members, and at each meeting all orders are checked, and all accounts discharged by cheques payable to the parties. The subordinate officers also receive their salaries—a very advantageous arrangement, which ought to be adopted in every prison.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Thurles.—Two males (boys) confined here, and five females. 185 in the last quarter. The house clean, and in fair order. One of the yards required gravelling, and the windows of the lobby and corridors needed some repairs which have since been executed. The sewers tolerably effective, and a good supply of water. Dietary—males, $3\frac{2}{33}d.$; females, $3\frac{1}{3}\frac{0}{2}d.$ Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular; but I regret to observe that short sentences of imprisonment are illegally completed in the bridewell. The keeper absent on sick leave. The local inspector visits from time to time. Thurles.

Roscrea.—No males, one female; 117 in the last quarter. The house clean and orderly, and in fair repair, and well supplied with bedding. There is no water on the premises, but an allowance is made for fetching it. An open cesspool in the male yard is a nuisance which ought to be abated. The registry and committals correct. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector rarely visits, but the magistrates attending petty sessions throughout this riding form a local board of superintendence. Salary of keeper, £25. Dietary, 5*d.* for males, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females. Roscrea.

Templemore.—Two males, two females. The house clean but damp, and the accommodation rather limited; some bedtickens required, and tins. The pump effective, and the sewers clearable from the outside. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals direct. The registry and committals regular. The local inspector is frequent in his visits, but rarely enters his name. Salary of keeper, £25. Dietary—males, 5*d.*; females, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ Templemore.

Newport.—Three males. The numbers confined here in the last three quarters were, respectively, 25, 19, and 40. Bedding sufficient. Petty sessions fortnightly. Registry, committals, and transmittals regular. A visitor's book is required. The local inspector visits from time to time. Dietary, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ for both sexes. The defects of the existing bridewell have been so often made the subject of comment, that the Grand Jury presented a sum of £500 for the construction of a new one in *conjunction with* a *courthouse*, and accordingly a plan, embracing the two buildings, was referred to my colleague and myself, for our report under the 20th section of the Prisons' Act. The design of the latter building does not fall within our cognizance, but we regret that the proposed accommodation in the bridewell, consisting as it does of only *one* cell for each sex, is so manifestly inadequate, that we are unable to certify it for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. Newport.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL—VISITED 23RD AND 24TH OCTOBER, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–
Poor debtors,	3	–
Felons convicted,	78	71
Misdemeanants convicted,	18	5
Felons untried,	14	15
Misdemeanants untried,	4	–
Vagrants,	4	–
Revenue Laws,	1	–
Drunkards,	2	–
Committed summarily,	25	11
Lunatics,	8	6
Crown witnesses,	–	1
Total,	160	109—269
Of whom sick in Hospital,	4	3

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES classified, during the year 1854.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	17	1	138	8	50	10
Misdemeanants convicted,	28	1	32	7	42	9
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	3	–	64	24	40	27
Misdemeanants,	7	–	31	5	6	7
Summary convictions,	18	2	297	9	20	13
Vagrants,	21	4	69	17	28	9
Workhouse offenders,	9	–	83	7	3	19
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	14	–	13	–	–	5
Twice imprisoned,	11	1	45	9	51	7
Three times imprisoned,	3	–	18	3	10	4
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	6	–	3	–

SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE and of IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number of Juveniles Committed during the year.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Penal servitude—Six years,	–	–	2	–	3	–
Four years,	–	–	12	2	9	1
Two years,	–	–	2	–	3	–
Eighteen months,	–	–	6	–	–	–
Twelve months,	–	–	5	–	4	1
Nine months,	–	–	5	–	2	1
Six months,	4	1	14	2	11	13
Three months,	–	–	56	4	22	9
Two months,	6	–	62	7	15	9
One month,	64	5	260	21	29	20
Fourteen days,	18	–	65	14	14	10
Seven days,	13	–	81	17	32	12
Forty-eight hours	–	–	12	5	18	9
Twenty-four hours,	1	–	10	–	18	10
Unlimited,	–	2	35	5	9	4
Total,	106	8	627	77	189	99

The decrease in the number of inmates of this gaol is progressive, as evidenced by the annexed schedule of the totals

in custody on the corresponding days of the three last years, viz.:—

October 23, 1852, . . .	491
„ 1853, . . .	288
„ 1854, . . .	269

And if the latter sum be compared with the aggregate confined on the 16th of June, 1851, namely, 1,035 (the highest figure which appears in the register), the social improvement of the county is very remarkable. Vagrancy and workhouse offences, in particular, have experienced a considerable decline, a further test of amelioration. The re-committals also are less in proportion; but the general diminution of criminals is found to exist more among adult males than the juveniles of this sex or the females. The number of commitments during the past year stands thus—males, 2,309; females, 1,010. Re-commitments—males, 126; females, 40. The greatest number in gaol *at one time* during the past year—males, 312; females, 151. Average—males, 231⅓; do. females, 120½. There were 10 female convicts under sentence of transportation; 21 males and 17 females under that of penal servitude, who, as well as the lunatics, amounting to 14, press heavily on the accommodation at the disposal of the authorities.

——	No. of Cells.	Height.		Length.		Breadth.	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Gaol, ...	7	11	10	11	10	7	10
	3	11	10	11	10	6	8
	9	10	10	11	10	8	1
	5	10	10	11	10	6	5
	15	10	8	9	3	8	1
	10	10	6	9	3	8	1
	8	10	10	20	0	11	10
House of Correction, . .	100	8	10	7	10	5	1
Female Prison, . . .	40	8	10	7	10	5	1
Old House of Correction, .	39	9	0	9	0	7	2
Total, ...	236	—		—		—	
Day-rooms used as workshops in the new House of Correction, ...	10	9	0	23	7	13	5
Day-rooms used as workshops, &c., in Female Prison, .	4	9	0	23	7	13	5

The above tabular return of the dimensions of the cells and day-rooms in the different sections of the whole building shows that it would be practicable, at a comparatively small outlay, to establish the "separate system," as a large proportion of the cells contain a sufficient number of cubic feet of air, and are lighted and ventilated in such a manner as to render them applicable to this form of prison discipline; many of the day-rooms, also, would thus, in the event of this alteration being carried out, be available for division into two cells each. By adopting, therefore, the means of artificial heating, by erecting water-closets and stalled lavatories at the end of the corridors, and by adding partitions to the troughs in the laundry, the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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advantages of "separation" might be extended at least to the females, and to the male juveniles, who have justly become the object of anxious consideration, not only to those who are charged with the administration of gaols, but to the legislature. There are, besides, dormitories both for males and females, which could be turned to account as store-rooms and apartments for turnkeys, who at present occupy cells in the respective classes.

The building was very clean throughout, and adequately supplied with bedding. Water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, is conducted to every yard, and is applied to flushing the sewers. There are lavatories in each section of the house of correction, but not in the old gaol, in which buckets are issued to the prisoners for their personal washing.

The lock-up is attended nightly by the governor and deputy-governor, and a patrol is maintained by two turnkeys on guard, who relieve each other, and whose circuits are measured by three tell-tale clocks—penalties being imposed for any irregularity in time.

The punishments during the last twelve months amounted to 115, all but one having been inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Employment and Schools.

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES.

Brush-making.	Shoemaking.
Carpentering.	Stone-breaking.
Cleaning and Whitewashing.	Tailoring.
Cooking.	Tin-work.
Painting.	Scouring Ordnance beds.
Picking oakum.	Weaving and Winding.
Sawing.	Splitting firewood.
Smith-work.	

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.

Needlework.	Picking oakum.
Net-making.	Spinning and Carding.
Mangling.	Washing.

Industrial works of various kinds, as shown by the subjoined schedule, are maintained here with remunerative results. Punitive labour is carried out by the tread-wheel and by shot-drill.

RETURN of WORKS, year ending July, 1854.

Trade.	Stock, July, 1853.			Expenditure for Year.			Stock, July, 1854.			Sales for Year.			Profit for Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Smiths, . .	6	17	9	9	11	3½	5	9	5	10	19	7½	–		
Shoemakers, .	25	2	5	55	10	11½	18	12	4	82	2	1	20	1	0½
Weavers, .	159	14	11½	76	4	7½	101	18	5	155	11	10	21	10	8
Tailors, . . .	15	4	6½	17	2	7	11	8	10	28	15	10	7	17	6½
Stonebreakers,	13	10	1	90	16	11	28	4	5	92	12	6	16	9	11
Scouring, .	2	4	3	47	16	10½	1	12	0	93	19	6½	45	10	5
Plain-work, .	43	3	3	32	11	5½	27	15	1½	56	3	0	8	3	5
Washing, .	3	8	9	101	5	6½	8	14	0	140	18	8½	44	18	5
Carpenters, .	60	9	5½	60	13	8	74	12	2½	46	10	11	–		
Brushmakers,	7	5	10½	21	3	1	6	7	9½	27	1	4	5	0	2
Tinmen, .	5	19	6	12	8	7	9	5	2	13	13	6	4	10	7
Total, .	343	0	10	525	5	7	293	19	8½	748	8	10½	174	2	2

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stock, July 31st, 1853,	343	0	10			
Expenditure for year,	525	5	7			
				868	6	5
Stock, July 31st, 1854,	293	19	8½			
Sales for year,	748	8	10½			
				1,042	8	7
				174	2	2

Profit year ending July, 1854.

Educational instruction is given to juveniles, only for two hours daily, by a turnkey, who has been appointed to act in this capacity, though not regularly trained. The registry of progress is defective in form, the names of the pupils not being given, and there being no headings by which their advance from month to month can be ascertained. It would be very desirable if the chaplains were to examine the scholars from time to time, so as to test the accuracy of the entries made by the teachers.

Dietary and Contracts.—Breakfast.—1st Class—8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and half a pint of new milk. 2nd Class—7 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and half a pint of new milk.

Dinner.—1st Class—14 oz. of household bread, and one pint of new milk. To prisoners sentenced to one month and under, 1 oz. of oatmeal in gruel, in lieu of milk. 2nd Class—12 oz. of household bread, and three-quarters of a pint of new milk. To prisoners sentenced to one month and under, same as 1st Class.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., $7\frac{1}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; new milk, per gallon, $5\frac{3}{4}d.$; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected, not only by the chaplains, but by the local inspector, the governor, and deputy-governor.

The net cost of the dietary, per day, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day, in the last three years, stands thus:—1851, $2\frac{1}{3}d.$; 1852, $2\frac{13}{100}d.$; 1853, $1\frac{95}{100}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{21}{128}d.$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Henry Fry, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Michael Burke, Roman Catholic do.,	50	0	0
William James Shiell, Esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Mr. Isaac Strahan, Governor,	250	0	0
Mr. Robert Grubb, Deputy-Governor,	120	0	0
Mr. John Sandford, Clerk,	100	0	0
Mr. Richard Legge, Secretary to the Board,	30	0	0
Mrs. Mary Cleary, Matron,	40	0	0
Johanna Cleary, Turnkey,	22	0	0
Mary Anne Cleary, do.	15	0	0
Margaret Cleary, do.	10	0	0
James Baron, do.	34	7	6
Timothy Ryan, do.	34	7	6
Denis Kearney, do.	34	7	6

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	£	s.	d.
Joseph Kingsley, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Humphry Jessop, do.	30	0	0
Joseph M'Claffrey, do.	34	7	6
John Whitston, do.	34	7	6
John Fetherstone, do.	34	7	6
Nathaniel Russell, do.	34	7	6
James Walsh, do.	34	7	6
Richard Walsh, do.	34	7	6
Philip Shea, do.	34	7	6
James Devereaux, do.	34	7	6
Henry Bushell, do.	34	7	6
James Quin, do.	34	7	6
Edmond Power, do.	25	0	0
Thomas Somers, do.	34	7	6
Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse,	15	15	0

None of the officers receive gaol rations; but in consequence of the unusually high prices of provisions, an extra money allowance is granted by the Board, at *each* meeting: a very prudent and just arrangement.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 306; surgeon, &c., 354; Protestant chaplain, 154; Roman Catholic do., 132.

Books and Accounts.—The forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are observed here, and are kept with accuracy in general; but I found that the Gate-porter's Book, which constitutes a most important check, both in matters of discipline and finance, was defective, and the exceptional cases of diet in the Abstract of Daily Consumption were not recorded. I have full confidence, however, that there will be no recurrence of these omissions, which can be easily guarded against. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years, was as follows:—1851, £5,412 15*s.* 5*d.*; 1852, £4,635 2*s.* 8*d.*; 1853, £4,573 8*s.* 6*d.*

Hospitals.—There are hospitals for each sex, both in a most creditable condition of cleanliness. The accommodation for the males is very extensive; and even in the event of an epidemic, which is happily improbable in this well-ordered prison, would be amply sufficient to meet all requirements. That for the females is quite adequate for its ordinary inmates. There were but four patients of the former sex, and three of the latter. There were, however, no less than eight male lunatics, and six females, with regard to whose removal I made an urgent representation to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, and I received from them the assurance of relief as soon as vacancies should arise.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	No. of Deaths.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1852	580	6,272	7	37	15	4
1853	473	4,623	9	33	8	7
1854	328	3,580	7	25	6	11

Cases of Sickness during the year—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Slight Indisposition,	683	853	Hospital Cases,	217	111

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Deaths and their Causes during the year—

Cause.	M.	F.	Causes.	M.	F.
Carotitis,	–	1	Bronchitis,	1	1
Pleuritis,	1	–	Scrofula and Bronchitis,	1	–
Pleuro Pneumonia,	–	1			
Phthisis,	1	–	Total,	4	3

Diseases during the year—

Disease.	M.	F.	Disease.	M.	F.
Febris Typhus,	3	–	Dolor Abdominis,	1	–
Febris Continua Comm.,	19	8	Mania,	2	1
Ophthalmia,	4	3	Scrofula,	2	–
Pneumonia,	1	1	Ecthema,	1	–
Pleuritis,	3	–	Cephalalgia,	–	2
Pleurodynea,	2	2	Syphilis, Primitive,	6	5
Paronychia,	1	1	Syphilis, Consecutive,	1	5
Carotitis,	–	1	Bubo,	2	–
Cynanche Tons,	4	1	Gonorrhœa,	3	6
Abscessus,	3	–	Hernia Humoralis,	1	–
Anthrax,	–	2	Scrofula and Bronchitis,	1	–
Rheumatism,	5	–	Exhaustion from fatigue,	1	–
Lumbago,	1	–	Abortio,	–	1
Catarrhus, Acute,	8	1	Parturition,	–	7
Influenza,	50	22	Contusio,	6	–
Bronchitis,	9	4	Fractura,	2	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	1	–	Ambustio,	1	–
Hæmoptysis,	–	1	Vulnus,	1	1
Hæmatemisis,	–	–	Subluxatio,	1	–
Hæmorrhoids,	–	2	Excoriation,	3	1
Erysipelas,	–	1	Verucæ Syphilitic,	–	1
Dysenteria,	6	5	Ulcus,	2	1
Diarrhœa,	19	12	Ulcus Cruris,	9	2
Colica,	9	3	Ulcus Pedis,	2	1
Cholera,	2	1	Malingering,	2	1
Obstipatio,	8	–	Epilepsia,	3	2
Constipatio,	–	1			
Asthma,	4	–	Total,	217	111
Debilitas,	1	2			

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Donoughmore.	Samuel Riall, Esq.
John Bagwell, Esq.	Joseph Grubb, Esq.
Stephen Moore, Esq.	Edward Phelan, Esq.
Pownal Phipps, Esq.	Hon. George Gough.
Samuel Wm. Barton, Esq.	Percy Gough, Esq.
William H. Riall, Esq.	William Quin, Esq.

The meetings of the Board are held monthly (the attendance of members being regular) for the transaction of general business, and for the payment of contracts, bills, and salaries, except those of the higher officers.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Tipperary.—Two males, five females; 365 last quarter. The house clean and orderly and well furnished with bedding. The sewers good, but the pumps rather ineffective. The roof requires pointing. The salary of keeper, £30. Diet—males,

Tipperary.

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County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

$4\frac{1}{2}d.$; females, $4d.$ Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The registry correct; but short sentences of imprisonment are sometimes completed in the bridewell. The local inspector visits from time to time; but the governor of the gaol of the riding, and the medical officer, do so frequently.

Cashel. *Cashel.*—Six males, two females; 333 in the last quarter. House clean but damp. The circular windows in the female cells, being much decayed, require renewal; as do also the bottoms of the doors in the passages. The pump ineffective, and the water unfit for use, an important defect in so large a bridewell. Salary, £35. Diet, $4d.$ for both sexes. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Registry properly kept, but sentences are carried out as noticed above. The local inspector and the governor of the gaol visit.

Carrick-on-Suir. *Carrick-on-Suir.*—Nine males (five of them boys), two females; 231 in the last quarter, of whom *no less than* 123 *were committed for drunkenness.* The house in fair order; the yards required gravelling, and the pumps were out of repair. The window-stools ought to be bevelled down, as the projection offers facilities of escape, a prisoner some months ago having by the aid of them contrived to get over the wall. The sewers had been lately cleared. The bedding sufficient. Diet—$4\frac{1}{4}d.$ for males, and $4d.$ for females. The local inspector visits regularly, and the governor of the county gaol. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The registry correct, but I found some committals to definite periods of imprisonment in the bridewells.

Clogheen. *Clogheen.*—No prisoners at the time of my inspection; 81 in the last quarter, of whom 26 *were drunkards.* The house clean and orderly, and the bedding sufficient. The sewers clearable only by carrying the soil through the prison. No water on the premises, but an allowance for fetching it. Dietary $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ for both sexes. Petty sessions held fortnightly, transmittals immediate. Registry correct, but short sentences of imprisonment are sometimes illegally carried out in the bridewell. The local inspector visits often, and the governor of the gaol from time to time. An escape took place a few months ago, but upon investigation, the keeper was acquitted of all blame. As the projection of the window sills offers facility for climbing, they ought to be bevelled down; and further security ought to be obtained by the erection of *chevaux-de-frize.*

Cahir. *Cahir.*—Five males and two females; 174 in the last quarter. Drunkenness is, I regret to state, on the increase. The house in tolerable order. The cesspools clearable outside. No water, but an allowance for the carriage. The roof and some of the windows require repair. The inconvenience of the position of the drunkards' cell has already been frequently noticed, but without any amendment. Fresh bedding and furniture for the day-rooms, being much needed, were about to be supplied. Dietary, $4d.$ Petty sessions fortnightly. Registry, committals, and transmittals regular. The local inspector never visits, but Mr. Chaytor, a magistrate resident in the town, does so frequently.

South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

New Birmingham.

New Birmingham.—Three males; 50 in the last quarter, 32 *having been committed for drunkenness.* The house clean, and bedding sufficient, but much worn. The cesspools cleared quarterly, and an allowance for water. Petty sessions every fortnight, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits occasionally, as well as the governor of the gaol. Dict—4½*d.* for males, 4*d.* for females. This bridewell had been allowed to fall into a very dilapidated condition—an intention, which, I lament to say, is either abandoned or at least suspended, having existed of building a bridewell at Killenaule, a much more suitable locality; but orders have been issued for executing the indispensable repairs, and for supplying the other requirements.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Waterford Gaol.

County of Waterford Gaol.—Visited 20th May, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	15	16
Misdemeanants convicted,	18	12
Felons untried,	10	13
Vagrants,	3	–
Committed summarily,	3	13
Total,	50	54—104
Of whom sick in hospital,	4	1

Offences of Juveniles Classified during the year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	8	2	15	7
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	4	–	2	1
Committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	1	9	2
Summary convictions,	–	–	9	–	9	2
Vagrants,	–	–	3	–	3	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	1	–	7	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	5	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	5	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	4	–
Five times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	4	–

It is with much pleasure that I call attention to the returns of the total numbers confined here on the corresponding day of four successive years, as an indication of the great and progressive improvement which has taken place:—May 20, 1851, 395;

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

1852, 262; 1853, 162; 1854, 109. Again, if we examine the classes from which gaol population is ordinarily recruited, we shall find results equally favourable:—

TOTAL NUMBER of WORKHOUSE PRISONERS in Gaol on this day, and the number on the corresponding day during the last three years.

1851, May 20,	7
1852, „	19
1853, „	3
1854, „	2

COMMITMENTS and RE-COMMITMENTS of WORKHOUSE PRISONERS since the 1st January last.

Commitments,	9
Re-commitments,	3—12

NUMBER of VAGRANTS in Gaol on this day, and the number on the corresponding day in the three last years of commitments and re-commitments of Vagrants, since the 1st January preceding.

	No.	Commitments.	Re-commitments.	Total.
1851,	55	72	57	129
1852,	25	53	49	102
1853,	1	23	13	36
1854,	3	14	6	20

Offences connected with violence have generally experienced a great reduction; and drunkenness, also a fertile source of crime, exhibits a decline. On the other hand it is to be observed, that this diminution affects the males only, and chiefly the adults—the females presenting, in the schedule furnished on the day of inspection, the rare exception of an excess in number over those of the other sex—an evil, doubtless, attributable to the want of accommodation, which excludes the *only* discipline applicable to females—namely, the "separate system," for they are exempt from the tread-wheel and shot-drill, punishments which have operated as successful deterrents upon the re-committals of male vagrants and workhouse offenders. The number of commitments during the past year—males, 170; females, 115. Re-commitments—males, 51; females, 48. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 86; females, 71. Average males, $69\frac{53}{116}$; average females, $51\frac{135}{232}$.

The building was in good repair, and the ventilation sufficient. Some windows, however, in the quarter allocated to untried males, and also in the ground tier of the female cells, require enlargement. The supply of water is ample; but the sewers are defective, it being necessary to remove the soil from time to time, and to apply peat charcoal. The cells were very clean and free from damp, and fully furnished with beds and bedding.

The accommodation consists of 64 cells for male criminals, which, by the sub-division of some of them, might be increased to the number of 70, and of 16 cells and a loft for females, of whom there were no less than 12 under sentences of transporta-

tion or penal servitude. There are, besides, 2 solitary cells, 6 day-rooms, and 9 yards. There is but one yard for debtors of both classes, a day-room and a bed-room being assigned to each.

The laundry, drying-room, and mangling-room, are sufficient. There is only one wooden bath or trough in which the prisoners are washed on their admission, and once a week during the summer.

Classification is maintained carefully with regard to the males when their numbers admit of due division; but the condition of the female department is such as not only to preclude any hope of improvement, but to lead inevitably to further debasement.

Meals are taken in the day-rooms. There is a patrol of watchmen at night; but the check of a tell-tale clock is wanting for the purpose of ascertaining the regularity of their circuits. The punishments, which amounted only to eight, were for slight offences, and all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Employment and Schools.

SCHEDULE of MANUFACTURES, &c., since last Inspection to 20th May, 1854.

WEAVING.

	Yards.		Yards.
Frieze,	119	Biscuit Canvas,	268
Tweed,	149	Rugs,	59
Flannel,	61	Linsey,	110
Towelling,	163	Twilled Canvas,	213
Plain Linen,	382	Sheeting,	109
Sacking,	235		

LAUNDRY.	SHOE AND CLOGMAKING.
Made-up and washed Linen, 59,261 articles,	Made since last inspection, Shoes, 41 pairs,
Do. Woollen, 1,445 „	Clogs, 41 „

TAILORING.

Made since last inspection, Jackets, 59
„ Trowsers, 33

It will be observed that the males are partially employed in washing; but in consequence of the great diminution of their numbers, the industrial profits are proportionably lowered.

Punitive labour is carried out by shot-drill and the tread-wheel. Educational instruction is given for one hour daily to each of three classes of the males, and the schoolmaster appears to be anxious and energetic. The registry of progress does not show a synopsis of the gradual advance of the scholars; and when it is amended in this particular, it would be desirable that the chaplains, to whom the by-laws assign the duty of superintending the schools, should test from time to time the accuracy of the entries of improvement.

The assistant matron teaches the females daily for two hours, but does not keep a registry.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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Dietary and Contracts.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1851, $1\frac{4}{5}d.$; 1852, $2\frac{3}{100}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{4}{5}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{30}{112}d.$

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. meal and 2 oz. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and 2 oz. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Males and females under 10 years.—Breakfast—4 oz. meal and 1 oz. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one month.—Breakfast—Males—6 oz. meal and 2 oz. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel. Females—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel. Males and females under 10 years.—Breakfast—4 oz. meal and 1 oz. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{11}{16}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*; rice, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which, in general, are inspected with regularity by the chaplains; but in consequence of an interruption in the entries, the committee of the Grand Jury reported that this duty had not been fulfilled by the Protestant chaplain. The attention of the very reverend gentleman having been called to the subject, it is unnecessary to offer any further remarks.

Officers and Salaries.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Major E. Roberts, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
W. C. Triphook, Esq., Governor,	200	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Hoare, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. M. Flynn, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
William Carroll, Medical Doctor,	65	0	0
Thomas Sinnott, Accountant,	50	0	0
Patrick Walsh, Turnkey,	30	0	0
James O'Brien, ,,	30	0	0
James Cravagan, ,,	30	0	0
Michael Murphy, ,,	30	0	0
John Parslow, ,,	30	0	0
James Hough, ,,	25	0	0
Robert Howard, ,,	25	0	0
Margaret O'Neill, sen., Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret O'Neill, jun., Assistant,	15	0	0
Eliza Honnor, Laundress,	25	0	0
Bridget Bulger, Nurse,	20	0	0
John Connors, Watchman,	18	5	0

The turnkeys receive uniforms, but no allowances. There are three handicraftsmen among their numbers, viz., a tailor, a shoemaker, and a weaver.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 85; surgeon, &c., 112; Protestant chaplain, 54; Roman Catholic do., 96.

The books and accounts are kept with great neatness and accuracy, and with effective checks. The total cost of the gaol stands thus for the last three years:—1851, £2,430 16*s.* 8*d.*; 1852, £2,154 13*s.* 2*d.*; 1853, £1,892 13*s.*

The hospital, which affords adequate accommodation for the sick of both sexes, was clean and well tended. There were but four male patients, and one female.

Number in Hospital for the last three years.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicines.	No. of Deaths.
1851, 200	7,300	£52 11 4	5
1852, 110	5,840	42 1 8	3
1853, 70	4,672	32 7 2	2

Board of Superintendence.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business; and at each meeting the vouchers of previous payments are examined, and cheques for the discharge of all bills, contracts, and salaries, are issued to the local inspector. The accounts are finally closed before each assizes, and are referred to a committee of the grand jury; an excellent arrangement.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon.	Samuel King, Esq., J.P.
James Anderson, Esq., J.P.	Wray Palliser, Esq.
William Christmas, Esq., J.P.	Robert Longan, Esq., J.P.
Michael D. Hassard, Esq., J.P.	Edward Roberts, Esq.
Simon Bagge, Esq., J.P.	Sir Robert Paul, Bart., J.P.
John Congrave, Esq.	Robert T. Carew, Esq.

General Observations.

In all that relates to mere administration—in cleanliness, order, and industry—this gaol presents a very favourable aspect, which renders it the more to be regretted that the defect of the building prevents a complete development of all the advantages of improved prison discipline.

These defects have been so often the subject of comment in the reports of the Inspectors-General from time to time, and of conflicting opinions as to the best mode of remedy on the part of the local authorities, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon them; nor do I venture to throw any suggestion, having learned with great pleasure that a committee of high intelligence and experience, representing both the county and city gaols, has been formed for the purpose of taking into consideration the policy of amalgamating the two establishments, as it appears to be practicable, by an alteration and extension of the two buildings, which adjoin each other, to provide, at a comparatively small cost, accommodation for the probable aggregate of prisoners to be committed hereafter from both jurisdictions. It is presumed that the legislature will be disposed to grant additional facilities for arranging and giving effect to the terms of union and of contribution to the common expenditure; and, in the event of such aid being afforded, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the committee will decide upon recommending

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

this measure, as one which will necessarily tend not only to a great saving in the amount of annual charge upon *both* communities, but to the institution of a sound system of penal and reformatory discipline, and to the consequent diminution of crime.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Lismore.

Lismore.—Four males, all boys, three of whom were for workhouse offences, and two females; 77 in the last quarter. The house rather untidy; bedding sufficient, and sewers effective, but no water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it. Keeper's salary, £20. Dietary, for males, 5*d.*; for females, $4\frac{3}{8}d.$ Petty sessions fixed to be held fornightly, but fail sometimes from non-attendance. I regretted to find that sentences to short imprisonment are sometimes carried out in this bridewell, which is *illegal.*

Dungarvan.

Dungarvan.—In excellent order, and well supplied with bedding, blankets, and all necessaries. Number of commitments greatly reduced; only three males and two females at the time of inspection. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ males, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ females. The eve-shoots and water-tanks, referred to in the last report, have been put up, and a small and very necessary addition to the keeper's apartments is in course of construction. The local inspector and local magistrates frequently visit.

JAMES CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

City of Waterford Gaol.

CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—VISITED 22ND MAY, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

CITY GAOL.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	2	–
Misdemeanants do.,	2	–
Felons untried,	14	–
Drunkards,	1	–
Committed summarily,	2	–
	22	–

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	5	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	8	–	9	–
,, Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	3	–	8	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	4	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	3	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Five times imprisoned & upwards,	–	–	–	–	2	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	14	12
Misdemeanants do.,	4	14
Felons untried,	4	8
Misdemeanants do.,	–	2
Vagrants,	6	–
Soldiers tried,	1	–
Revenue laws,	–	1
Committed summarily,	–	1
Drunkards,	–	3
Total,	29	41—70
Of whom sick in hospital,	–	3

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED, now in Gaol.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	4	11	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	4	–	–	1
Vagrants,	–	–	4	–	1	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	4	2	9	2
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	3	1	4	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	2	4	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	1	–
Five times imprisoned & upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	–

On comparing the returns of both prisons for the last two years, as taken on the corresponding day with that of my inspection, it will be found that there is no alteration worthy of notice in the totals, which stand thus :—

GAOL.

May 22,	1852,	1853,	1854,
	31	31	32

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

May 22,	76	73	70

The committals and re-committals of male adults and of juveniles exhibit some improvement; but among the females there is, I regret to state, no appearance of amelioration; vagrancy is happily declining; but, on the other hand, drunkenness is rather on the increase.

The commitments during the past year were—males, 783; females, 711. Re-commitments—males, 62; females, 86.

Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 38; females, 59; average males, 25; do. females, 40.

This is, undoubtedly, a condition of things to be deplored, but not to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

defects of construction, especially in the house of correction, and the anomalous constitution of the two establishments, which are apart, but not separate, an inconvenience which cannot be overrated. Thus schooling and industrial employment are carried out in the house of correction, while the hospital for both sexes is situate in the gaol, the females being exclusively confined in the former. Again, I found that the chaplains do not make any entry of their inspection of provisions; nor, as I was given to understand, do they consider themselves *bound* to celebrate divine service, &c., at the house of correction, as they discharge *both* duties at the gaol. I think it unnecessary, however, to go into any further detail, the subject having been exhausted by my colleague and myself, as well as by our predecessors, of the innumerable disadvantages arising from the nature of the buildings and the mode of administration; and I confine myself to the statement that cleanliness and order are maintained in both, and that an attempt is made to approximate, as far as is practicable, to classification of the females, by subdivision, according to character, and by the separation of the tried from the untried, whenever the reduction of the number of the males places a portion of their accommodation at the disposal of the authorities. This arrangement is, nevertheless, a mere make-shift, and as none of the cells are fit for "separate confinement," it is impossible to expect any deterrent effect under the system now unavoidably pursued—the re-committals being chiefly derived from the constant return of prostitutes and drunkards.

There were seven female convicts, but no males nor lunatics of either sex. The punishments were not numerous, and all were inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Employment.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Tread-wheel,	Spinning,
Shot-drill,	Sewing,
Weaving,	Knitting,
Shoemaking,	Winding,
Stone-breaking,	Reeling,
Tailoring.	Embroidery,
	Washing,
	Making and repairing clothes, &c.,
	Stone-breaking.

Some activity in maintaining industry is displayed in the house of correction, the governor of which appears to be a zealous and painstaking officer. Schooling is given to both sexes for one hour daily, and at other times according to the exigencies of the prison. The registry of progress is carefully kept, but does not sufficiently show the graduated advance of the pupils. There are no by-laws in force here, by which, as in the county gaol, the chaplains are required to superintend the school-instruction of the prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

The net cost of the dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three previous years, was—1851, 1⅝*d.*; 1852, 2¼*d.*; 1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2½*d.*

Dietary.—Male Prisoners.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel, or 1 pint new milk.

Female Prisoners.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel, or ¾ do. new milk.

Contracts.—House of Correction.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; salt, per stone, 2½*d.*

City Gaol.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 2½*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The Discharge Book and Gate-porter's Book, prescribed by the Queen's Bench, are wanting in the gaol—a want which renders it impossible to check accurately the Abstract of Daily Consumption. The books and accounts in the house of correction, however, are kept with regularity. The total cost of the gaol amounted in 1851, to £1,243 19*s.* 1*d.*; in 1852, £1,192 12*s.* 10*d.*; in 1853, £1,287 17*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Marcus Jackson, Governor,	60	0	0
Maria Walker, Matron,	30	0	0
John Walker, Turnkey,	25	0	0
James Heneberry, do. and Teacher,	25	0	0
Mary Fitzgerald, Assistant Matron,	10	0	0
Anna Bennett, do.	10	0	0
CITY GAOL.			
Sir Benjamin Morris, D.L., J.P., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Hoare, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. John Crotty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Robert J. Burkett, Physician,	50	0	0
James G. Palmer, Apothecary,		—	
William Wright, Governor,	120	0	0
Two Turnkeys, at £25,	50	0	0
Nursetender,	26	0	0

The governor and the two turnkeys of the gaol, and the governor, the two turnkeys, and the two assistant matrons of the house of correction, receive the prison allowance.

Officers' Visits.—House of Correction.—Local inspector, 107; surgeon, &c., 135; Protestant chaplain, 44; Roman Catholic do., 122.

City Gaol.—Local inspector, 118; surgeon, &c., 171; Protestant chaplain, 90; Roman Catholic do., 92.

The hospitals, which, as above stated, are situated in the gaol, were clean, and sufficient for the accommodation of the patients, of whom there were ten, four males and six females.

South District.

City of Waterford Gaol.

	1851.	1852.	1853.
No. in hospital,	53	64	29
No. of days,	2,351	3,347	2,290
No. of deaths,	–	–	1
Cost of medicines.	£23 14*s.* 5*d.*	£26 10*s.* 8*d.*	£24 0*s.* 8*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor.	Henry Denny, Esq.
James Keating, Esq., J.P.	Captain Roberts, R.N.
Michael Dobbyn, Esq., J.P.	William Lloyd, Esq.
Michael D. Hassard, Esq., J.P.	Joseph S. Richardson.
W. Merchant Ardagh, Esq., J.P.	Henry White, Esq.
Alexander Sherlock, Esq., J.P.	Henry Galway, Esq.
Sir Benjamin Morris, D.L., J.P.	Hugh N. Nevins, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly for general business and for the payment of bills through the medium of cheques issued to the local inspector, but the final audit takes place before each assizes.

General Observations.

It is but justice to the local authorities to state that they are fully sensible of the evils which I have touched upon above; the city grand jury, at the last assizes, having nominated a committee to confer with the county grand jury upon the consolidation of the two gaols—a measure equally consonant with economy and general policy—which, if carried out, will enable the two jurisdictions to maintain a joint establishment at a less cost than the amount of the sums now levied upon *each* respectively, and under a more effective and deterrent system of prison discipline.

James Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wexford Gaol.

County of Wexford Gaol.—Visited 26th July, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	5	–
Poor debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	56	36
Misdemeanants convicted,	8	1
Felons untried,	2	2
Misdemeanants untried,	1	–
Vagrants,	9	6
Drunkards,	2	1
Committed summarily,	22	14
Lunatics,	4	1
Total,	110	61—171

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	12	2	18	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	6	2	4	–
Vagrants,	–	–	6	–	1	1
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	1	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Although the schedule of averages for several years, published in the Annual Report of the Inspectors-General for the year 1853, shows that the decrease of prisoners here has been less than in any gaol in the kingdom, except one, yet a comparison of the numbers confined on the days corresponding with that on which the inspection was held in the three preceding years, attests a considerable and progressive diminution, the tables standing thus :—

July 26th,	1851,	323
„	1852,	261
„	1853,	213
„	1854,	179

Crime, also, of all kinds, is on the decline, except drunkenness, which, I lament to learn, is gradually resuming its sway. The aggregate of female criminals is still observed to maintain its former *disproportion;* and the male juveniles are found to return in spite of the punitive discipline which they undergo. Perhaps a reduction in the diet of those between the ages of 10 and 15 years to the scale adopted in the poor-law unions, would prove effective in abating this evil, particularly if combined with shot-drill, and complete separation; they being now thrown together, during the prosecution of their various trades, in almost unrestricted association, which necessarily leads to the worst consequences, and had caused an escape very shortly before my visit.

The number of commitments during the past year was as follows :—Males, 403; females,248. Re-commitments—males, 27 ; females, 11. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 121; females, 83. Average—males, 88 ; females, 67.

One male and three females were under sentence of transportation ; and ten males and eight females under that of penal servitude. The lunatics were four males and one female.

The gaol was clean throughout, in sound repair, and sufficiently furnished with bedding. The supply of water is adequate, there being pumps in every yard; but the cesspools are so constructed as to render it necessary to carry the soil through the building when they are cleansed. At Londonderry and elsewhere, the privies are fitted with movable troughs, on wheels, and are thus emptied every morning at an early hour. Some of the locks are very bad, but new ones have been partially supplied; the doors and door-frames, also, in the new male prison, are insecure, and it was submitted to me that without a swing-bar the safe custody of the prisoners could scarcely be established. If, however, the separate system were fully carried out, the constant presence of a turnkey on duty (which is required by the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44), would afford an effectual protection against escape or outbreak.

The accommodation for males consists of 72 cells in the new building, and 24 in the old (two of which latter are double), besides 2 single and 2 double cells in another quarter; and for females, of 50 new cells, and 18 old (four being double), as well as of a loft, which at present is set apart for those who are

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

nursing children. If, therefore, there should be no increase in the average daily number of prisoners, which may be fairly presumed, and if the "government prisoners" and lunatics were withdrawn, there would be ample means for enforcing "separation" stringently, and the further requirements for effecting this desirable object might be obtained at a very moderate expense; for it is much to be regretted, that when so important an advance has already been made, the system should not be completed in its integrity.

Water-closets, for instance, are wanting in the new male wing, which contains 72 cells, and in the female quarter, comprising 50 new cells. Separate stalls or compartments are also indispensable for maintaining non-communication, as far as possible, during all the operations of punitive or industrial labour, including washing in the laundry. The drying-room, hitherto unavailable, is about to be brought into use; and it would be advantageous if the stone-quarry, which is no longer worked, were filled in and levelled, so as to afford a large space for exercise. There are no baths, and no fumigating-room, although both are very conducive to health and cleanliness.

The punishments amounted to 36, all but four having been inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Shoemaking.	Coopering.
Weaving.	Mat-making.
Tailoring.	Stone-breaking.
Carpenter work.	Shot-drill.
Smith work.	School.
Painting.	

There is also a machine for carding wool, which is calculated to employ 26 prisoners at hard labour.

FEMALES.

Spinning wool.	Plain needlework and washing for the prisoners.
Spinning flax.	
Knitting.	Stone-breaking.

Some activity prevails in the industrial department, which is maintained chiefly with a view of supplying the demands of intern consumption; the total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol having been—for the year 1852, £72 12*s.*; and for 1853, £29 11*s.*

School instruction is given to the males during the whole day, there being a division into several classes. The pupils are almost entirely juveniles, except a few adults, who are already proficient and desirous of learning. They are occasionally examined by the Local Inspector, and some very good specimens of advancement in writing were produced to me in support of the correctness of the entries in the registry of progress, which is carefully kept. I lament to say that there is no provision *at present* for teaching the females, nor is there much room for hopes of success in this useful branch, an assistant-matron having been advertised for to fulfil the anomalous duties of schoolmistress and *superintendent of lunatics.*

Dietary and Contracts.—The net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner on the above day, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, stands thus:—July 26th, 1851, 2*d.*; 1852, 2¼*d.*; 1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 3½*d.*

Dietary.—Males over a month confined.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal, in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and one pint of sweet milk.

Males confined one month and under.—Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and one pint oatmeal gruel.

Females over a month confined.—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and one pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Females confined one month and under.—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and one pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., white, 2⅞*d.*; brown, 2½*d.*; barley and rye, 1⅞*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per stone, 2½*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which appeared to be unexceptionable, and which are regularly inspected.

Books and Accounts.—The books and the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are kept with neatness and accuracy. There are, besides, some very useful checks upon the pass-books, and a registry, in which the presence of each turnkey, and his fitness for duty or the contrary, are entered. The hospital dietary is initialed by the medical officer. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years was—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1851, . . .	2,337	11	10½
1852, . . .	2,236	8	10
1853, . . .	2,110	16	5

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. R. W. Elgee, Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain, ...	100	0	0
Rev. L. Kirwan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	50	0	0
Henry Harvey Boxwell, Esq., M.D., . .		—	
Mr. James Ricards, Apothecary, . . .	30	0	0
Mr. Joseph Gladwin, Governor, . . .	160	0	0
John Murphy, Deputy-Governor, . . .	80	0	0
William Craig, Turnkey, ...	35	0	0
Robert M'Call, do., . . .	30	0	0
Nathaniel Crampton, do., . . .	25	0	0
Nicholas Connick, do., . . .	25	0	0
William Foley, do., . . .	25	0	0
Luke Walsh, do., . . .	25	0	0
James Maguire, do., . . .	25	0	0
Patrick Burgess, Schoolmaster, . . .	30	0	0
Mary Needham, Matron, ...	45	0	0
Lydia Roberts, Assistant-Matron, . . .	15	0	0
Margaret Whitty, Hospital-Nurse, . . .	12	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Since the last inspection, Mr. Needham, the governor, died, and has been succeeded by Mr. Gladwin, the former deputy-governor, whose post thus vacated has been conferred upon Mr. Murphy.

Among the turnkeys there are two regularly trained handicraftsmen, namely, a shoemaker and a weaver, and a third acquainted with the rudiments of weaving. It would be very desirable, in filling the next vacancy, to select a person capable of giving instruction in tailoring.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 87; surgeon, &c., 102; Protestant chaplain, 90; Roman Catholic do., 101.

Hospital.—There were three male and five female patients in the hospital, which was clean and well ventilated, but not furnished with baths and water-closets. The total number in hospital in 1851 amounted to 165; in 1852, to 87; in 1853, to 72. The aggregate of days was 6,295; of the deaths, 22; and the whole cost of medicines, &c., £57 2*s.* 4*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

C. A. Walker, Esq., J.P., V.L.
Major J. Doran.
Sir F. Le Hunte, J.P.
George Le Hunte, Esq., J.P.
John Harvey, Esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Toole, J.P.
Wm. A. Armstrong, Esq., J.P.
John Harvey, Esq., M.D.
Charles Huson, Esq.
Isaac Cornock, Esq., J.P.
John Gordon Hatton, Esq.
F. J. Connell, Esq., J.P.

The Board, which is a very competent one, meets monthly for the transaction of general business. The accounts are settled quarterly, including contracts, bills, and the salaries of the intern officers. With regard to the latter, monthly payments would, doubtless, improve their position, particularly during the continuance of the high prices of all the necessaries of life.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Gorey.

Gorey.—One male confined here; 71 in the last quarter. The building in good repair, and well supplied with bedding. The sewers effective, but no water on the premises, nor any allowance for the carriage. Dietary, 4½*d.* for both sexes. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits, but makes no entry. There is no visitors' book, a want which has been frequently noticed.

Enniscorthy.

Enniscorthy.—No prisoners; 48 in the last quarter. Dietary, for males, 6*d.*; females, 5*d.* The sewers tolerable, but no water, the pump being out of order. The bedding worn; the flagging very bad, and the whole building in want of repair and painting. The doors, also, were very unsafe, and an escape (into the circumstances of which an inquiry had been held by the local magistrates) had taken place precisely in the quarter commented upon in my last report. By adding bars to the window of the water-closet in the court-house, and by bevelling down the window-stools, comparative security would be obtained. There is no female yard for air and exercise, but a mere strip of ground containing the privy; nor is there due

separation between the cells allocated to the different sexes; some of them being unfit for occupation, as the windows look into the street, and afford opportunities for communication with those outside. Registry and committals correct; but prisoners are sometimes lodged here under *warrants*, and removed without any committals having been obtained, an illegal practice, and one which might give rise to very serious difficulties. The local inspector is frequent in his visits.

South District.

County of Wexford.

Bridewells.

New Ross.—Three females; 113 in the last quarter. The house tolerably clean, and the bedding sufficient. There is an ample supply of water. There are no sewers, but the cesspools can be cleansed backwards, without passing through the building. The female quarter is quite inadequate; and I regretted to find that a presentment for improving it, as well as for other objects, had not been acted upon. Dietary, for males, 6*d.*; females, 5*d.* Petty sessions held every fortnight, and transmittals shortly afterwards. The registry and committals regular. The local inspector visits very rarely.

New Ross.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wicklow Gaol.—Visited 1st August, 1854.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	1	1
Felons convicted,	17	28
Misdemeanants convicted,	9	–
Felons untried,	6	3
Vagrants,	1	–
Committed summarily,	2	–
Lunatics,	–	7
Total,	36	39—75
Of whom sick in hospital,	–	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	2	3	6
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	3	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	–	–	3	3
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	2

The diminution of the *aggregate* of prisoners has been progressive, as shown by the returns of those confined on the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

corresponding days of four consecutive years, which stand thus:—

August 1st,	1851, . . .	132
,,	1852, . . .	106
,,	1853, . . .	85
,,	1854, . . .	75

There has been also a proportionate decline in offences of all kinds, except vagrancy and drunkenness, neither of which can fairly be attributed to destitution, for the increasing prosperity of the county generally, and the steady employment of the working classes, forbid such a conclusion; indeed, intemperance in this locality would appear to proceed rather from the opposite cause, namely, the free circulation of money; the demand for labour at the mines, &c., being considerable. The reduction, however, in the numbers, applies to the males *alone*, and does not extend to the females, who, I regret to say, maintain an excess easily accounted for by the *wholly inadequate accommodation* which still exists here, but which is about to be improved; a presentment for this purpose to the extent of £500 having been passed.

The commitments during the past year were—males, 385; females, 193. Re-commitments—males, 94; *females, eighty-five.* The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 64; females, 44. Average—males, 43; females, 37. There were four males and five females under sentence of penal servitude, and three of the latter under that of transportation. There were also no less than seven lunatics of the same sex, whose presence presses very unduly upon the limited space afforded by the quarter assigned to them. The removal, however, of these unhappy beings, which is expected to be shortly carried out, will render several cells available. It is proposed to adapt fifteen of these for putting the separate system into operation, by supplying them with hot air and the other statutable requirements; and the sum referred to above is to be expended in the construction of a new day-room (the existing one being about to be converted into cells), and of a laundry, which is much needed, and which it would be advisable to divide into compartments for washing, so as to maintain throughout the principle of non-communication. I was happy to learn that it is intended to furnish the tread-wheel with partitions, and to erect stalls for the intervals of rest, as the *males*, though confined in single cells regularly certified are not subjected to the system in its integrity, but are associated, to their great detriment, particularly in the case of the juveniles, during the periods of industrial as well as of punitive labour.

The building throughout was in sound repair, well ventilated, and supplied with a sufficiency of good water for the baths, lavatories, and privies—the well having been lately sunk to a greater depth. The bedding and prison clothing were also ample in quantity, and the locks secure, a contract having been entered into with a smith to keep them in working order.

The classification of the males, as stated before, falls but little short of "separation;" but that of the females, as may be perceived by the frequency of re-commitments, is very imperfect and ineffective, consisting merely of a division into two *bodies* rather than classes, the tried and untried being intermixed.

The punishments amounted to one hundred since the 1st of January. The deputy-governor always attends the lock-up, and the governor frequently; and an officer patrols during the night through the halls and corridors, but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the interval of the circuits.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Shoemaking,	2	Under rule of penal servitude, unemployed, receiving religious instructions,	4
Net-making,	3		
Tailoring,	2		
Prison duty,	5		
Tread-wheel and shot-drill,	11	Unemployed, supporting himself,	1
Breaking stones,	5	Poor debtor,	1
In solitary confinement,	2	Total,	36

FEMALES.

Prison duty,	3	Spinning hemp,	6
Attending lunatics,	2	Poor debtor,	1
Lunatics,	7		
Nursing infants,	3		
Sewing,	17	Total,	39

The foregoing schedule shows the small amount of industrial employment which can be sustained here, after deducting the sick, those engaged in the necessary prison duties, (including attendance upon the lunatics), and those sentenced to hard labour. There are no regularly trained handicraftsmen among the turnkeys; but one of them is capable of teaching the rudiments of tailoring, and another those of shoemaking.

Educational instruction is given by the turnkeys to the males in the chapel, (which is divided into stalls) for two hours daily; and I was gratified to find that some of those who had been confined for long periods had made a considerable advance. The females, also, receive the same amount of schooling—both the matron and deputy-matron being competent to instruct. The registry of progress is now well kept; but it would be advantageous if the chaplains or other superior officers of the gaol would examine the prisoners from time to time, in order to test the accuracy of the entries.

Dietary and Contracts.—Net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years—1851, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1852, $2\frac{32}{100}d.$; 1853, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{1}{5}d.$

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, half seconds flour and half Indian meal, and one pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. of oatmeal and 3½ oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, half seconds flour and half Indian meal, and three-fourths of a pint of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, 1*d.* per 4 lbs. under Dublin price; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected. The stirabout was excellent, the bread good, and the milk of fair quality. The two latter, the governor is instructed to return forthwith to the contractor, if, in his opinion, they fall below the proper average.

Books and Accounts.—The books and forms of accounts prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are duly observed, except the Discharge Book, which, though it supplies a very important check, is not correctly kept. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years, stands thus:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1851, ...	1,482	2	4½
1852, ...	1,439	1	8
1853, ...	1,370	3	1½

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Nolan, Esq., Local Inspector, . .	60	0	0
Andrew Nolan, Esq., Surgeon, . . .	65	0	0
Rev. Robert Porter, Protestant Chaplain, .	46	3	1
Rev. John Grant, Roman Catholic do., . .	46	3	1
Robert Barry, Governor, ...	150	0	0
Thomas Scales, 1st Turnkey, . . .	39	0	0
William Quin, 2nd do., . . .	35	0	0
John Carolin, 3rd do., . . .	35	0	0
John Pepper, 4th do., . . .	30	0	0
George E. Cope, 5th do., . . .	30	0	0
James Manly, 6th do., . . .	30	0	0
Mary Barry, Matron, ...	30	0	0
Elizabeth Halpin, Deputy-Matron, . . .	25	0	0
Elizabeth Manly, Hospital Nurse, . . .	10	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 106; surgeon, &c., 200; Protestant chaplain, 284; Roman Catholic do., 225.

None of the officers receive any gaol allowance, except the turnkeys and the deputy-matron, who are each supplied with 10 lbs. of coals per week, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April. The turnkeys, I regret to state, are still unprovided with uniform.

Hospital.—There were but two female patients in the hospital, which was clean, well ventilated, and furnished with

South District.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

baths and night-chairs. The prison has been free from any epidemic. The total number in hospital, in the last three years, amounted to 35; the number of days, to 945; and the cost of the medicine, which is purchased at the Apothecaries' Hall, to £41 11*s.* 4½*d.*; while during the same period there were but four deaths.

Board of Superintendence.

R. H. Truell, Esq., J.P.	Rev. Henry Brownrigg.
James Wall, Esq., J.P.	Arthur Bride, Esq.
Robert F. Saunders, Esq., J.P.	Rev. William Vickers.
Thomas S. Dennis, Esq., J.P.	Francis Synge, Esq., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, Esq., J.P.	John Edwards, Esq., J.P.
Rev. Thomas Green.	Edward A. Dennis, Esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the payment of small bills, and of the turnkeys' salaries; the larger accounts, and the contracts, &c., being discharged, after examination and certificate thereon, before each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Baltinglass.—One male and four females here; in the last quarter there were 37 committals, and 2 re-committals, of which five were for drunkenness and one for workhouse offences. There is an ample supply of good water, and the sewers are tolerably effective. The bedding sufficient, the house clean, but very damp. The tread-wheel out of order, and, consequently, there are no means of executing sentences of hard labour. Petty sessions held fortnightly; no long detentions, except for prisoners sentenced to confinement in the bridewell. The committals correct, but the registry is defective in not showing the exact time of the lodgment and removal of prisoners. The Local Inspector, who receives a salary of £10, visits from time to time, but does not make any entry. Dietary, 3*d.* per head for both sexes.

Baltinglass.

Tinahely.—Two females in custody here; 32 in the last quarter. There is no water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it. It is proposed to build new privies for each sex (there being but one at present), but I apprehend that the intended site will offer facilities for escape by means of the window stools of the court-house, unless the latter be bevelled down, or *chevaux de frize* be placed on the roof of the new building. A shoulder, also, ought to be added to the wall which adjoins the court-house steps, as indispensable for security. The roof requires some slight repairs. The accommodation for the keeper is miserably confined, consisting of only one room. The house clean, and the bedding sufficient. Petty sessions held fortnightly; transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector is frequent in his visits. The dietary, 6½*d.* for males, and 5½*d.* for females, being double the cost of that at Baltinglass.

Tinahely.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

APPENDIX II.

SCHEDULE (A).

List of Prisons.

SCHEDULE (A)—LIST OF PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
	NORTH DISTRICT.	
DUBLIN,	Kilmainham,	County Gaol.
	Richmond Bridewell,	House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane,	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane,	FourCourts Marshalsea.
	St. Sepulchre's,	Manor Prison.
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol and House of Correction.
	Antrim,	Bridewell.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.
	Ballymena,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.
	Lurgan,	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.
	Donegal,	ditto.
	Glenties,	ditto.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County Gaol.
	Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt,	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
Louth,	Dundalk,	ditto.
	Drogheda,	Town Gaol.
	Ardee,	Bridewell.
Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Belmullet,	ditto.
	Swineford,	ditto.
	Westport,	ditto.

SCHEDULE (A).

List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
Meath,	Trim,	County Gaol.
	Kells,	Bridewell.
	Navan,	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney,	ditto.
	Clones,	ditto.
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
	Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Boyle,	ditto.
	Castlerea,	ditto.
	Strokestown,	ditto.
Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
	Ballymote,	Bridewell.
Tyrone,	Omagh,	County Gaol.
	Clogher,	Bridewell.
	Dungannon,	ditto.
	Strabane,	ditto.
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	County Gaol.
	Castletowndelvin,	Bridewell.
	Moate,	ditto.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow,	Carlow,	County Gaol.
Clare,	Ennis,	ditto.
	Ennistymon,	Bridewell.
	Killaloe,	ditto.
	Kilrush,	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge,	ditto.
	Tulla,	ditto.
Cork,	Cork,	County Gaol.
	Cork,	City ditto.
	Cork,	Bridewell.
	Kinsale,	Corporation Gaol.
	Bandon,	Bridewell.
	Bantry,	ditto.
	Castletown,	ditto.
	Charleville,	ditto.
	Clonakilty,	ditto.
	Dunmanway,	ditto.
	Fermoy,	ditto.
	Kanturk,	ditto.
	Macroom,	ditto.
	Mallow,	ditto.
	Midleton,	ditto.
	Millstreet,	ditto.
	Mitchelstown,	ditto.
	Queenstown,	ditto.
	Roscarberry,	ditto.
	Skibbereen,	ditto.
Galway,	Galway,	County Gaol.
	Galway,	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe,	Bridewell.
	Clifden,	ditto.
	Eyrecourt,	ditto.
	Gort,	ditto.
	Loughrea,	ditto.
	Oughterard,	ditto.

SCHEDULE (A).

List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
Galway—*continued.*	Portumna,	Bridewell.
	Tuam,	ditto.
	Woodford,	ditto.
Kerry,	Tralee,	County Gaol.
	Caherciveen,	Bridewell.
	Castleisland,	ditto.
	Dingle,	ditto.
	Kenmare,	ditto.
	Killarney,	ditto.
	Listowel,	ditto.
	Milltown,	ditto.
	Tarbert,	ditto.
Kildare,	Naas,	County Gaol.
	Athy,	ditto.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny,	City Gaol.
	Callan,	Bridewell.
	Thomastown,	ditto.
	Urlingford,	ditto.
King's County,	Tullamore,	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown,	District Bridewell.
Limerick,	Limerick,	County Gaol.
	Limerick,	City Gaol.
	Bruff,	Bridewell.
	Croom,	ditto.
	Glin,	ditto.
	Kilfinan,	ditto.
	Newcastle,	ditto.
	Rathkeale,	ditto.
Queen's County,	Maryborough,	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix,	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.
	Stradbally,	ditto.
Tipperary,	Clonmel,	County Gaol.
	Nenagh,	ditto.
	Borrisokane,	Bridewell.
	Cahir,	ditto.
	Carrick-on-Suir,	ditto.
	Cashel,	ditto.
	Clogheen,	ditto.
	New Birmingham,	ditto.
	Newport,	ditto.
	Roscrea,	ditto.
	Templemore,	ditto.
	Thurles,	ditto.
	Tipperary,	ditto.
Waterford,	Waterford,	County Gaol.
	Waterford,	City Gaol.
	Waterford,	House of Correction.
	Dungarvan,	Bridewell.
	Lismore,	ditto.
Wexford,	Wexford,	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy,	Bridewell.
	Gorey,	ditto.
	New Ross,	ditto.
Wicklow,	Wicklow,	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass,	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely,	Bridewell.

SCHEDULE (B)—Account of Expenditure in the several Gaols in Ireland for the Year 1854.

GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	Cost of Diet per Head per Annum.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prison.	COST OF												SALARY OF			
							Fuel, for use of Prison.	Soap and Candles and Gas, &c., for same.	Straw.	Medicine, &c.	Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital.	Extra Diet of Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Male Department. Local Inspectors.	Chaplains. Protestant.	Chaplains. Presbyterian.	Chaplains. R. Catholic.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
		£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	Mixed.	1,668 16 7	3·92	5 19 2·45	Coal.	28	123 18 7	117 15 5	15 14 10	10 5 9	9 16 9	11 4 1	19 10 5	47 16 0	11 5 0	57 8 4	125 2 6	21 11 9	29 0 2	92 6 2	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Armagh,	Do.	384 6 2	2·97	4 10 5·11	Turf and Coal.	11	161 2 2	39 16 0	15 1 0	23 18 9	24 17 11	–	21 18 7	30 18 7	19 10 11	16 14 5	46 9 11	13 0 0	20 19 3	60 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Carlow,	Do.	240 14 1	2·65	4 0 8·2	Do.	8	63 12 7	33 9 2	5 16 4	21 4 9	0 1 9	–	15 6 4	26 18 3	13 9 2	68 13 11	50 15 6	63 9 4	30 2 5	60 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0
Cavan,	Do.	343 19 10	2·98	4 10 6·3	Turf.	25	90 18 7	15 0 9	4 5 7	11 17 7	9 1 3	1 7 9	20 4 1	52 8 0	19 14 9	26 0 9	37 12 5	–	59 5 6	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Clare,	Do.	608 17 2	2·49	3 15 7·61	Turf and Coal.	31	263 7 8	35 16 7	5 2 11	9 9 1	21 10 10	–	11 0 6	45 8 9	8 14 3	–	11 1 1	21 19 9	134 5 6	50 0 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
Cork County,	Do.	1,538 12 6	2·57	3 18 3·62	Coal.	31	114 6 11	90 11 1	32 2 5	37 4 10	136 7 7	–	33 5 7	103 16 11	69 2 7	53 7 3	205 18 8	192 10 7	95 6 9	150 0 0	46 3 1	–	46 3 1
,, City,	Do.	718 11 11	2·5	3 16 0·5	Do.	30	74 6 9	30 0 7	–	1 16 7	13 9 0	18 10 7	27 2 1	22 17 8	–	19 13 5	26 17 7	89 8 1	27 16 2	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Donegal,	Do.	389 5 9	2·92	4 8 9·33	Do.	33	95 3 5	17 19 10	14 15 9	13 10 11	55 7 11	34 11 10	30 8 2	64 14 10	48 6 4	64 11 4	164 6 4	28 1 0	22 11 1	75 0 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
Down,	Do.	717 12 3	2·95	4 9 8·42	Do.	46	138 6 11	51 0 0	13 13 4	1 16 7	13 9 0	18 10 7	27 2 1	22 17 8	–	19 13 5	26 17 7	89 8 1	27 16 2	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Dublin County,	Do.	868 7 4	2·71	4 2 3·72	Do.	–	108 14 9	45 1 5	32 14 8	19 0 8	34 0 10	58 18 9	20 1 8	66 17 9	44 3 4	67 14 1	188 13 4	65 17 10	51 16 4	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	Do.	2,311 6 1	3·19	4 18 6·76	Do.	39	260 2 8½	97 18 1½	45 8 4	30 19 8	96 12 2½	31 7 0½	27 17 4	78 15 8½	45 11 10	104 4 11	102 2 10	14 10 2	99 16 3	100 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8
Richmond Bridewell,	Do.	2,188 3 2	3·12	4 14 11·17	Do.	31	380 15 3	121 5 8	80 5 2	129 19 3	416 5 9	22 8 6	54 10 3	272 9 1	–	180 10 8	550 17 4	81 12 3	165 18 1	100 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0
Fermanagh,	Do.	209 7 4	2·33	3 10 11·66	Turf and Coal.	16	149 2 11	17 16 9	–	40 0 0	48 10 4	–	4 5 0	7 2 6	4 12 6	10 8 11	2 5 0	20 3 8	4 0 0	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Galway County,	Do.	363 1 5	2·23	3 7 10·36	Turf.	15	79 18 6	40 2 7	3 15 6	4 4 11	51 9 9	4 9 2	9 12 5	63 17 4	26 12 8	–	34 14 1	17 9 6	62 11 3	133 16 10	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
,, Town,	Do.	133 18 0	2·	3 0 10·36	Do.	12	35 15 2½	13 6 2	2 1 3½	1 19 2	10 9 3½	7 17 1½	7 5 3	–	1 19 5	–	–	1 7 10	13 3 9½	37 18 6	27 13 10	–	50 0 0
Kerry,	Do.	447 6 8	2·11	3 4 2·47	Do.	23	89 6 0	17 6 11½	15 12 0	18 2 10	42 8 9	14 0 11	22 4 7	30 0 0	4 18 0	16 9 3½	235 15 9½	–	35 16 6	100 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
Kildare, Naas,	Do.	342 16 7	3·69	5 12 1·68	Coal.	29	232 2 5½	38 7 10	11 0 4	10 1 5	13 5 8	6 0 9	27 13 10	36 3 0	6 13 10½	25 10 4	45 6 5	89 9 9	32 1 6	37 18 4	27 13 10	–	27 13 10
,, Athy,	Do.	275 11 7½	3·62	5 10 0·	Turf.	11	38 9 0	3 19 10	3 1 1	13 10 11	2 19 10	–	7 3 9½	5 7 4½	1 18 6	14 12 2	21 17 2	41 5 6	64 7 1½	27 13 10	27 13 10	–	27 13 10
Kilkenny County,	Do.	399 14 6	2·83	4 5 11·55	Sea Coal, Hard Coal, and Turf.	6	184 12 9	35 9 7	7 2 1	28 10 4	25 11 0	18 7 11	27 13 4	38 18 0	11 10 0	–	124 8 0	41 11 1	8 7 6	80 0 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
,, City,	Do.	135 6 1	2·66	4 0 9·34	Turf and Coal.	7	27 7 1	5 15 9	2 6 0	8 16 7	6 12 3	–	4 11 0	3 17 1	0 16 9	15 0 9	5 2 0	–	4 2 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0
King's County,	Do.	349 4 2	2·67	4 1 2·53	Turf.	40	106 16 10½	27 16 3	7 12 2	23 14 8½	34 4 4	63 16 7	5 9 0	110 4 8	55 2 4	82 9 2	23 7 2	21 4 3	16 4 1	130 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Leitrim,	Do.	243 5 5½	2·73	4 3 0·5	Turf and Coal.	35	134 10 5	29 11 6	–	19 0 8	23 3 8	12 11 6	22 10 2	33 0 1	–	8 12 4	17 7 6	27 1 6	35 16 1	136 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0
Limerick County,	Do.	766 2 8	2·86	4 7 0·73	Coal.	28	140 5 0	57 8 9½	6 5 6	20 4 9	63 5 7	–	15 8 9	40 11 9	6 5 6	15 9 10	288 10 7	71 4 5	100 19 1	85 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
,, City,	Do.	728 15 2	2·9	4 8 4·01	Do.	21	116 1 1	17 13 7	20 19 10	30 0 0	9 6 2	–	30 6 7	5 16 7	–	24 12 9	63 13 11	3 10 0	97 7 1	30 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Londonderry,	Do.	477 17 3½	3·53	5 7 3·12	Do.	25	86 2 0	39 0 4	10 2 9	43 10 1	8 0 9¼	0 18 6	15 5 7	19 7 3½	11 11 0	53 15 0	92 10 9	68 12 1	12 0 0	90 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1
Longford,	Do.	194 3 0	2·29	3 9 9·15	Turf and Coal.	27	89 12 7	31 2 10	3 9 4	20 0 0	15 11 9	7 10 3	12 14 10	5 3 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	191 10 11½	37 12 9	0 8 0	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Louth,	Do.	386 15 1½	4·39	6 13 10·96	Coal.	–	53 7 3	15 4 0	8 17 4	21 2 9	5 11 3	–	24 10 9	4 11 0	3 5 7	113 11 7	63 0 3½	17 13 1	14 15 9	50 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Drogheda,	Do.	89 14 0½	2·18	3 6 5·35	Do.	6	17 4 10	7 17 9	3 3 0	7 14 5	25 11 4½	2 9 4	12 8 9	5 17 4	6 15 3½	8 3 10	10 5 9	–	12 4 1	10 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0
Mayo,	Do.	513 7 9½	2·83	4 6 0·52	Turf.	30	55 16 9½	17 8 1	10 8 5	1 11 0	29 8 10½	–	33 3 5	9 8 1	8 7 6	19 9 11½	93 15 7¾	34 16 11	9 15 11	100 0 0	37 10 0	28 16 11	37 10 0
Meath,	Do.	329 13 1½	2·85	4 6 9·02	Turf and Coal.	38	74 7 8	96 17 6	14 15 4	30 3 11	65 6 6½	–	14 15 9	23 16 7	11 12 10	16 [6 11	32 11 6	43 13 5	8 9 5	50 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
Monaghan,	Do.	422 13 0½	3·16	4 16 0·68	Coal.	14	54 1 0	6 6 0	20 2 4½	28 13 9	41 7 9¾	–	12 13 3½	7 3 0	6 12 11	9 3 11	51 17 4	–	0 2 3	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Queen's County,	Do.	409 5 10	2·95	4 8 11·72	Turf and Coal.	24	128 0 6	35 0 5	6 14 6	5 5 1	12 19 2	15 0 3	19 18 9½	40 16 0	38 2 3	79 4 10½	242 14 3	0 9 0	64 5 10	40 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Roscommon,	Do.	268 14 11½	2·27	3 8 11·98	Coal.	18	118 10 6	9 8 9	22 14 11	42 0 0	11 12 7¾	0 3 6½	15 7 5	6 0 5	5 4 4½	14 13 6	42 14 4	8 13 6	9 19 5	92 6 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
Sligo,	Do.	387 7 3½	3·55	5 7 10·99	Do.	21	90 15 10	21 12 10	21 11 11	25 9 10	58 4 11	12 6 8½	16 14 10	49 8 0	15 5 8	49 12 2½	59 2 10	31 3 0	21 9 4½	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Do.	685 3 3¼	3·	4 11 1·42	Turf and Coal.	28	166 12 11	24 6 7	7 16 10	16 7 9	60 4 2½	18 11 3	14 7 2	16 11 9	10 0 0	–	106 10 1	81 15 8	33 8 1	50 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
,, Clonmel,	Do.	1,698 0 5	3·35	5 1 11·8	Sea and Stone Coal.	54	216 10 5	149 8 7	32 15 6	25 6 11	72 7 4	–	46 17 10	197 8 3	15 0 2	138 4 2	178 15 2½	91 12 4	27 2 7	100 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
Tyrone,	Do.	562 11 7	3·49	5 6 1·76	Turf.	28	118 12 4	48 8 6	8 0 2	21 9 4	60 1 7	1 12 0	17 9 5	93 19 6	27 8 0	18 14 7	187 8 2	105 8 3	82 8 1	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Waterford County,	Do.	533 19 2	2·99	4 11 0·4	Coal.	21	38 4 1½	55 15 5½	5 12 5	20 16 10	4 17 0	–	12 0 5	55 2 2	30 14 8	14 10 1	77 13 5½	–	29 3 4½	80 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
,, City,	Do.	359 19 4	2·75	4 3 8·56	Do.	15	72 1 9	34 19 3	10 8 5	23 1 1	56 12 2	17 19 4	19 18 5	17 12 11	10 0 11	37 16 9	47 15 2	–	4 2 9	60 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Westmeath,	Do.	341 19 10	2·44	3 14 4·15	Turf and Coal.	23	99 16 1½	23 0 10	14 14 8	2 12 7	7 7 6	36 6 0	23 0 10½	57 18 9	20 9 8	33 12 0	56 6 11	52 9 10	24 16 0	–	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Wexford,	Do.	798 13 11½	3·43	5 4 2·08	Sea Coal.	21	50 12 0	71 7 8	24 8 5	12 8 1	61 6 11	–	17 7 3	–	4 18 6	2 6 9	162 9 9	158 15 6	42 1 1	50 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
Wicklow,	Do.	363 19 1	3·21	4 17 8·47	Coal.	14	81 11 1	37 8 2	15 12 2	5 17 6	20 1 8	12 8 4	10 12 2	49 5 6½	24 18 9½	20 9 4	11 6 4	35 7 2	12 10 2	60 0 0	46 3 1	–	46 3 1
Total, 1854,		25,197 0 8¾	2·91	4 8 6·82	—	963	4,821 3 3¼	1,725 3 9	536 4 7	1,015 16 6½	1,927 16 9¾	489 10 10	849 15 0	1,847 9 6	942 11 2	1,518 7 2	4,352 8 5½	1,792 10 8	1,795 4 8	3,097 12 0	1,645 18 11	577 16 6	1,768 5 1
Total, 1853,		22,871 0 6⅞	2·20	3 7 2·14	—	903	3,967 12 7	1,466 17 1	399 2 11¼	1,089 0 2	1,702 9 4⅜	–	955 4 2½	1,914 7 11½	749 12 7½	1,847 2 9	4,531 15 9¾	1,769 19 6	2,393 19 1½	3,217 12 0	1,645 18 11	576 13 5	1,774 15 10

[*continued.*

SCHEDULE (B)—Account of Expenditure in the several Gaols in Ireland for the Year 1854—*continued.*

Gaols.	Salary of Male Department. Medical Officers. Physicians.	Surgeons.	Apothecaries.	Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors, or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys. No.	Turnkeys. Total Amount of Salary.	Schoolmasters.	Other Prison Officers.	Salary of Female Department. Matrons.	Assistant Matrons, or Head Turnkeys.	Hospital Nursetenders.	Other Prison Officers.	Officers' Rations, Total Cost of.	Officers' Clothing, Total Cost of.	Officers' Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing.	Total Expense of Gaol.	Deduct Profit on Works.	Net Expenditure.	Average Number of Prisoners per day dieted.	Total Cost of Prisoners per head per day.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per Annum.
25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	–	74 0 0	–	300 0 0	–	75 0 0	13	495 0 0	40 0 0	79 4 0	45 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	71 16 0	49 15 6	33 0 3½	1,515 17 5½	3,785 3 7½	739 3 7	3,046 0 0½	280	0 7·15	10 17 6·86
Armagh,	–	–	20 0 0	144 0 0	–	43 15 0	7	187 18 4	33 15 0	–	30 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	–	27 10 0	42 8 9	709 7 1	1,528 0 9	75 7 11	1,452 12 10	85	0 11·24	17 1 9·58
Carlow,	–	–	–	100 0 0	–	50 0 0	5	125 17 0	–	–	50 0 0	–	10 8 0	–	160 11 11	21 3 0	637 19 11	1,271 13 6	9 10 8½	1,262 2 9½	59·67	1 1·91	21 3 0·87
Cavan,	–	–	–	200 0 0	–	30 0 0	5	200 15 4	30 0 0	–	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	–	65 17 8	–	762 13 0	1,454 9 10	14 10 3	1,439 19 7	76	1 0·46	18 18 11·3
Clare,	54 0 0	–	20 0 0	300 0 0	30 0 0	–	12	344 16 8	28 6 0	27 0 0	40 0 0	32 0 0	24 0 0	–	–	22 15 11	1,065 4 7	2,241 18 8	58 16 3	2,183 2 5	161	0 8·92	13 11 2·34
Cork County,	74 0 0	–	20 0 0	200 0 0	–	42 0 0	17	507 10 0	35 0 0	13 0 0	50 0 0	90 0 0	36 18 0	13 0 0	156 10 0	112 14 2	1,592 18 4	4,295 12 0	68 7 6	4,227 4 6	393	0 7·07	10 15 1·51
,, City,	–	55 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	–	53 6 6	11	317 15 6	–	–	38 8 6	26 14 6	27 4 10	5 0 0	81 4 2	43 2 10	1,025 2 10	2,374 11 10	94 0 1	2,280 11 9	189	0 7·93	12 1 3·98
Donegal,	–	–	20 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	6	153 0 0	21 5 2	–	30 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	–	149 12 3	33 9 8	767 7 1	1,532 3 0	186 1 7	1,346 1 5	87·7	0 10·09	15 6 11·66
Down,	–	–	27 13 10	200 0 0	–	100 0 0	12	345 6 6	40 0 0	–	40 0 0	–	16 0 0	–	55 8 9	31 3 0	995 12 1	2,533 9 2	162 16 1	2,370 13 1	160	0 9·74	14 16 3·98
Dublin County,	–	80 0 0	–	250 0 0	75 0 0	–	10	336 0 0	–	20 0 0	42 18 4	14 11 8	12 0 0	–	114 11 7	43 8 6	1,254 13 1	2,941 9 2½	39 12 0	2,901 17 2½	211	0 9·04	13 15 0·13
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	100 0 0	150 0 0	–	200 0 0	90 0 0	–	–	–	–	260 0 0	200 0 0	802 12 4	–	–	406 13 8	21 16 0	2,514 8 8	6,579 1 5	–	6,579 1 5	469	0 9·31	14 0 6·69
Richmond Bridewell,	112 10 0	150 0 0	–	400 0 0	146 3 4	80 0 0	18	747 12 2	107 13 4	386 14 0	–	–	–	–	503 15 6	98 15 0	3,016 10 0	7,611 10 5	507 5 9¾	7,104 4 7¼	461	0 10·13	15 8 2·51
Fermanagh,	–	50 0 0	–	150 0 0	–	–	6	180 0 0	25 0 0	35 0 0	31 10 0	–	18 10 0	–	64 12 0	–	724 12 0	1,242 6 11	70 7 7	1,171 19 4	59	1 1·06	19 17 3·32
Galway County,	–	74 0 0	–	375 7 8	–	48 0 0	7	191 7 3	25 0 0	50 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	5 0 0	–	12 9 11	20 8 10	1,089 16 6	1,851 15 7	72 5 5	1,779 10 2	107	0 10·94	16 12 7·42
,, Town,	56 0 0	–	–	138 9 2	30 0 0	28 10 0	6	72 8 10½	–	–	20 0 0	10 10 0	–	–	26 2 7	–	497 12 11½	726 15 6½	–	726 15 6½	44	0 10·86	16 10 4·23
Kerry,	–	73 16 11	30 0 0	200 0 0	45 0 0	–	15	486 0 0	35 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	116 3 5½	79 3 4	1,417 3 8½	2,306 12 0	69 6 4	2,237 5 8	139·5	0 10·55	16 0 9·09
Kildare, Naas,	–	40 0 0	30 0 0	160 0 0	–	50 0 0	6	120 0 0	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	6 0 0	–	–	88 16 1	20 2 11	648 5 0	1,564 18 9	–	1,564 18 9	61·14	1 4·72	25 11 10·75
,, Athy,	–	25 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	–	4	80 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	6 0 0	–	–	97 14 9	12 8 0	424 4 3	918 8 2	8 5 7	910 2 7	50·11	0 11·94	18 3 3·5
Kilkenny County,	65 0 0	–	–	240 0 0	–	–	8	247 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	18 0 0	–	–	40 0 0	–	842 6 0	1,794 2 1	–	1,794 2 1	93	1 0·68	19 5 9·84
,, City,	30 0 0	–	–	65 0 0	–	–	2	40 0 0	–	–	15 0 0	–	–	–	32 13 0	6 5 0	278 18 0	498 11 4	–	498 11 4	33·5	0 9·79	14 17 7·82
King's County,	45 0 0	–	–	184 12 2	–	60 0 0	8	215 0 0	30 0 0	6 10 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	–	43 15 9	56 4 9	936 2 8	1,863 8 5	33 6 4	1,830 2 1	86	1 1·99	21 5 7·27
Leitrim,	–	45 0 0	20 0 0	200 0 0	36 0 0	–	8	240 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	–	59 6 2½	24 17 1	877 3 3½	1,483 14 2	74 7 3	1,409 6 11	58·59	1 3·7	23 17 7·76
Limerick County,	44 0 0	–	30 0 0	300 0 0	70 0 0	–	11	395 0 0	–	–	40 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	–	36 3 4	1,175 3 4	2,767 5 6½	20 0 0	2,747 5 6½	176	0 10·26	15 12 2·29
,, City,	–	40 0 0	16 0 0	130 0 0	66 0 0	52 10 0	9	166 5 5	–	–	40 0 0	27 10 8	16 18 0	–	–	19 10 0	684 14 1	1,832 16 10	20 0 0	1,812 16 10	165	0 7·22	10 19 8·86
Londonderry,	–	–	–	130 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	5	125 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	–	104 18 9	27 16 4	798 4 4	1,736 17 9¾	78 10 8	1,658 7 1¼	89·1	1 0·24	18 12 3
Longford,	–	–	20 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	7	215 0 0	–	–	40 0 0	18 0 0	–	–	–	–	718 15 6	1,330 17 9½	70 1 4	1,260 16 5½	55·66	1 2·89	22 13 0·55
Louth,	–	–	15 0 0	176 15 6	–	40 0 0	5	150 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	20 0 0	–	–	56 5 2¾	37 4 11	716 1 1¼	1,448 6 10½	–	1,448 6 10½	57·91	1 4·45	25 0 2·45
Drogheda,	–	–	–	80 0 0	–	–	3	60 0 0	–	–	10 0 0	–	–	–	82 3 6	–	302 3 6	511 13 3½	8 8 7½	503 4 8	27	1 0·26	18 12 9·19
Mayo,	–	50 0 0	30 0 0	200 0 0	–	60 0 0	10	315 0 0	–	–	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	108 8 0	18 15 0	1,080 19 11	1,917 18 3½	–	1,917 18 3½	119·33	0 10·57	16 1 5·26
Meath,	–	74 0 0	–	206 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	6	190 0 0	25 0 0	88 0 0	40 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	–	69 14 8	30 16 11¾	983 11 7¾	1,746 2 1½	31 3 1	1,714 19 0¾	76	1 2·84	22 11 3·64
Monaghan,	73 16 10	–	–	138 9 2	–	–	7	200 0 0	–	–	24 16 0	16 8 0	–	–	–	–	718 15 6	1,330 17 9½	70 1 4	1,260 16 5½	55·66	1 2·89	22 13 0·55
Queen's County,	–	–	30 0 0	170 16 8	–	60 0 0	10	257 14 1	–	79 10 4	21 0 0	17 10 0	21 0 0	–	44 1 11	35 0 0	714 18 1	1,375 14 9	21 2 6½	1,354 12 2½	88	0 10·12	15 7 10·39
Roscommon,	–	74 0 0	–	200 0 0	50 0 0	–	9	240 0 0	25 0 0	7 0 0	32 6 1	–	17 0 0	–	43 18 4	–	821 9 5	1,919 6 2	331 4 11	1,588 1 3	92	0 11·35	17 5 2·77
Sligo,	65 0 0	–	21 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	75 0 0	9	200 0 0	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	10 0 0	–	–	47 13 0½	24 8 9	901 19 10½	1,477 18 1½	2 13 9	1,475 4 4½	77·9	1 0·45	18 18 9·12
Tipperary, Nenagh,	–	50 0 0	25 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	10	287 0 2	–	55 8 8	42 12 9	35 5 6	17 12 9	–	238 5 8½	40 10 10	1,102 2 8½	1,962 7 11¼	44 19 0¾	1,917 8 10½	71·79	1 5·56	26 14 2
,, Clonmel,	–	74 0 0	–	250 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0	18	562 6 8½	–	–	40 0 0	47 0 0	16 0 0	–	184 0 4¾	0 10 11	1,197 11 1½	2,439 6 9	–	2,439 6 9	150·39	0 10·67	16 4 4·82
Tyrone,	–	–	20 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	–	10	168 1 9	18 0 0	–	25 0 0	–	30 0 0	–	134 19 7	90 13 0	1,664 19 3½	4,554 9 0	210 17 9	4,343 11 3	333	0 8·58	13 0 10·4
Waterford County,	65 0 0	–	–	200 0 0	80 0 0	–	6	170 0 0	30 0 0	18 5 0	40 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	32 5 7½	25 11 4	881 1 11½	1,759 11 1½	170 8 8½	1,589 2 5	117·31	0 8·91	13 10 11·22
,, City,	50 0 0	–	–	120 0 0	–	–	3	75 0 0	25 0 0	60 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	20 12 0	–	41 17 0	–	582 9 0	1,294 17 3	25 0 0	1,269 17 3	86	0 9·71	14 15 3·8
Westmeath,	–	–	35 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	7	210 0 0	–	45 0 0	30 0 0	14 5 6	14 5 6	–	61 12 10	27 3 11	737 7 9	1,531 19 4	68 6 4	1,463 13 0	92	0 10·44	15 18 2·22
Wexford,	–	–	30 0 0	160 0 0	–	74 11 8	8	198 10 1	30 0 0	10 0 0	45 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	7 15 10	201 17 1½	31 6 4	966 1 0½	2,372 16 11	43 15 5	2,329 1 6	153·36	0 9·99	15 3 8·87
Wicklow,	65 0 0	–	–	150 0 0	–	–	6	199 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	–	–	22 6 0	653 12 2	1,354 19 8	30 1 5	1,324 18 3	74·5	0 11·69	17 15 6·89
Total, 1854,	899 6 10	1,178 16 11	469 13 10	8,069 10 4	958 3 4	1,472 13 2	346	10,017 5 10	733 19 6	1,260 12 0	1,533 11 8	1,545 8 2	544 9 1	187 11 10	3,951 3 8¾	1,268 17 4¼	41,160 16 1	89,991 19 2	3,530 5 0½	86,461 14 1½	132·67	0 11·36	17 5 5·6
Total, 1853,	1,060 13 9	1,055 0 0	494 13 10	8,237 14 2	886 9 6	1,416 5 8	361	10,240 12 11½	734 8 1	1,270 16 0	1,487 4 1	1,521 13 1	611 16 4	138 3 1	3,348 17 1	1,288 7 4¼	41,007 15 2¼	86,666 0 7½	–	–	158·50	0 11·08	14 6 8·8

SCHEDULE (C).—Return of Trades' Work, Hard Labour, and Schools, in the several Gaols in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1854.

County and Town Gaols.	MALES.															FEMALES.							AMOUNT of Cost of Work.		AMOUNT of Return of Work.		Profit on Works.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: Number of Feet Ascent per Day.	Total No. of Trades taught.	Total No. taught to Write during the Year.	Total No. taught to Read during the Year.	Schools.	
	Masons or Stone-cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-makers.	Other Trades.	Total of Trades.	Picking Oakum and Cocoa Fibre and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers, Bone-breakers, & Labourers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, and Pumping Water.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Weaving and Needle-work, &c.	Knitting, Spinning, and Dressing Flax.	Shoemaking.	Washing.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.
																								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
Antrim,	1	2	5	4	15	–	1	5	4	37	–	104	–	12	28	181	29	8	–	21	4	6	68	1,118 1 5½	305 6 9	1,570 15 0½	591 16 9	739 3 7	44	–	71	193	338	1	1
Armagh,	–	–	1	4	6	–	1	–	1	13	–	26	–	8	2	49	4	16	–	1	5	1	27	45 13 4	5 9 4	143 15 4	72 7 4	165 0 0	11	7,632	4	15	31	1	1
Carlow,	–	1	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	7	–	10	5	8	4	34	9	9	–	2	5	6	31	52 3 9	41 13 0	51 8 4½	66 12 10	49 3 9	17	12,774	6	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	–	2	2	2	12	1	–	4	4	27	6	9	10	5	3	60	3	22	–	10	3	–	38	154 10 11	9 1 3	225 4 6	97 10 1	249 6 8	11	380	11	–	–	1	1
Clare,	–	3	5	5	16	2	–	4	5	40	33	4	48	51	11	187	10	130	–	10	16	4	170	399 10 11	112 13 11	1,790 10 9	156 14 9	348 12 8	14	10,240	12	21	40	1	1
Cork County,	1	1	1	2	12	–	1	18	2	38	7	10	16	9	17	97	22	16	–	19	10	5	72	1,421 1 2	110 19 9	214 6 7	54 17 10	415 4 7	121	15,400	9	50	150	1	1
Cork City,	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	4	–	8	–	45	–	14	17	84	4	3	–	8	3	1	19	156 13 8	–	218 1 6	64 9 1	112 10 9	42	12,859	38	76	105	1	1
Donegal,	–	2	2	2	2	–	–	6	3	17	3	2	30	16	32	100	31	1	–	4	9	28	73	195 5 11	15 2 11	72 1 9	72 1 9	72 1 9	2	–	4	21	20	4	1
Down,	1	–	2	2	11	–	1	5	–	22	26	8	–	15	21	92	15	12	–	14	8	26	75	649 16 2	80 11 7	775 0 8	118 3 2	162 16 1	4	–	4	96	47	1	1
Dublin County,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	112	7	38	45	123	428	261 18 0	16 18 5	294 8 9	23 19 3	39 11 7	14	–	4	82	265	1	1
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	2	4	4	5	42	2	3	62	6	130	144	22	32	43	68	439	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	545 12 2	–	749 7 3	194 15 1	–	–	7	367	253	–	1
Richmond Bridewell,	–	2	–	2	3	–	–	2	2	11	2	13	7	5	3	41	4	4	–	7	2	6	23	2,676 16 11½	–	3,184 2 9	–	507 5 9¾	161	8,400	12	113	162	1	–
Fermanagh,	–	–	4	6	4	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	20	4	6	44	4	18	–	2	8	8	40	98 5 2	5 0 0	155 4 4	18 8 5	70 7 7	4	–	11	39	24	1	1
Galway County,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	2	12	4	–	–	4	4	16	28	13 15 8	4 10 3	347 3 6	20 9 1	349 6 8	22	6,210	3	–	185	1	–
Galway Town,	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	3	8	16	–	11	6	–	41	3	13	2	2	2	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,000	–	–	32	1	–
Kerry,	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	14	–	2	28	12	18	74	2	18	–	–	12	18	50	253 11 9½	3 8 8½	317 10 0	8 16 10	69 6 4	50	2,560	8	44	93	1	1
Kildare, Naas,	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	4	–	10	–	9	11	34	8	6	–	4	4	4	26	2 15 4	1 17 2	2 19 3	1 9 9	–	6	–	8	9	20	1	1
Kildare, Athy,	–	–	1	1	6	–	–	6	–	14	–	–	21	8	10	53	5	12	–	12	2	2	33	86 11 8½	46 1 4½	121 14 8½	86 2 10	75 4 5½	15	73,752	2	25	26	1	1
Kilkenny County,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	2	1	20	14	–	–	2	2	4	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny City,	–	1	–	3	3	–	2	–	–	9	22	–	7	5	7	50	3	10	–	4	2	5	24	3 0 1	7 4 8½	149 18 0½	46 11 2	186 4 5	28	–	4	15	22	1	1
King's County,	1	1	5	3	10	1	3	–	–	24	–	6	–	17	4	51	2	19	–	3	2	8	34	34 18 2½	15 12 7⅓	88 17 10½	36 0 2½	74 7 3	5	7,640	5	28	59	1	1
Leitrim,	–	3	1	2	6	–	–	–	3	15	21	12	14	12	8	82	7	36	–	4	6	12	65	433 11 10	76 19 0	674 13 3	107 8 10	271 11 3	26	7,680	7	43	68	1	1
Limerick County,	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	31	12	12	18	77	18	16	–	8	9	12	63	–	–	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	4	7,040	1	15	45	1	1
Limerick City,	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	8	1	14	43	–	–	7	1	65	15	10	–	4	4	2	35	146 0 11½	15 8 7	213 7 1	26 13 2	78 10 8½	–	–	5	102	102	2	1
Londonderry,	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	3	8	–	5	8	3	9	33	4	4	–	–	2	2	12	47 18 10½	–	118 0 2½	–	70 1 4	8	9,600	4	17	12	1	1
Longford,	–	–	2	2	2	1	–	5	–	12	–	16	–	5	–	33	13	4	–	4	2	1	24	135 4 6	22 8 1	185 10 1	96 4 4½	124 1 10½	5	–	–	5	12	–	–
Louth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	3	9	22	–	–	–	3	–	3	6	11 8 5	–	19 17 0½	–	8 8 7½	3	–	2	10	25	1	–
Drogheda,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	21	20	20	12	78	3	2	–	4	6	26	41	12 19 5½	–	29 17 4	–	16 17 10½	4	6,400	3	8	21	1	1
Mayo,	–	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	11	9	13	41	7	–	–	1	4	16	28	11 12 8	2 15 5	23 12 0	21 19 2	31 3 1	17	11,520	3	32	90	1	1
Meath,	–	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	6	–	27	11	10	4	58	7	11	–	4	3	4	29	6 5 0	2 9 3	15 6 7	14 10 2½	21 2 6½	2	3,840	3	10	17	1	1
Monaghan,	2	2	4	4	6	1	2	11	1	33	–	–	13	3	5	54	7	19	–	6	2	3	37	139 8 7	34 11 3	447 12 3	57 12 6	331 4 11	63	11,520	13	62	73	1	1
Queen's County,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	3	–	17	12	9	7	48	8	13	–	6	3	4	34	3 17 8½	–	4 12 8	–	0 14 11½	2	9,600	2	–	25	1	–
Roscommon,	–	–	2	3	–	–	1	1	2	9	4	6	–	10	11	40	4	6	–	–	6	10	26	101 6 7⅝	42 10 4	199 1 11½	93 1 10½	148 6 10½	32	6,400	4	45	55	1	1
Sligo,	1	3	4	3	5	2	2	6	5	31	8	4	12	6	14	75	8	20	–	12	4	11	55	762 3 4½	58 4 5½	1,025 11 9	113 9 10	318 13 9	18	–	9	–	96	1	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	–	2	10	5	12	1	1	1	14	46	6	12	80	24	22	190	20	29	–	24	8	16	97	670 11 8½	193 12 10	831 1 8	244 0 7½	210 17 9	50	11,520	12	–	982	1	1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	2	3	2	4	–	–	–	2	14	–	26	18	10	9	77	15	5	–	5	3	14	42	166 12 0	85 3 1	262 3 3	128 14 6	139 2 8	7	6,380	7	200	278	1	–
Tyrone,	–	–	3	8	20	2	–	–	–	33	–	–	30	7	2	72	2	12	–	30	2	–	46	80 2 0½	147 19 0½	137 11 5½	260 18 4	170 8 8½	48	5,400	3	39	93	1	1
Waterford County,	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	8	10	27	2	19	–	6	4	9	40	27 1 2	34 13 5	34 8 0	94 11 8	67 5 1	2	7,640	2	27	56	1	1
Waterford City,	–	–	3	3	2	1	–	2	–	11	–	–	29	9	2	51	8	19	–	7	4	1	39	153 12 4	5 2 0	217 4 5	9 16 3	68 6 4	8	–	6	23	37	1	1
Westmeath,	–	1	3	4	10	–	–	–	4	22	10	8	24	10	16	90	9	15	–	10	7	19	60	168 17 6½	4 1 0	261 1 2½	17 4 2½	105 6 10½	27	–	6	36	20	1	–
Wexford,	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	8	6	6	26	8	–	–	–	3	5	16	64 6 4	44 10 5½	81 2 1½	58 16 1	31 1 5	71	6,400	4	19	17	1	2
Wicklow,	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	8	6	6	26	8	–	–	–	3	5	16												
Total, 1854,	12	40	82	96	227	16	22	161	67	723	360	483	555	440	443	3,004	449	681	9	314	233	451	2,137	10,415 11 7½	2,014 6 6¼	14,879 19 0½	3,671 16 10	6,122 1 2½	968	280,787	327	1,923	4,003	42	33
Total, 1853,	21	43	95	106	228	19	23	237	106	978	286	545	656	514	500	3,479	445	633	8	348	303	528	2,265	8,609 7 9¼	1,883 0 0	14,519 12 6¾	3,502 2 4½	7,558 7 7¾	1,481	280,362	294	–	3,675	41	35

SCHEDULE (D)—A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.
Ink-making,	–	–	1	– 6	Wire-lattice making,	1	–	–	1 6	Coopering,	2	–	–	1 6	Collar-making,	3	–	–	1 6	Cabinet-maker,	12	–	–	3 0
Blacking-making,	–	–	1	1 0	Sack-cloth weaving,	1	–	–	1 6	Bellows-making,	2	–	–	1 0	Tackling-making for Farmers,	3	–	–	1 6	Carpenter,	12	–	–	3 0
Lath-splitting,	–	1	–	1 0	Nail-making,	1	–	–	1 6	Horse-shoeing,	3	–	–	1 6	Shoe-maker,	3	–	–	2 0	Stone-cutter,	12	–	–	3 0
Putty-making for glazing,	–	–	1	1 0	Turner's Work for Kitchen use,	1	–	–	1 0	Trunk-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Straddle-maker,	2	–	–	1 0	White-smith,	12	–	–	3 0
Putty-making for plastering,	–	–	1	1 0	Glue-boiling,	1	–	–	1 0	Cap-making,	–	–	–	—	Candle-maker,	2	–	–	1 6	Harness-maker, (Coach),	12	–	–	3 0
Pegwood for Shoe-makers,	–	–	1	1 0	Varnish-making,	1	–	–	1 6	Flesher of Hides,	1	–	–	1 0	Sailcloth-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Tailoring,	6	–	–	3 0
Fleshing Skins,	–	1	–	1 0	Baking (Bread),	1	–	–	1 0	Brush-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Currier,	2	–	–	1 6	Hatting,	6	–	–	1 6
Basil Skin-straining,	–	–	3	1 6	Flax-dresser,	1	–	–	1 0	Brogue-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Comb-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Cutler,	3	–	–	2 0
Cord-making (Twine),	1	–	–	1 6	Last-maker (Shoes),	1	–	–	1 0	Glazier,	–	3	–	1 6	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker,	3	–	–	1 6	Cart and Waggon-making,	6	–	–	1 6
Size-making,	–	1	–	1 0	Sieve-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Glue-boiler,	1	–	–	1 0	Brazier,	3	–	–	1 0	Plough-making,	3	–	–	1 6
Mop-making,	–	1	–	0 6	Spinner of Cotton,	1	–	–	1 0	Pump-borer,	1	–	–	1 0	Whitesmith (Housesmith),	3	–	–	1 6	Block-making for Ships,	2	–	–	1 0
Oakum-cording,	–	1	–	0 6	Straw Plat for Bonnets,	1	–	–	1 0	Reed-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Glass-cutter,	3	–	–	1 6	Engraving,	12	–	–	3 0
Paint-grinding,	–	1	–	1 6	Whip-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Sail-cloth maker,	1	–	–	1 6	Harness-maker (Car),	3	–	–	1 6	Printing,	12	–	–	2 0
Paint-mixing,	1	–	–	1 6	Toy-making,	1	–	–	0 6	Stone-cutter,	1	–	–	1 6	Saddler,	3	–	–	1 6	Turning,	2	–	–	1 6
Lime-burning,	–	1	–	1 0	Bird-cage making,	1	–	–	1 0	Turner,	2	–	–	1 0	Shuttle-maker,	3	–	–	1 6	Waggon-wheel making,	6	–	–	1 0
Wire-drawing,	–	2	–	1 6	Blacking-making, for Shoes,	1	–	–	1 0	Whip-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Upholsterer,	3	–	–	1 0	Wire-worker,	6	–	–	1 6
Mat-weaving,	1	–	–	1 0	Paper-staining,	1	–	–	1 6	Rope-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cloth,	6	–	–	1 6	Hair-cloth maker,	6	–	–	1 6
Wool-scouring,	–	2	–	1 0	Lint-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Patten and Clog-maker,	1	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Cord,	3	–	–	1 0	Pocket-book maker,	6	–	–	1 0
Painting in Oil,	1	–	–	1 6	Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes,	–	2	–	1 6	Wheelwright,	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cotton,	3	–	–	1 0	Saddle-tree maker,	6	–	–	2 0
Hair-twisting (curled),	1	–	–	1 0						Block-maker for Ships,	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Damask,	6	–	–	1 0	Pin-maker,	6	–	–	2 0
Flax-scutching,	–	2	–	1 0	Sail-cloth making,	1	–	–	1 0	Dyer,	1	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Linen,	6	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Broad Cloth,	6	–	–	1 6
Slate-squaring,	–	1	–	0 6	Tape-weaving,	1	–	–	1 0	Stocking-hosier,	2	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Muslin,	4	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cotton Cord,	3	–	–	1 0
Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas)	1	–	–	1 0	Cork-cutting,	1	–	–	1 6	Racket-maker,	–	2	–	1 0	Weaver of Flannel,	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Calico,	3	–	–	1 0
Tape-weaving,	1	–	–	1 0	Trunk-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Thread-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Damask,	6	–	–	1 0
Wax-making (Shoe-makers),	–	–	2	0 6	Wood-cutting,	–	2	–	1 6	Cutler,	2	–	–	1 6						Weaver of Linen,	6	–	–	1 0
Down-napping (Hatters),	–	1	–	1 0						Wool-scourer,	1	–	–	1 0						Weaver of Muslin,	4	–	–	1 0
Sack-making,	–	1	–	1 0																Weaver of Flannel,	2	–	–	1 0
Basket-making,	–	2	–	1 6																Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	–	–	1 0
Net-making,	–	2	–	1 0																				
Besom-making,	–	–	3	1 6																				
Bruising Oats,	–	–	1	1 0																				
Cork-cutting,	1	–	–	1 6																				
Wick-cutter (Chandlers),	–	1	–	1 0																				
Box-making (for Hatters),	–	2	–	1 0																				
Trunk-covering,	–	2	–	1 6																				
Pulverizing Bones,	–	1	–	1 6																				

SCHEDULE (E)—Return of Accommodation, &c., in the several County, City, and Town Gaols, 1854.

County and Town Gaols.	Daily Average Number Confined.	Highest Number.	Debtors. No. of Rooms. M.	F.	No. of Beds.	Criminal Prisoners. No. of Single Cells. M.	F.	Other Cells. M.	F.	Rooms with Beds. M.	F.	Total No. of Beds.	Number of Re-committals. Once. M.	F.	Twice. M.	F.	Thrice. M.	F.	Four Times or more. M.	F.	Total M.	Total F.
Antrim,	288	372	41	1	42	317	99	–	–	–	–	416	209	140	90	84	46	56	196	254	541	534
Armagh,	90	125	7	1	20	66	–	9	9	4	2	130	20	24	8	5	7	7	5	19	40	55
Carlow,	61·8	92	6	1	7	47	25	3	–	10	–	90	19	14	16	9	10	9	11	13	56	45
Cavan,	79	111	6	1	16	70	18	4	2	–	–	96	27	16	23	11	13	2	17	14	80	43
Clare,	161	219	4	–	4	82	33	6	–	9	–	157	69	36	36	20	28	23	43	35	176	114
Cork, County,	418	506	8	2	8	102	13	73	57	–	1	278	244	153	133	67	60	34	179	102	616	356
Cork, City,	206	311	8	–	18	54	54	–	8	3	3	238	160	175	80	87	39	56	53	77	332	395
Donegal,	87·2	135	6	1	13	75	10	11	–	15	2	140	17	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	5
Down,	168	202	46	6	62	118	59	2	–	–	–	181	52	44	12	16	13	26	23	45	100	131
Dublin County,	215	308	7	1	8	64	28	1	–	–	–	191	99	104	22	25	6	14	5	24	123	167
City, Grangegorman Penitentiary,	469	611	–	–	–	–	267	–	11	–	6	333	–	774	–	273	–	169	–	187	–	1,403
City, Richmond Bridewell,	461	555	–	–	–	11	–	257	–	6	–	688	300	–	77	–	28	–	14	–	419	–
Fermanagh,	63	89	5	1	11	82	20	1	–	2	2	115	16	11	9	4	2	3	6	3	33	21
Galway, County,	107	148	4	–	4	67	14	2	6	5	6	122	22	25	28	18	3	4	8	6	61	53
Galway, Town,	44	69	2	–	–	32	3	–	2	9	5	68	35	19	20	21	9	21	6	28	70	89
Kerry,	145·5	181	4	–	5	53	11	14	4	8	5	222	141	43	100	55	60	25	42	89	343	212
Kildare, Naas,	61	78	4	2	6	47	15	–	–	4	2	80	30	14	8	16	1	2	2	1	41	33
Kildare, Athy,	50·8	70	1	1	4	20	12	–	–	–	–	64	7	4	6	10	1	–	–	–	14	14
Kilkenny, County,	95	134	4	1	7	151	88	8	4	–	–	210	26	10	1	1	–	–	–	–	27	11
Kilkenny, City,	33	56	3	1	11	7	–	–	1	4	2	40	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	37	2	40
King's County,	86	109	10	2	12	80	32	–	8	–	–	132	–	–	12	2	3	3	1	–	16	5
Leitrim,	63	91	9	3	27	60	21	–	2	–	–	108	12	3	3	2	–	3	–	–	15	8
Limerick, County,	178·6	216	10	1	11	125	54	–	–	–	–	179	66	20	12	7	11	–	9	2	98	29
Limerick, City,	173	220	10	2	14	50	20	–	–	16	4	144	60	38	24	6	13	9	11	6	108	59
Londonderry,	89·1	120	4	1	7	146	13	10	2	1	11	205	12	20	7	31	6	13	3	13	28	77
Longford,	56·8	90	6	1	6	67	–	2	–	5	5	98	15	8	12	7	7	6	11	12	45	33
Louth,	57·9	83	3	2	–	91	26	2	2	–	–	97	3	7	3	4	–	–	–	1	6	12
Drogheda,	28·9	43	2	–	4	11	–	–	–	2	2	26	24	11	5	1	4	3	2	13	35	28
Mayo,	124·1	168	4	2	12	98	30	14	4	–	–	188	42	25	28	13	13	9	8	6	91	53
Meath,	78	101	6	1	18	60	20	12	4	6	–	120	19	8	1	4	1	4	4	–	25	16
Monaghan,	93	116	4	2	11	50	18	4	3	3	2	106	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	4	12	13
Queen's County,	92	134	8	2	10	67	50	4	4	2	2	164	25	16	5	2	–	2	–	1	30	21
Roscommon,	78	104	4	–	8	58	2	3	–	5	3	84	6	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	6	10
Sligo,	78·6	105	10	3	25	74	17	5	1	2	7	122	16	12	5	2	6	3	10	13	37	30
Tipperary, Nenagh,	151·9	198	20	2	15	160	32	4	4	10	3	240	13	11	24	8	12	5	9	7	58	31
Tipperary, Clonmel,	333	462	8	–	–	185	40	11	–	12	4	414	53	22	106	16	32	6	15	8	206	52
Tyrone,	103	147	–	–	–	56	–	4	–	4	6	97	16	19	2	2	3	–	–	–	21	21
Waterford, County,	117·3	145	4	1	8	67	16	2	–	8	1	141	208	85	51	28	27	21	27	33	313	167
Waterford, City,	86	144	7	–	12	26	30	–	–	2	1	78	17	2	14	7	10	4	25	22	66	35
Westmeath,	94·5	127	10	1	11	80	–	14	–	–	14	136	25	23	10	6	9	5	2	1	46	35
Wexford,	158	197	6	–	11	96	64	4	4	3	4	196	51	27	14	13	8	–	6	–	79	40
Wicklow,	74·5	108	3	1	3	50	21	6	–	2	2	83	30	12	10	12	2	4	9	26	51	54
Total, 1854,	5,701·5	7,600	314	47	471	3,222	1,275	492	142	162	107	7,017	2,201	1,988	1,020	905	498	554	764	1,103	4,482	4,550
Total, 1853,	6,841·5	9,466	–	–	–	–		409		476		7,843	4,670		2,189		1,157		1,869		9,885	

SCHEDULE (F.)
Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st Dec., 1854.

SCHEDULE (F.)—RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, on 31st December, 1854.

Gaols.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals.		No. of Convicts.		Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		No. of Lunatics.		No. of Prisoners sick in Hospital.	Total confined 31st December, 1854.
	Males.	Females.	Tried.	Untried.	Tried.	Untried.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Antrim,	24	1	114	40	41	25	–	1	–	–	2	1	4	249
Armagh,	2	–	34	12	13	9	–	1	1	3	–	1	–	76
Carlow,	1	–	10	8	19	15	–	1	2	4	1	–	2	61
Cavan,	3	2	19	10	11	11	–	3	1	1	1	3	2	65
Clare,	2	–	41	11	23	10	–	3	6	2	–	–	3	98
Cork, County,	8	1	146	20	106	16	–	12	12	35	1	–	15	357
Cork, City,	17	2	69	10	55	9	–	2	1	4	–	–	8	169
Donegal,	–	–	63	10	16	2	–	–	–	–	11	1	2	103
Down,	7	2	61	12	39	22	–	–	4	4	16	6	13	173
Dublin County,	7	2	56	20	61	2	–	2	9	7	–	1	11	167
City, Grangegorman Penitentiary,	–	–	–	–	378	16	–	–	–	–	–	34	25	428
City, Richmond Bridewell,	–	–	380	24	–	–	1	–	31	–	3	–	37	439
Fermanagh,	4	1	26	9	7	5	–	4	2	6	–	–	7	64
Galway, County,	1	1	29	8	18	5	1	11	3	6	1	–	7	84
Galway, Town,	–	–	6	6	10	10	–	3	–	5	–	–	1	40
Kerry,	6	1	39	24	22	15	–	8	5	4	–	–	6	124
Kildare, Naas,	2	–	20	10	11	9	–	1	2	4	–	1	1	60
Kildare, Athy,	1	–	35	4	12	1	–	3	1	6	–	–	1	63
Kilkenny, County,	2	–	36	11	15	8	–	7	4	3	–	–	6	86
Kilkenny, City,	3	–	7	9	13	8	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	42

SCHEDULE (F).

Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st Dec., 1854.

King's County,	2	—	30	12	19	8	—	6	1	1	6	—	2	85				
Leitrim,	2	—	41	5	19	2	—	2	—	—	2	1	7	74				
Limerick, { County,	9	—	58	12	23	8	—	24	2	10	1	—	6	147				
Limerick, { City,	9	—	48	20	36	17	—	9	—	1	—	—	4	140				
Londonderry,	1	—	50	11	21	7	—	4	—	1	3	2	—	100				
Longford,	1	1	19	10	9	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	4	45				
Louth,	—	—	25	8	15	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	57				
Drogheda,	—	—	13	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28				
Mayo,	2	1	50	15	14	11	—	8	3	5	8	2	7	119				
Meath,	—	—	25	10	11	2	—	2	—	2	6	11	13	69				
Monaghan,	1	1	35	19	17	5	1	5	2	1	—	—	4	87				
Queen's County,	—	—	35	13	29	6	—	1	2	1	4	—	2	91				
Roscommon,	1	—	35	7	19	3	—	4	—	8	5	—	—	82				
Sligo,	3	—	25	9	7	6	—	4	—	2	3	7	7	66				
Tipperary, { Nenagh,	2	—	41	19	20	15	—	9	4	10	9	1	10	130				
Tipperary, { Clonmel,	5	—	102	30	59	36	—	10	21	16	3	5	11	287				
Tyrone,	2	1	52	20	22	8	1	11	2	—	—	—	8	119				
Waterford, { County,	1	—	47	15	19	8	—	7	9	12	—	—	2	118				
Waterford, { City,	—	—	19	8	27	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	67				
Westmeath,	2	1	36	9	27	6	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	90				
Wexford,	7	—	48	19	37	7	—	3	7	10	9	3	7	150				
Wicklow,	1	1	19	5	12	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	42				
Total, 1854,	141	19	2,044	543	1,335	371	4	171	142	192	99	80	156	5,141				
Total, 1853,	178	23	2,536	607	1,567	406	96	242	—	—	67	72	311	5,794				

SCHEDULE (G)—Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1854.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £ s. d.	Charge for each Bridewell. Salary of Keeper, &c. £ s. d.	Total Charge to the County. £ s. d.
Antrim,	Antrim,	504	23 3 1½	20 0 0	
	Ballymena,	943	44 3 0	20 0 0	
	Ballymoney,	396	23 13 9	20 0 0	
		1,843	90 19 10½	60 0 0	150 19 10½
Armagh,	Ballybot,	443	23 16 9½	18 0 0	
	Lurgan,	557	25 12 5½	18 0 0	
	Newtown-Hamilton,	310	21 6 1½	12 0 0	
	Markethill,	160	9 19 6½	10 0 0	
		1,470	80 14 11	58 0 0	138 14 11
Cavan,	Bailieborough,	261	19 2 9	30 0 0	
	Ballyconnell,	101	8 14 8½	20 0 0	
	Cootehill,	165	12 3 3	30 0 0	
		527	40 0 8½	80 0 0	120 0 8½
Clare,	Ennistymon,	307	31 16 6	20 0 0	
	Killaloe,	127	20 9 10	20 0 0	
	Kilrush,	292	25 0 11	30 0 0	
	Sixmilebridge,	88	9 14 2	20 0 0	
	Tulla,	263	19 5 3	20 0 0	
		1,077	106 6 8	110 0 0	216 6 8
Cork,	Bandon,	616	25 18 3	25 0 0	
	Bantry,	120	13 18 8	25 0 0	
	Castletown,	154	10 17 8	15 0 0	
	Charleville,	392	18 18 9	15 0 0	
	Clonakilty,	343	14 8 6	25 0 0	
	Cork,	11,317	211 17 0	84 0 0	
	Dunmanway,	205	12 0 6	15 0 0	
	Fermoy,	1,032	63 0 4	20 0 0	
	Kanturk,	287	29 8 5	8 6 8	
	Macroom,	251	13 6 9	25 0 0	
	Mallow,	965	69 6 11	25 0 0	
	Midleton,	903	61 1 6	20 0 0	
	Millstreet,	81	10 5 4	15 0 0	
	Mitchelstown,	397	22 15 3	15 0 0	
	Queenstown,	570	26 7 6	15 0 0	
	Roscarberry,	107	9 5 1	15 0 0	
	Skibbereen,	536	26 10 1	25 0 0	
	Kinsale,	215	16 15 8	5 16 8	
	Youghal,	514	29 13 5	20 0 0	
		19,005	685 15 7	413 3 4	1,098 18 11

of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells, within the Year 1854.

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1854.	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.
			Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Salary of Keeper, &c.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Donegal,	Buncrana,	86	8 9 6	30 0 0	
	Donegal,	257	18 15 5	30 0 0	
	Glenties,	84	7 17 9	30 0 0	
	Letterkenny,	379	18 15 1	30 0 0	
		806	53 17 9	120 0 0	173 17 9
Down,	Newry,	1,583	126 4 2	50 0 0	
	Newtownards,	411	30 7 2	25 0 0	
		1,994	156 11 4	75 0 0	231 11 4
Fermanagh,	Newtown-Butler,	68	2 6 6	20 0 0	22 6 6
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	313	26 4 4	18 9 0	
	Clifden,	168	33 1 0	27 9 0	
	Eyrecourt,	20	21 10 3	18 9 0	
	Gort,	315	41 2 11	26 9 0	
	Loughrea,	355	46 11 5	27 9 0	
	Oughterard,	100	17 17 5	18 9 0	
	Portumna,	83	20 17 0	18 9 0	
	Tuam,	349	28 19 4	18 9 0	
	Woodford,	36	13 8 1	18 9 0	
		1,739	249 11 9	192 1 0	441 12 9
Kerry,	Caherciveen,	170	21 11 2	10 0 0	
	Castleisland,	248	30 17 1	10 0 0	
	Dingle,	136	15 13 8¾	10 0 0	
	Kenmare,	385	28 15 8	10 0 0	
	Killarney,	999	67 17 5	20 0 0	
	Listowel,	737	58 5 8	20 0 0	
	Milltown,	224	15 15 5	10 0 0	
	Tarbert,	112	11 16 8½	10 0 0	
		3,011	250 12 10¼	100 0 0	350 12 10¼
Kilkenny,	Callan,	184	13 14 4	9 4 8	
	Thomastown,	222	16 1 9½	25 0 0	
	Urlingford,	78	11 18 10	9 4 7½	
		484	41 14 11½	43 9 3½	85 4 3
King's Co.,	Parsonstown,	541	80 7 4	40 0 0	120 7 4
Leitrim,	Ballinamore,	160	11 3 0	30 0 0	
	Manorhamilton,	171	15 13 10	30 0 0	
		331	26 16 10	60 0 0	86 16 10

continued.

SCHEDULE (G)—Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents also

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1854.	Charge for each Bridewell.						Total Charge to the County.		
			Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.			Salary of Keeper, &c.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Limerick,	Bruff,	305	62	6	8	25	0	0			
	Croom,	147	33	1	6	15	0	0			
	Glin,	167	25	0	0	15	0	0			
	Kilfinane,	175	42	2	6	15	0	0			
	Newcastle,	285	40	5	3	25	0	0			
	Rathkeale,	482	56	3	4	25	0	0			
		1,561	258	19	3	120	0	0			
									378	19	3
Londonderry,	Coleraine,	347	21	4	1½	20	0	0			
	Magherafelt,	116	17	5	9	25	0	0			
	Newtownlimavady,	198	12	11	5	20	0	0			
		661	51	1	3½	65	0	0			
									116	1	3½
Louth,	Ardee,	175	17	18	0	50	0	0			
									67	18	0
Mayo,	Ballina,	179	21	12	7	15	0	0			
	Ballinrobe,	126	12	11	11	15	0	0			
	Belmullet,	81	9	18	7	15	0	0			
	Swineford,	151	12	15	8½	15	0	0			
	Westport,	123	7	15	9	15	0	0			
		660	64	14	6½	75	0	0			
									139	14	6½
Meath,	Kells,	247	27	17	0½	40	0	0			
	Navan,	381	27	0	4	40	0	0			
		628	54	17	4½	80	0	0			
									134	17	4½
Monaghan,	Carrickmacross,	270	16	7	5½	17	10	0			
	Castleblayney,	399	28	19	6	40	0	0			
	Clones,	132	9	14	9½	15	0	0			
		801	55	1	9	72	10	0			
									127	11	9
Queen's Co.,	Abbeyleix,	253	18	14	0	25	0	0			
	Borris-in-Ossory,	110	13	4	11	25	0	0			
	Stradbally,	116	8	14	9	25	0	0			
		479	40	13	8	75	0	0			
									115	13	8
Roscommon,	Athlone,	181	11	19	0	10	0	0			
	Boyle,	151	12	1	6	20	0	0			
	Castlerea,	144	17	3	1	10	0	0			
	Strokestown,	269	16	0	6	10	0	0			
		745	57	4	1	50	0	0			
									107	4	1

of SALARIES of KEEPERS of BRIDEWELLS, within the Year 1854—*continued.*

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1854.	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.
			Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Salary of Keeper, &c.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sligo,	Ballymote,	86	10 1 5½	40 0 0	50 1 5½
Tipperary,	Borrisokane,	216	24 2 5¾	25 0 0	
	Cahir,	638	25 11 1	30 0 0	
	Carrick-on-Suir,	973	33 10 2½	30 0 0	
	Cashel,	1,222	63 14 5	35 0 0	
	Clogheen,	294	16 19 9½	30 0 0	
	New Birmingham,	180	11 10 4	30 0 0	
	Newport,	111	13 19 1	25 0 0	
	Roscrea,	432	32 8 3¾	25 0 0	
	Templemore,	271	28 9 1½	25 0 0	
	Thurles,	729	39 8 2	34 7 6	
	Tipperary,	1,249	48 7 6¾	35 0 0	
		6,315	338 0 6¾	324 7 6	662 8 0¾
Tyrone,	Clogher,	120	11 10 10	36 0 0	
	Dungannon,	486	154 12 2¼	85 0 0	
	Strabane,	245	19 2 4	36 0 0	
		851	185 5 4¼	157 0 0	342 5 4¼
Waterford,	Dungarvan,	546	47 14 8½	50 0 0	
	Lismore,	237	25 19 6	20 0 0	
		783	73 14 2½	70 0 0	143 14 2½
Westmeath,	Castletowndelvin,	62	9 6 6	30 0 0	
	Moate,	319	20 11 3½	35 0 0	
		381	29 17 9½	65 0 0	94 17 9½
Wexford,	Enniscorthy,	317	42 13 9	30 0 0	
	Gorey,	207	16 7 10½	30 0 0	
	New Ross,	466	30 15 6	30 0 0	
		990	89 17 1½	90 0 0	179 17 1½
Wicklow,	Baltinglass,	234	88 2 0	105 0 0	
	Tinahely,	107	16 10 5½	25 0 0	
		341	104 12 5½	130 0 0	234 12 5½
	Total for 1854,	48,356			6,133 7 1¼

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE (G)—Comparative Statement of the Expenses of the Bridewells in Ireland for the Years 1853, 1854.

Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1853.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1854.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cavan,	122 15 3	120 0 8½	2 14 6½
Clare,	235 10 7	216 6 8	19 3 11
Cork,	1,175 5 7	1,098 18 11	76 6 8
Fermanagh,	24 11 8	22 6 6	2 5 2
Galway,	508 14 1	441 12 9	67 1 4
Kerry,	358 10 5	350 12 10¼	7 17 6¾
Kilkenny,	102 7 8	85 4 3	17 3 5
Louth,	67 18 2	67 18 0	0 0 2
Monaghan,	152 0 6	127 11 9	24 8 9
Roscommon,	112 17 7	107 4 1	5 13 6
Sligo,	52 10 10	50 1 5½	2 9 4½
Westmeath,	101 12 1	94 17 9½	6 14 3½
Total Decrease,			£231 18 8¼

Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1853.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1854.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	130 0 10¾	150 19 10½	20 18 11¾
Armagh,	129 4 9	138 14 11	9 10 2
Donegal,	165 6 11	173 17 9	8 10 10
Down,	193 16 7	231 11 4	37 14 9
King's County,	119 19 2	120 7 4	0 8 2
Leitrim,	82 13 5	86 16 10	4 3 5
Limerick,	362 19 3½	378 19 3	15 19 11½
Londonderry,	115 0 7	116 1 3½	1 0 8½
Mayo,	132 11 6	139 14 6½	7 3 0½
Meath,	119 13 5	134 17 4½	15 3 11½
Queen's County,	108 15 4	115 13 8	6 18 4
Tipperary,	653 3 7½	662 8 0¾	9 4 5¼
Tyrone,	270 3 4¾	342 5 4¼	72 1 11½
Waterford,	132 18 9	143 14 2⅛	10 15 5⅛
Wexford,	170 2 8	179 17 1½	9 14 5½
Wicklow,	208 5 2	234 12 5½	26 7 3½
Total Increase,			£255 15 11
Deduct Decrease,			231 18 8¼
Net Increase,			£23 17 2¾

Expense of Bridewells for the Year 1853,	£6,109 9 10½	
Do. 1854,	6,133 7 1¼	
Increase,		£23 17 2¾

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM and SONS, 87, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1854;

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HORSMAN, M.P.,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Convict Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
April 26, 1855.

SIR,

In pursuance of the Act 17 & 18 Vic., chap. 76, we beg leave to submit our Report on the state of the Government Prisons in Ireland for 1854. Report.

The circumstance of our having been appointed Directors of Convict Prisons so late as 29th November, 1854, prevents our noticing more particulars of that year than merely the accommodation, number of convicts, their disposal and employment. We append the ordinary reports of the Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of the different Prisons in the usual manner.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1855, we estimate as suitable for only 3,210, although the number of prisoners in them amounts to 3,427. Arrangements are, however, in progress which will remedy this overcrowding. Accommodation.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on the 1st January, 1855,	3,097	330	3,427
Accommodation on 1st January, 1855, .	2,860	350	3,210

COUNTY AND CITY GOALS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1855, .	144	361	505

The accommodation for female convicts has since been somewhat increased, and is now sufficient for 460.

No. of Convicts Sentenced to—

Transportation.		Penal Servitude.	
7 years,	–	4 years,	550
10 years,	–	6 years,	96
15 years,	31	10 years,	22
Life,	10	Life,	1
Total,	41	Total,	669

Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 3,932.

Disposal of Convicts.

Disposal of Convicts.

During the past year, 250 convicts have been sent to Bermuda.

Transports	Embarked. M.	Embarked. F.	Date of sailing.	Whence.	To.
Amazon,	250	–	1854 12th April	Queenstown,	Bermuda.
Total,	250				

Employment of Convicts.

Employment of Convicts.

They have either been employed on the Public Works, at Spike Island and the Forts, or at Trades in the other prisons.

Our observations respecting 1854 must necessarily be limited, but we feel there are subjects of such vast importance to the religious and moral improvement of the convicts of this country to be carried on in the present year, that we consider it our duty to foreshadow our intentions in this Report.

The deplorable aspect and apparent destitution of the Irish convicts appeared to us to require immediate attention, and we have endeavoured, as far as possible, to remedy this state of things, which contrasts strongly with the condition of those in England. Our opinion is corroborated by extracts appended from the Reports of the Governor, Comptroller-General, and Superintendent of Convicts, &c., in Western Australia, dated September 11, 1854, and forwarded for the information of the Secretary for the Colonies.

Extracts from a Despatch from Governor Fitzgerald to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart.

September 11, 1854.

"Some of the Irish prisoners, per ships 'Phœbe Dunbar' and 'Robert Small,' have proved in many instances, I regret to say, an exception to this very gratifying state of things; the

result of recent experience and close observation of these men, you will perceive, induces the Comptroller-General to hope that men from the Irish prisons will not be sent to this Colony with tickets-of-leave.

"If, therefore, future drafts be sent, I fully concur with the Comptroller-General in thinking that this class of prisoners, more especially than any other, should remain inmates of the prison at Fremantle, under rigid control, for at least twelve months, to give any hope of sending them forth into the community trained to habits of industry and self-reliance, which they appear to be somewhat indisposed to exercise in general."

Extracts from Enclosure—Comptroller-General's Half-yearly Report, for the period ending December 31, 1853.

May 1, 1854.

"The remarkable absence of crime in the prison previous to the arrival of the Irish convict ships, is a most gratifying proof of the well-working of the system. Out of five hundred prisoners, only three offences are recorded in August, and six in September."

Extracts from Reports of the Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Fremantle,
January 10, 1854.

"In the instances of the Irish prisoners, received per the ships 'Robert Small' and 'Phœbe Dunbar,' it was held by judicial and medical authority, that their prostrate condition, physically and morally, the result, it was conjectured, of long imprisonment, low diet, and bad training, rendered it necessary that they should be subjected to a course of preparatory discipline, arbitrary in duration in some cases, but relative and proportionate to the term of sentence in others, prior to their being exposed to the trials of a strange climate and novel society, and certain compensating allowances in these arbitrary cases were then discussed and decided upon.

"Such compensating allowances, however, were made dependent upon the relative good or bad conduct of the individual, thus contributing to the disciplinary machinery of our system of penal economy.

"It will be seen that the English prisoners maintained an exemplary course of conduct, the per-centage of crime amongst them being singularly small. The Irish prisoners, per 'Robert Small' and 'Phœbe Dunbar,' exhibit a per-centage of prison crime, during the period of their detention within the establishment, far in excess of the average proportion of their English fellows. The reconvicted men, although showing a large excess over the averages of probation prisoners, (which is to be expected from the fact of these men being usually the worst of their class), do yet, compared with the preceding half-year, display a marked improvement.

"In checking irregularities, as previously observed, the operation of the present classification system has been most salutary;

but it may be remarked as a noticeable feature in the idiosyncracy of the Irish prisoners, that is to say, those who arrived direct from Ireland, and who had not undergone the present discipline held applicable to convicts sentenced in England, that there appears a singular inaptitude to comprehend the nature of moral agencies, or to be affected by them; neither do they seem to understand the desirableness, we will say, of self-reliance, or the necessity for the exercise of habits of propriety, industry, and prudence, as a means towards extricating themselves from the consequences of former errors. With them, whether it be the result of bad management or not, I am hardly prepared to say, but coercion appears to be the only force they are capable of appreciating; consequently, to some extent, our system has been found inoperative with them.

"Without enlarging this report by a minute analysis of the data shown upon the return under review, I would simply observe, that the offences of 'irreverence at prayers,' 'absence from prayers,' 'idleness upon the works,' 'insolence,' &c., were exclusively committed by the 'Robert Small' and 'Phœbe Dunbar' men.

"The reception of 600 men, who appeared lost to every impulse of independent thought or action, who were reduced to the condition of mere machines, who were debilitated by protracted imprisonment, diseased to an alarming extent, indolent to a degree by long habit, and noticeably ill-trained, was a task under our circumstances of some gravity. A careful examination of the assignment sheets in connexion with the preceding considerations, led to the adoption of a certain deferential scale of periods of further probationary detention, in the instances of these men, bearing some relevance to the terms of actual servitude."

The condition of the Irish convicts here described is the result of the want of proper system which has hitherto existed in this country, together with a deficiency of suitable prison accommodation.

We are quite aware of the great interruption that must arise to the prosecution of the course of treatment the Prison Authorities in Western Australia are so laudably desirous of carrying out, by the arrival of Irish convicts in the state described. We cannot, for the present, therefore, (however desirable it would be on account of our limited accommodation for prisoners), consistently advise the deportation of convicts from this country to any colony. Those we hope to be enabled to send early in 1856, will, we trust, have given such evidence of reformation, as to induce us to recommend them specially as *colonists* when their penal term shall have expired. We shall endeavour to make such deportation a reward for good conduct, and feel assured it will operate as a powerful auxiliary in the cause of reformation.

The same feeling which prevents our inflicting on a colony convicts who have not been subjected to a proper course of prison discipline also precludes our bringing forward prisoners for discharge in this country on *Tickets of Licence* as in England. We consider such "Ticket of Licence" to be a sort of guarantee to the community, that in consequence of a prisoner having been subjected to a proper course of prison discipline and reformatory treatment, he is considered a fit subject to be received and employed by those outside the prison.

Such reformatory course not having hitherto been pursued in this country, we have not felt ourselves justified in recommending the issue of tickets of licence.

On commencing our duties, we found the most pressing evil to be remedied was, the indiscriminate association of the young with those more advanced in years and crime; instead, therefore, of awaiting the completion of the Juvenile Penal Reformatory Prison, (a period, probably, of eighteen months or two years), we immediately selected all the male convicts under seventeen years of age, and placed them at Mountjoy and Philipstown Prisons. In the former there are separate sleeping cells, and convenient accommodation for working in association during the day. We have every reason to be fully satisfied with the results as evinced by the conduct and industry of the prisoners located here. In the latter there were facilities for separating the juveniles from the adults; but similar advantages to those possessed by Mountjoy were not here presented, and the effects have not been so favourable; however we hope that great improvement will result from arrangements which we are now enabled to make in consequence of the barrack (situated within the walls of the prison) having been recently transferred to the convict department, and by which the prisoners will be placed under more effective supervision.

Taking into consideration the inefficient state of the educational departments of the Convict Depots, and the importance which should be attached to them in this country, where the causes of crime are principally ignorance and destitution, we have felt it our duty to recommend that all the Government Prison Schools should be placed under the inspection of the National Board of Education. We are much indebted to the Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell, the Resident Commissioner, and P. J. Keenan, Esq., for having been the means of secur-

ing the services of two gentlemen as Head Schoolmasters, for Mountjoy and Philipstown Prisons. For the former we have selected Mr. M'Gauran, late master of the Andrean Free Day School, in Cumberland-street, who has had great experience in *training* as well as *teaching*, amongst a class of persons from which the criminals may be expected to emanate.

For the latter, we have chosen Mr. Donaghy, (late master of Cork Union School), who has a well earned reputation, and possesses qualifications we have thought it all-important to require. Our intention is to train our different masters from time to time, under these gentlemen, and thus ensure a uniformity of system throughout the Government Prison Schools. We trust, therefore, the experience they have had will exercise a beneficial influence through the different convict establishments.

In order further to increase the influence which we trust these teachers will exercise over the convicts under their care, we thought fit to recommend the Government to allow them to visit the different penal and reformatory establishments in England, and practically acquaint themselves with the systems adopted therein, thus giving them an opportunity of forming opinions on a broad basis, which would render them more efficient for the reformation and training of the prisoners. Permission to carry out this recommendation was readily accorded by Lord St. Germans, and we have reason to believe the result will be most advantageous to the service.

We have found it necessary to call for special reports on the character and capabilities of the different officers of the prisons, with a view to remove those who are not qualified for so important a position; and regret to add that we have been compelled to recommend the dismissal of several warders for drunkenness, a crime that cannot be tolerated for an instant in a prison where a good moral example should operate as one of the principal elements of reformation.

We have endeavoured to assimilate the treatment of the Irish convicts as far as possible to those of England—*i.e.*, immediately after conviction the male adults will be subjected to separate imprisonment at Mountjoy, Dublin, for a maximum period of nine months, though we hope to be enabled to recommend that an average shorter period should be recognized. Before undergoing this stage of imprisonment, they are medically inspected, and

owing to the diseased state of the convicts of this country, we regret to say the rejections are very large. We are in hopes, however, and are disposed to believe, from the assurance of one of our Board, well conversant with medical subjects, that we may in most cases be able to carry out some *portion of the* term by judicious treatment on the part of the Medical Officer at Mountjoy. The high character and professional attainments of Dr. Rynd enables us to place every confidence in his judgment.

We have altered the arrangements that existed in this prison before our Board was formed, and, as we believe, with beneficial effects. The manufacturing department was then carried on, as we consider, to the detriment of the deterring and reformatory character of a prison, built at a great expense for a special purpose, the principal feature of which was to induce religious impressions into the hearts of the convicts, through the influence of their Chaplains, whose time should be devoted to them, and who consider that the best preparation for these influences is the reflection engendered in separation instead of the mind being busily and pleasantly occupied with the active employment of manufactures. Education in this prison (a peculiarly fitted field for it) will, we trust, from recent arrangements, before alluded to, operate as an essential element in reformation.

Having adverted to the first part of the system and treatment of the convicts, which is passed in separate confinement, and devoted almost exclusively to their moral and religious instruction, it remains for us now to describe the manner in which effect will be given to the latter portion of their sentences, while they are employed in labour on the public works, or in the prosecution of trade, when it will be necessary that the utmost care and attention should be paid to strengthen and confirm any improvement that may have been effected during the first period of their confinement; and at the same time to make every exertion to establish habits of industry, and inculcate that degree of moral feeling and self-reliance which will enable them successfully to struggle against the temptations and difficulties they must encounter in their future connexion with the world.

The condition of Spike Island Convict Prison having been detailed in the several reports of the Commissioners of Convict Inquiry, previous to the appointment of the present Board of Directors, it is unnecessary again to enter very fully into that subject. It is desirable to say

that a further and more intimate acquaintance with the discipline and management of that prison does not give us any ground for altering the opinions already submitted to the Government thereon, viz., that under such a system as that hitherto in force, it would be hopeless to look for any improvement or moral reformation of the prisoners.

One of the principal defects has been the inefficiency and unfitness of many of the officers for the performance of the duties required, which in a "Public Works Prison" are of a very arduous and responsible nature, and demand (in order to be satisfactorily carried out) men possessing a high moral standard combined with an amount of energy and physical strength found only in persons in the prime of life.

Heretofore, officers who had been guilty of drunkenness, or who had otherwise misconducted themselves at other prisons, were frequently punished by being sent to do duty at Spike Island, a practice calculated to degrade the character of the officers generally, to lower them in the estimation of the convicts, and lessen their authority and control. Many of the warders were men much advanced in years, and infirm, therefore totally incapable of efficiently performing any duties requiring either much exertion of body or energy of mind.

Further, the nature and disposition of the buildings appropriated for prison accommodation at Spike Island, together with the general association of the prisoners, necessitated thereby, must, under any circumstances prove highly unfavourable to the attainment of the same moral improvement and discipline which have been arrived at in the prisons of late established for the execution of public works in England, and demand a larger staff than has heretofore been employed in this prison, or than would be necessary in suitably constructed buildings. At our recommendation, the office of Deputy Governor of Spike Island has been abolished, as being unnecessary whilst there is a Local Inspector, whose duties are now ably performed by Major Atkins.

The numerical insufficiency of the staff heretofore employed has been such that it has been found impracticable to have the same officers daily in charge of the same prisoners on the works, the evils arising therefrom must be apparent to all: the officers, being of course, comparatively but little acquainted with the character of the prisoners under their charge; the difficulty of fixing the responsibility for the proper execution of any works

in progress on any individual officer, and the impossibility of keeping an efficient record of the conduct and industry of the prisoners, causing a total absence of all stimulus to industry or good conduct on their part.

The moral and religious improvement of the convicts have not certainly been made matters of great or sufficient importance, nor has their school instruction received much attention. The chapel, used also as the school-room, has heretofore been very little better than a temporary shed; only two schoolmasters have been employed for the instruction of the entire body of the convicts, which in number has even exceeded 2,000; consequently a large proportion of the prisoners have not attended school at all.

We have now provided more suitable chapel accommodation for this prison, and hope shortly to complete the arrangements contemplated for the establishment of an effective system of school instruction, which will provide for the education of the whole body of the prisoners, and not be confined as heretofore chiefly to the juvenile portion.

The present Board having, as already observed, been in office only since the 29th of last November, cannot possibly be in a position to state that much has yet been effected to render the organization of this prison thoroughly sound and efficient, more especially as for the most part the alterations which we have deemed essentially necessary, and which have been approved and sanctioned by the Government, could not be carried into effect until after the commencement of the present financial year; it is, however, satisfactory to know that some considerable and marked improvement has been effected, even to a greater extent than we could have ventured to anticipate from the necessarily partial and very imperfect arrangements which it has as yet been found practicable to make.

We have already made some progress in the reorganization of the prison staff, and are now in a position very shortly to complete the further alterations intended.

After having made a careful and close inquiry into the state of the officers with regard to their physical condition, their general character, capabilities and past history, we found ourselves reluctantly compelled to bring forward several for discharge from the service who were altogether physically unfit for the performance of the duties required of them.

Proper means are at present taken to ascertain whether candidates* for employment in the convict service are duly qualified previous to their selection, which is now made on probation for the first six months, during which period the Governor is required to observe carefully and report to the Directors at least every month on their qualifications, abilities, general character, habits, temper, and disposition. Should these reports not prove satisfactory, and should the Directors be convinced that such persons will not eventually prove fitting and desirable to be intrusted with the charge of prisoners, their services will be dispensed with, and their appointments not confirmed.

We are establishing a stricter system of discipline among the officers, while at the same time we are endeavouring gradually, as far as circumstances will admit, to remove many discomforts and minor evils under which they have heretofore laboured. We have taken measures to ensure a careful supervision of their conduct, character, zeal, and ability, and to cause such records thereof to be kept as will enable the Directors at all times to form a correct and sound opinion of their respective merits. We hope further, by making the rewards and promotion of the officers contingent solely on their own good conduct, ability, and faithful service, to raise their character and elevate their position generally, and thus to render the situations of warders in the Government prisons more generally sought for by a superior class of the community.

We have prepared rules for the government of this as well as the other prisons, which have been submitted for approval; they have been framed on and are in accordance with those which have for some time past been advantageously in operation in England, altered and extended in some respects as required by local circumstances, and by the recent alterations in the law substituting "penal servitude" in lieu of "transportation."

These rules provide for a careful classification of the prisoners according to their general conduct and character; and their removal from one grade to another is made contingent on their conduct, general demeanour, industry, and the desire evinced by them to profit by the instruction offered, and to derive advantage from the efforts made for their moral and religious improvement.

A system of gratuities analogous to that which has

* See Candidates in Appendix, p. 97.

long been established in the convict prisons in England,* has been adopted here as an encouragement and reward for good conduct, and also as a stimulus to industry, which we apprehend to be one of the most important elements in the reformation of criminals, for if steady and determined habits of industry have not been formed by them, no reasonable hope can be entertained that after they have been discharged from prison, they will be able to gain an honest living, or ever obtain a respectable position in the world, or that any reformation and improvement effected in prison would prove of a permanent nature.

We have taken some pains to devise a plain and effective method of concisely recording all the particulars connected with the conduct, character, and industry of the convicts and to show the nature and degree of any offences which may be committed by them; and further, in order that they should be made aware of their position and progress in the prison, and of the records which are made concerning them, and also with a view to impress on their minds the importance attached to their good conduct, we have directed that a badge calculated to effect these objects shall be awarded to each convict every month. The system of classification, gratuities, badges, and the records of conduct and industry, are fully detailed in the rules of the prison, and therefore need not be further dwelt on here.

The rules have not yet been brought into full operation, but such steps have been taken, and such results obtained, as will render their almost immediate establishment a matter of comparatively little difficulty. The convicts have been partially classified by the Governor, a work which has been attended with some difficulty, owing to the absence or imperfect nature of any documents from which an opinion could be formed of their respective characters. A stricter system of discipline is now enforced, a careful record of the conduct of the prisoners is kept, and their industry on the works is duly supervised; attention is paid to convince them that by good conduct and industry on their parts, they can alone look for favour or reward. The physical condition and appearance of the convicts is already ameliorated, and some amount of industry and energy is now displayed by them. On the whole, a marked improvement, appa-

* See Appendix, p. 96.

rent even to a casual observer, has taken place, which we consider highly creditable to the present Governor, who is an able, active, and judicious officer.

The improvement which has already taken place in this prison under the unfavourable circumstances which have been shown to exist, and which have been partially removed, gives us confidence that after the proposed alterations shall be completed, we shall be enabled to recommend the deportation of convicts to Western Australia should be resumed, without fear that the Governor of that Colony will have cause to renew his representations and remonstrances against the introduction of the Irish convicts.

We anticipate shortly being in a position to draft a body of convicts from this prison, who will be in all respects fit for the execution of any public work on which it may be thought proper to employ convict labour and we shall also be able to replace them with others qualified for the works at Spike Island. The practicability of employing convicts so that the value of the work performed by them shall exceed the entire cost of their maintenance and supervision, without in any way neglecting their moral and religious instruction and improvement, has already been proved to demonstration in England. We do not consider the profit which may accrue from the labour of the convicts to be the first or most important object, still it, doubtless, is very desirable that so large an amount of labour should not be misapplied or lost to the country. We are of opinion that employment may be obtained which will not only prove beneficial to the country, but which may be made instrumental both to their moral improvement and industrial training.

There cannot, we think, be much difficulty in finding suitable works for the employment of convicts; but we do not feel that it falls within our province either to select or to recommend the selection of any one in particular. We consider that our duty restricts us to pointing out the description of works on which convict labour can be profitably employed. Their maintenance falling on the country generally, great care should, of course, be taken that the works on which convicts are employed should be of national importance and not confined to any mere local benefit or advantage.

The construction of breakwaters and harbours of

refuge has of late years occupied a good deal of public attention, such works are now in progress in various parts of England, viz., at Holyhead, Dover, Portland, also at Jersey. At Portland convicts have been employed for some years past with most satisfactory results, both with regard to the work performed by them, and also as to their moral improvement and industrial training. The want of similar works in this country is much felt, as is shown by the number of wrecks which annually occur, especially along the whole eastern coast. Such constructions on this coast would, undoubtedly, prove of even more than national importance, and would also confer considerable local benefit, while at the same time they present peculiar advantages for the employment of convicts who would be perfectly capable of satisfactorily executing them unaided by other labour; or, if considered desirable, free labour also may, without detriment to the discipline of the prison, be partially used.

The reclamation of certain waste lands and estuaries, and also the construction of fortifications, present suitable employment for convicts in this country.

We propose to erect temporary, or rather moveable prison buildings on the site or in the immediate vicinity of any public work, which it may be determined to execute by means of convict labour, and on the completion thereof, to remove the buildings to any other locality.

They will be composed of several parts capable of being erected either conjointly or separately; each of such parts will afford accommodation for about 250 convicts, and be so constructed that any one or more of them may be removed without in any way disarranging the remainder of the prison. It will thus be easy at any time to provide for an increase or diminution in the number of convicts which it may be necessary to employ on the works. They will be made externally of iron lined in such manner as will provide for proper ventilation and the maintenance of a uniform temperature within. Such buildings may be made and erected within two months from the date of an order being given; and may be taken down and re-erected by the convicts themselves under proper superintendence.

A detached portion of such a moveable prison is in the course of erection within the walls of Philipstown Depot, where an increased amount of accommodation is

required, and where there will be works to be executed on which a small number of able-bodied convicts may be employed temporarily with advantage to the service. We have thought it desirable to erect a small portion of one of these moveable prisons in the first instance, in order that we should be able to avail ourselves of any improvement which may be suggested in minor details and arrangements previous to carrying out this plan on a larger scale.

The erection of a Juvenile Penal Reformatory Prison for convicts, will, we trust, enable us, by a judicious use of the deterrent and reformatory agents we shall have at our disposal, to obtain results which will be satisfactory to the community at large. We are fully alive to the laudable interest taken at the present time respecting the treatment of juveniles, as well as to the great efforts made by philanthropic individuals and societies both in England and on the Continent, to establish such a system of training as will conduce to the reformation of the criminal. We highly appreciate such efforts, which in so many instances have been productive of the most favourable results ; we observe that the secret, if we may so term it, of these successes has been through individualizing cases, and by the employment of earnest, zealous persons, who will alone carry out the reformatory system in its integrity, of which we maintain the basis to be individualization. We feel no doubt whatever as to the favourable results of such treatment if pursued more in the Government Prisons than has ever yet been the case. When we consider that we have several boys at the tender ages of twelve and thirteen years sentenced to four years penal servitude for stealing potatoes, &c., whose cases we have endeavoured to sift, the majority of whom have no parents, no home excepting the low lodging houses, whose owners have sent these children forth to commit the crimes for which they are now suffering, we feel that this same reformatory treatment carried out as described with the best results by different institutions, must exercise a large and important influence on any system adopted in the new Penal Reformatory Prison for juvenile convicts.

To carry this out, however, will involve the procuring individuals with special qualifications for the office of superintending the young, and as far as possible to place them in the establishment. It is true that there will be

a difficulty in obtaining such persons, but it is not an insuperable one; we shall be enabled to select some, and we have the means of training others whose characters and dispositions may induce us to consider such a course advisable. The schoolmasters recently appointed to Mountjoy and Philipstown will be of great assistance to us in promoting this. As, however, from the varieties of characters confined in a large convict depot, a more penal treatment may be necessary for many; the construction of the building will be of a nature to assist the objects we have in view. Employment on the land and at trades, on the prosecution of which we are inclined to place even a greater value in this country than in England, will afford constant occupation, and inculcate those habits of industry which will materially aid the cause of reformation.

Our proportion of female criminals is very large, and it is much to be deplored that such is the case, considering the influence for good or evil that women must exercise on the rising generation. This large proportion may, in a great measure, be ascribed to the circumstances of the country, and want of industrial employment. A prison is now erecting at Mountjoy for the reception of 600 female convicts; which will, we trust, enable us, from its construction, to carry out such penal and reformatory treatment as will induce habits of reflection and amendment, and will also relieve the county gaols from the great inconvenience to which they are subjected through the reception of Government prisoners. Pending its erection, however, we are endeavouring to ameliorate, if possible, the condition of those confined in Grangegorman and Cork Prisons, which, unfortunately, can only hold a portion of our convicts. Towards attaining this object, education adapted to the wants of that class, and engendering habits of industry, are the great adjuncts to the religious influence inculcated by their chaplains. With regard to education, the Female Prison Schools, in common with the others, will be placed under the inspection of the National Board of Education. Heretofore instruction has been limited to those under twenty-seven or twenty-eight years: we have given directions that there should be no limit as to age provided there is a disposition to acquire information.

Respecting industrial training, we have desired that all the convicts should, in turn, receive instruction in

cooking, laundry, sewing, knitting, cleaning, &c., instead of confining a certain number to a particular occupation; although this plan tends to the work not being so well performed, we prefer it on account of the advantages gained by the individuals receiving general instruction.

It has been a custom to admit convicts into the prison with their children sometimes at the age of five or six years; we cannot consider such places with their necessary associations, advantageous for the education of the young, and recommend its discontinuance, excepting in cases of children under two years of age.

In consequence of the great want of accommodation for female prisoners, and with a view to relieve the county gaols from the convicts as speedily as possible, the old Lunatic Asylum at Cork has been rented by the Government, and after undergoing some alterations, has been made a temporary Female Convict Depot. We regret the accommodation is not sufficiently large to enable us to give as much relief to the county prisons as we should have desired.

We found the manufacturing department of the convict service which has been carried on since 1852, in a state of such confusion, disputed debts, liabilities, &c., that we requested an accountant might be appointed to investigate the matter. He has been employed for the last two or three months in the performance of this duty, and we may soon expect his report. We think it but just to add that this is not caused by the neglect of the gentleman who is termed accountant in this office, but who has not been called upon to perform any duties connected with this department.

Our intention is to limit very much the area of manufacture, and prosecute only such trades as appear to be remunerative, usefully instructive, or suitable to the physical state of the prisoners.

We append rules for the Superintendent of Trades, which will, we hope, prevent the confusion and misunderstanding that seem to have been constantly arising between the prisons' and trades' department. We have also desired that all articles shall, for the future, be purchased by contract.

Immediately on coming into office we considered it our duty to turn our attention to the state of the medical department of the convict service, and make such alterations as we deemed absolutely called for by the circumstances.

In the Dublin Prisons we found an efficient medical

staff, consisting of an experienced physician and apothecary for each prison of Mountjoy, Newgate, and Smithfield, and a physician and surgeon for Grangegorman; but no medical officer resided in any of the Dublin prisons. The apothecaries received each a small salary, but appear to have given no service for it, as they charged separately for all the duties they performed in the hospital.

The prescriptions of the physicians were sent to the private establishments of the apothecaries in the city, where the medicines were compounded, and charged as to private patients. Although this branch of the service will have to be remodelled when the contemplated alterations are completed, viz., the new female prison erected, and the convicts removed from the temporary prisons of Newgate, Smithfield, and Grangegorman; still we felt that this state of things required immediate attention, and we obtained the sanction of Her Majesty's Treasury to increase the salaries of the apothecaries who now compound the medicines ordered for the prisons, and perform all the duties of their office without extra charge. We have also made arrangements that the apothecary should reside at Mountjoy separate prison; and all drugs and medicines for the hospitals are now supplied to the convict service by contract with a respectable wholesale establishment. We calculate that by this arrangement the duties will be more efficiently performed, and saving of public money in the Dublin prisons alone, in this item, will be effected of from £150 to £200 a-year.

The tendency to tubercular consumption, and the different forms of scrofula, at Spike Island, early engaged our attention. That Island, situated near the mouth of Cork harbour, is exposed without shelter to cold winds, which frequently blow from the east and north-east. Its climate is variable, and totally unsuited to the class of maladies to which the convict, and more especially the Irish convict, is peculiarly liable; indeed we have ascertained that a residence on the Island, is found to confirm the strumous tendency in constitutions predisposed to the disease, which quickly develops itself in its worst form, and assumes a fatal character.

Besides the climate of Spike Island being unfavourable to invalids, the convicts in that prison laboured under peculiar disadvantages from the very defective state of the hospital accommodation, which we found to be most unsuited for the treatment of disease. We have made

arrangements to remove the hospital to another part of the prison, but a great evil, over which we have no control (a deficient plan of sewerage), exists there also; and unless it be remedied, and a proper system of drainage established in connexion with all parts of the prison, we cannot hope for any great improvement in the sanitary condition of the place. The removal of this evil can alone be effected by the Ordnance Department, and would be found both serviceable to the health of the prisoners now, and equally beneficial to the soldiers when the Island ceases to be a convict depot.

For the above reasons we have, on coming into office, felt it our duty to alter all the former arrangements which we found in force, by which all the phthisical and scrofulous cases were sent to Spike Island, we have not sent any new cases there; all patients who were affected with such diseases, and who were capable of removal without injury, have been transferred to Philipstown convict establishment, which is now being fitted up for the accommodation of invalid prisoners. For this it is sufficiently suitable, not being subject to the same vicissitudes of climate as Spike Island, and is otherwise healthy.

In consequence of the late season of the year in which this Board was established, a great number of patients in the hospital at Spike Island were not in a state to bear removal to Philipstown; and we have to deplore for this reason, and in consequence of the great severity of the season, very great mortality during the last few months.

Philipstown Depot can be made capable of accommodating about 500 invalids, when the proposed alterations are effected; the situation is healthy, being built on limestone gravel, and surrounded by peat bogs, (not marsh). Scrofulous cases are found to improve rapidly on being transferred to this prison, and we trust that when the hospital, which we found still more defective than that at Spike Island, is completed, it will answer all the necessary requirements. We propose to make the alterations and buildings by convict labour alone, and a moveable prison is now in progress of erection for the accommodation of the workmen. We are at present in treaty to purchase or rent some land contiguous to the prison, for the purpose of giving agricultural employment, which we expect will be found to be a most effectual means for improving the health and habits of the class of prisoners which come under the

denomination of infirm, and whose labour will be most beneficially applied in such pursuits.

Many invalids are located at those ill-constructed prisons of Newgate and Smithfield, which for want of room elsewhere must continue to be occupied until the arrangements now making are completed, and better accommodation, more suited to prison discipline, procured.

The hospitals in both these prisons are very defective, but we considered that at Newgate to be so much so as to render it quite unfit for even temporary purposes; and the acute type which diseases in that prison were found to assume, made it absolutely necessary that we should turn our attention to at once effecting such sanitary arrangements and alterations as were necessary for the preservation of human life. These are now nearly completed by the labour of the prisoners at a trifling expense.

We subjoin a table showing the mortality in the Irish convict prisons during the past year, by which it will be seen to how low a state the physical condition of this class of prisoners has been reduced. We therefore felt it to be our duty to provide a higher scale of dietary where necessary, which will give the convict sufficient strength of constitution to enable him to resist disease; that when his time of penal servitude shall have expired, he will be restored to society with an unimpaired constitution, and with sufficient health and energies to enable him to take a respectable place in the community, and engage in such industrial, pursuits as his moral and religious training while under our charge, will, we trust, prompt him to follow; while at the same time we have been careful to deprive the convict of every article which could be considered a luxury, not absolutely necessary for health.

See Appendix, p. 96.

It appears to us beyond all question, that by such measures as have been in operation for some years in England, and which are now being introduced into the Convict Service in this country, the following results are clearly to be attained, viz.—The application of the labour of able-bodied convicts to the production of works of permanent utility and profit to the country—a considerable return, for the outlay and expense incurred in the maintenance of convicts, derived from the value of the work actually performed by them; the establishment of habits of steady industry, and, in most cases, a determination to lead an honest life, and a desire to obtain a respectable position in society.

We believe these results to have been fully produced of late years in England, and we do not see that any greater difficulties are presented to their attainment in this country; on the contrary, the character of the Irish convict is in very many cases less seriously depraved, their crimes having been produced, in some measure, by extreme distress and the want of industrial employment; there is, therefore, greater ground to hope for a speedy and complete reformation.

These objects being, as we hope, obtained by the reformatory system adopted towards the convict during his detention, it remains to offer him facilities for securing a respectable social position, by affording him the opportunity to exercise the habits of industry which he has acquired, and confirm the reformation effected in his character.

That it is necessary to afford such facilities to the convicts on their release arises from the fact now being proved by daily experience, that persons are generally most unwilling to employ them. The convict having been for a lengthened period withdrawn from all intercourse with the world finds himself, on his release, unless he returns to his former bad companions (too often the only persons *willing* to receive him), in an isolated position, without friends, thrown on his own resources, and deprived of all means of exercising that industry by which alone he can obtain an honest livelihood. It cannot therefore be a matter of much surprise if an individual, under such circumstances, should be drawn back to his old haunts, and thus falling again among his former associates by degrees resume his original habits and career of crime.

We deem it to be the duty of all who desire the reformation of the criminal classes, to obviate this result—one much to be regretted, and which, we are compelled to admit, tends in a great measure to defeat the efforts made and the ends proposed by the present convict system.

It cannot be denied that difficulties may offer to the adoption of such addition to the system already pursued; at the same time the advantages, both in the diminution of crime and the saving of expense to the country ultimately, which would accrue therefrom, must be kept in view. That the reformed convict, if opportunities offer of his obtaining an honest livelihood, will not often again be found an inmate of a prison is a fact now receiving daily demonstration at Mr. Nash's Reformatory Institution in Great Smith-street, Westminster, where, notwith-

standing the severe system of probation enforced, persons desirous to escape from the criminal classes are found to present themselves for admission in much larger numbers than can be received.

We think it deserving of serious consideration whether means cannot be devised for providing the convict with labour on his discharge; several methods of accomplishing this end present themselves: it appears to us possible that they might be employed, *in conjunction with free labourers*, in the construction of harbours of refuge, and in the extension of public works generally. It might be stipulated in certain Government contracts, that a *small* portion of the workmen to be employed by the persons accepting such contract should, if required, be taken from among the class of released prisoners, to be employed on task work, thus protecting the contractor from any possible loss, and affording an opportunity of proving whether the individuals so employed are good and industrious workmen, and thus a road would by degrees be opened for their amalgamation with the community, which great difficulty appears to be the only remaining barrier to the complete success of the reformatory system at present pursued; or should it be found impossible to induce contractors to employ discharged convicts among other labourers, they could be employed on works connected with the undertakings in hand, such as quarrying and dressing stone, constructing and repairing machinery and implements; in fact, generally, as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., &c., under the superintendence of an overseer appointed by the Government; the work so performed to be taken by the contractor at a valuation to be agreed upon. The number of discharged convicts to be employed at any particular locality would of course be regulated according to the nature, and proportioned to the extent of the works to be performed.

Many other methods by which the Government might complete what it has already so well commenced suggest themselves, but it would exceed the ordinary limits of a report of this nature to detail.

In conclusion, we state it as our conviction (proved to be justly founded by the success which has attended the labours of Mr. Nash, Mr. Wright, of Salford, and others) that a large proportion of the convicts, when thus tested, will prove themselves steady and industrious workmen, men of good and honest character, and respectable members of the community. We are satisfied it

only requires their reformed condition to be generally known and understood to overcome the prejudice at present existing against employing them among other labourers, and thus enabling them honestly to earn their livelihood, and obtain a respectable social position.

More need not, we think, be advanced to show the necessity of obtaining work for the reformed convict on his release, in order to perfect a system which, as far as it exists, has been attended with an amount of success sufficient to authorize the belief, that when completed, it will fully accomplish this most serious and difficult problem, viz., the complete and permanent reformation of the criminal class. The day cannot be far distant when colonists will appreciate the labour and services of men, who after a long course of discipline, have been tested in reformatory principles equally, at all events, with the mass they now assist in emigrating.

We cannot wonder that colonists should have felt disinclined to receive the criminal classes after the experience they have had of men discharged amongst them, as was the case some years since, before prison discipline and reformatory treatment had exercised a wholesome influence on them ; but these very different circumstances should be no guide by which to judge others who have been subjected to such treatment, whose offence has been expiated, and who evince by the voluntary act of emigration a desire to separate themselves from old associations and future temptations.

We believe this distinction will soon be made by the colonists generally ; but at the same time it would be well that philanthropists and others should assist, both in this country and the colonies, in promoting so desirable a result.

We have now endeavoured, as far as possible, to show the alterations we have effected during the brief period we have been in office, as also to state our intentions for the future. We hope in our next Report to be enabled to record improvements in the convict service, which arrangements now in progress lead us confidently to expect.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

WALTER CROFTON,
Chairman of the Directors.

C. R. KNIGHT,
JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Directors.*

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Cork Government Prison,
March 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to lay before you my Report, as Governor of Spike Island Government Prison, for the year ending 31st December, 1854.

I must first beg leave to mention, that in this instance I hope the usual financial and statistical documents furnished in a report of this nature will not be required, as, having been transferred to this prison, it would be extremely difficult to supply full and satisfactory details.

Owing to the overcrowded state of the prison, the classification and carrying out proper prison rules was almost impossible; therefore, the principal attention was directed to keeping the prisoners under discipline, watching their progress in their various employments, and seeing them properly taken care of.

By far the larger proportion of the convicts were employed on the public works, under the control of the Royal Engineer department.

The principal branches of industry were tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, and stone cutting, the three first being most necessary to keep the clothing of so large a number of prisoners and officers in order. It is also a benefit to the former (whose work deserves much credit), as it enables them, at the expiration of their sentence, to earn a respectable living.

Attached to the prison is a school for the use of the juveniles, who daily obtain a plain elementary education.

The conduct of the prisoners throughout the year was orderly and obedient, and the occasion was rare in which severe punishment was necessary.

In the month of September three convicts managed to escape from a wooden prison, two succeeded in reaching the mainland; but, by giving notice to the police, detaching prison officers in various directions, &c., I fortunately recaptured two of them in a few hours; the third, I had reason to believe, was still on the island, which proved to be the case, as he was the same evening discovered in an out-building of the military officer's quarters.

The conduct of the warders I found regular and satisfactory, except in a few cases, arising from intoxication.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STEWART, Governor.

The Directors of
Convict Prisons.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
February 28, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your instruction, I have the honour to submit the following Medical Report for the past year.

An outbreak of fever in March threatened to be serious; but the timely and judicious appropriation of part of the G. Prison enabled me to separate the fever patients from those in the general hospital, a step that proved most satisfactory, the deaths from the total number (143) of fever cases being four.

Ophthalmia, phthisis, other pulmonary diseases, dysentery, and scrofula, afforded the chief demand for medical treatment.

On the 1st of January, 1854, the hospital contained 329 patients thus classified:—

Fever,	7	Pains,	13
Scrofula,	85	Contusions,	11
Phthisis and other Pulmonary Diseases,	74	Dropsy,	4
Ophthalmia,	56	Itch and other Cutaneous Diseases,	14
Old Age and Debility,	36		
Dysentery,	29		329

Admissions into hospital in 1854—

Fever,	143	Fracture,	2
Ophthalmia,	438	Hydrocele,	1
Phthisis and other Pulmonary Diseases,	449	Orchitis,	1
Dysentery,	190	Prolapsus Ani,	1
Scrofula,	244	Pains,	35
Contusions,	49	Itch and other Cutaneous Diseases,	60
Old age and Debility,	20		
Dyspepsia,	17		1,656
Stricture,	6		

In hospital, 1st January, 1854,	329
Admitted during year,	1,656
Total,	1,985
Of whom were discharged, cured, or relieved,	1,649
Died,	228
	1,877
Remained in hospital, 31st December,	108
	1,985

The deaths in the year resulted from—

Phthisis,	141	Inflammation of Bowels,	1
Hæmoptysis,	3	Dropsy,	4
Bronchitis,	2	Fever,	4
Pleura Pneumonia,	1	Paralysis,	4
Spasmodic Asthma,	1	Scrofula,	35
Sudden discharge of an Abscess into Trachea,	1	Old Age and Debility,	24
Dysentery,	7		228

This table of mortality proves that 200 deaths resulted from phthisis, scrofula, old age, and debility; the remaining twenty-eight representing a small per centage of ordinary mortality amongst a large community of convicts. SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON. *Medical Officer's Report.*

Analyzing the table, I find a per centage of seven and a-half of the entire number of convicts in Spike Island and Forts Camden and Carlisle, during 1854, and a per centage of more than eleven of the hospital inmates for same period. The impression from these figures, however formidable at first sight, cannot fail to yield before the fact that a great majority of the prisoners who died reached this prison from all the Dublin and Ennis Convict Depots in bad health, many having been transferred directly from the hospitals of those prisons to that of Spike Island.

I cannot forego this opportunity to repeat my former assertions, that this island is wholly and entirely unsuitable for the recovery of those classes of convicts who have hitherto contributed so largely to the mortality list. I entertain an opinion, confirmed by close and continued observation, that scrofula, phthisis, and debility, are unequal to withstand the variations of climate in this locality.

The casualties during the year require no particular observation beyond the record of a severe injury of the head inflicted on one prisoner by another, who was tried and convicted for the offence at the Cork Summer Assizes.

Regarding hospital arrangements, I beg to offer my cordial assent to the Local Inspector's proposal to convert the south end of G. Prison into hospital wards. I consider these wards to be, in every respect, more suitable than those at present in use.

The warder's hospital continues to afford comfort to the officers and advantage to the service. I am happy to record my continued confidence in Mr. Sharpe, the hospital steward, whose untiring attention to his arduous duties, coupled with his hospital experience of fourteen years, were substantially available during the past year, when the number of patients in hospital for some months averaged over 440.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MAURICE CORR, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Medical Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict
Prisons, Ireland.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island Government Prison,
February 26, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1854, I feel pleasure in stating, that notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, divine service was performed on every Sabbath throughout the year, and on the

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

festivals, in all fifty-eight times. In the early part of the year (March), our numbers were greatly increased by the convicts sent home from Bermuda, who were obliged to remain here on their way to England, while the ship they came in was being repaired, the number attending divine service for nearly three months being from 110 to 130. Since their departure, our congregation has been small, but attentive; and I am happy to say that all of them, excepting four, wore the mark for good conduct. The average number attending since, being—of convicts, twenty-four; officers of prison, eighteen; total forty-two.

Beside the Sabbath ministrations, I have a portion of one day set apart for catechetical instruction. Our numbers at this, I regret to say, have been few, in consequence of the able-bodied men employed on the engineer works being necessarily absent. On these occasions I examine on the subject of the sermon on previous Sunday, and lecture on the Lessons, Epistle, Gospel, &c.

The hospital was visited sixty-four times. In the few cases which proved fatal, it was gratifying to observe the contrition manifested by them for their past course of life, which they deeply bewailed, expressing, at the same time, thankfulness that the afflictions they experienced led to their reformation and repentance. I administered the Lord's Supper there seven times, and feel obliged for the co-operation of the Medical Superintendent.

The Lord's Supper was administered in the church on three occasions, the numbers attending being from six to nine at each celebration of it.

A separate ward has been appropriated to the Protestant prisoners. This is an indulgence I often looked for, in order that certain restrictions they laboured under, from being intermingled with the other prisoners, might be removed, which I am glad to say is now the case. The solitary cells I visited whenever there was occasion, and the prison school, at which the progress made by the boys attending it, and their anxiety to be instructed, is commendable.

During the past year our church has much improved in appearance, being neatly carpeted, cushioned, &c., indeed in all respects much better fitted for religious purposes than before. It still, however, needs some improvements, which, I trust, on being pointed out to your notice, will be supplied.

When resident I hope my ministrations will be rendered more useful; and in having religious instruction carried out in a more efficient manner, which is my earnest desire, I may look for a large amount of blessing.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH G. BOUCHIER,
Protestant Chaplain.

To the Directors of Government
Prisons, Castle, Dublin.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island,
February 26, 1855.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your instructions as conveyed to me through the Governor (Mr. Hogreve), I respectfully beg leave to present to you my Report for the year ending the 31st of December, 1854.

In the last Report which I was called upon to furnish, namely, the Report for the year ending the 31st of December, 1852, I felt it my duty to represent to the Inspector of Government Prisons various defects in the system acted on here, which I found to be seriously detrimental to the moral and physical welfare of the prisoners. Most of these defects continued to a very recent period, and, consequently, I regret to say, that, owing to their unfavourable influences, it is not in my power to report to you as satisfactory results from the ministrations of the Roman Catholic Chaplains for the year 1854, as under more favourable circumstances I should, I have no doubt, be able to do.

However, I am happy to inform you, that my reverend assistant and myself were enabled to afford divine service and religious instruction to the prisoners three times on each Sunday and holiday during the year; and that, as the prisoners were not allowed to attend religious instructions and duties on week days, except during the hours they had been disengaged from work, we availed ourselves of those hours, in order to afford as many of them as the time would permit, opportunities of complying with their Easter and Christmas confessions and communions; and, also, that by great exertion during those hours, we succeeded in imparting the necessary amount of religious knowledge to 798 convicts preparatory to their reception of the holy sacrament of confirmation, which was solemnly administered to them in the prison chapel, on the 19th of June, 1854, by the Right Reverend Doctor Delany, the Roman Catholic Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

The sick prisoners in hospital during the year received our best attention. They were daily visited by us, and particular care and pains were taken to afford the dying all the services and consolations of our holy religion. This duty was very onerous and unceasing, in consequence of the great amount of sickness and deaths during the year 1854. We also performed the burial service at the graves of those who had died.

We constantly visited the prisoners confined in the punishment cells, and administered to each of them such admonitions and instructions as their offences appeared to us to demand.

We also frequently visited the school during the school hours, and invariably found the Schoolmaster and his assistant present and diligent in the discharge of their duties.

The school department itself, which had been hitherto on a very limited scale, is now being placed on an extensive and

Spike Island Government Prison

efficient footing, and will, in future, be a valuable auxiliary to us in promoting the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

In fact, the whole prison already exhibits evident marks of amelioration, under the wise and excellent regulations lately introduced by your direction. It is most gratifying to witness the improvement which is now perceptible in the healthy and cleanly appearance of the prisoners, consequent on the small addition to their dietary, and the substitution of clean and better clothing. The judicious extension, also, of your excellent system of classification and good conduct marks lately effected by the Governor, together with the hope of receiving a small remuneration for their labour, have produced in the prisoners such a willingness to work, and such a zeal and anxiety to preserve or to merit a good character, as have not been witnessed in this prison heretofore. I am confident, when the entire of the new regulations shall be carried into full operation, that they will achieve the most satisfactory results, and fully realize the intention of Government in the establishment of such a prison as this.

I had intended, when I should be called upon for this Report, to make some suggestions towards the removal of the defects to which I have alluded above; but my intention in this respect has been quite anticipated by the extraordinary penetration and great experience of Captain Knight, who saw these defects at a glance, and pointed out their remedies, and directed their application. Those directions are being now fully carried out by our highly respected local inspector, and our most efficient and valuable new Governor.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

T. F. Lyons, R. C. Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
March 1, 1855.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1854.

To begin with the spiritual service due to the sick in hospital, a duty which the Chaplains are bound to consider of the first importance and necessity, I feel I am warranted in saying it has been attended to constantly and assiduously. In the earlier part of the year 1854, the number of those who received the last rites of religion was great indeed, owing to the great mortality which then prevailed among prisoners. In the latter part of the year it decreased much, and the various causes of this increase and decrease of mortality, the regularity of

his attendance will enable the Medical Superintendent to point out.

The interment of the dead has been regularly attended to. And here I will pause for a moment in paying a tribute of praise to the sublime and consoling influence of religion on minds whose religious and moral faculties many might consider withered from ignorance, degradation, and misfortune. The reflection of faith lights up their best hopes, when they are so vitally necessary; and the poor prisoner I have known, over and over again, to receive the last succours of religion with the most edifying strength of conviction and resignation.

Divine service I have performed regularly at the appointed times, on Sundays and holidays; and on those occasions I have no less conveyed religious instruction to the minds of the prisoners in the form of preaching.

As to confessions or the sacrament of penance, I regret to say the opportunities so abundantly afforded in the beginning have been greatly curtailed in the course of last year. It is true, indeed, the Chaplains have laboured on the two grand divisions of the ecclesiastical year to extend its benefits to the prisoners, not to mention various other occasions, when opportunity might offer. Heretofore, when time was regularly and frequently afforded us for visiting prisoners during working hours for this very important duty, we had reason to feel happy in the result, considering, indeed, the pure and holy dispositions this religious rite requires, and the sacrament of the Eucharist, whereof it is the immediate preparation, its frequent reception must have on all who sincerely partake of it the most salutary and moralizing effects. The impediments, then, thrown in its way must, more or less, mar one of the great ends of prison discipline, namely, the reformation of the prisoner. To secure, however, as much as possible this advantage to the prisoners, the Chaplains have met them at night, in the hours after work and lock-up, and have succeeded not only in satisfying the standing obligations, but have also prepared 435 prisoners for confirmation, which they had the happiness of receiving last June at the hands of our truly distinguished and venerated bishop, Dr. Delany. A large number, also, were prepared for transmission to Bermuda on two different occasions; and we have reason to hope, that as the Medical Superintendent on board reported so favourably of the second last ship sent out, so the last one will be no less agreeably accounted for.

I have also made it my business to visit the cells generally; and I am glad to report that prisoners confined therein seemed to lend a willing and attentive ear to the Chaplain's admonition. And here some remarks offer themselves to my mind as to the nature and the effects of those punishments. I am willing to believe that the authorities here have used no small judgment and discrimination in assorting those punishments; and, as far as my experience goes, I doubt not but they are, in many instances, necessary, and attended with much practical

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

benefit to prison discipline. But it strikes me—and I give my opinion with all the deference due to authority and higher judgment—that a broad distinction is to be made between prisoners who offend deliberately and from the contempt of order, and prisoners who offend rather from the inherent weakness of human nature. The latter, though perhaps not a little imbued with the spirit of order, and the hope of its reward, might, on some rare occasions, be betrayed into passion or roughness of manner, the harm whereof they understand not till going through their penalty in the cells. Seeing themselves degraded to the same level with those who set no value on the opinion of their superiors or their fellows, and finding not the expected recognition of better conduct and higher character, their moral stamen is shaken not a little; and, as it sometimes happens, one punishment in their case only begets another. The Chaplains, more especially, have experienced much difficulty in cases of this sort in reaping the fruit which they might otherwise expect. Also when it is considered that unless a reformation be established in the heart, in the willing and ready obedience of the prisoner, it is to be feared that, when again restored to his liberty, his passions—the pressure of fear being removed—may act with increased violence; "and the last state of that man becomes worse than the first." The regulations introduced under the new Board of Directors, with a view to the moral improvement of prisoners, seem to admit the practical truth of the observation just made; and I am happy to say that the result, even at present, is most satisfactory.

A library has been got up here for some time past, but, it appears to me, the end proposed will not be adequately attained until the circulation of books among the prisoners be carried out under a more general system, and more defined responsibility. The new school regulations, which, I am told, will require the attendance of the prisoners in general, will give more weight and importance to the suggestion just thrown out, as the one will profitably, I hope, act and react on the other.

The want of religious books of instruction has been much felt here from time to time, as nothing will advance more moral improvement than religious knowledge in the mind prepared to receive it. The Chaplains, indeed, would consider it no small gain could they create such a spirit among prisoners; and, therefore, it was with pain they had to answer their often rejected application for books of this sort with a refusal. A few books of this character, such as the "Imitation of Christ," and "Reeve's History of the Bible," would, I am sure, confer great spiritual benefit on the prisoners.

And here, before concluding, I think it proper to remark, that not a little mischief has been done to the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners from the vague and mistaken idea they form of the Chaplain's obligations and ability to serve. Accustomed almost from their infancy to look up to the clergyman as a zealous and a powerful friend of the

helpless and the unfortunate, no small shock is given to their long established convictions, when they find or imagine he can lend only a silent or indifferent ear to their wants and complaints. Were these complaints ill-founded, and only the attempts of criminals prone to deceive, a due consideration for order and prison discipline would forbid them to be entertained; but I believe I am warranted in saying from my long experience of over five years in this establishment, that cases have occurred when the prisoner was not at all to blame. The admonition of the Chaplains to the prisoner for faults not committed; and, therefore, though punished, not punishable, in place of producing on his mind the intended salutary effect, is considered an additional grievance. Then follow distrust and aversion for the mission, for the instruction of the clergyman in whom, as the executive of religion, they hope to find a friend and protector. Like most persons, whose independence and privileges have been lost or almost destroyed, the convicts, in their peculiarly humbled and degraded condition, are powerfully alive to any thing they might consider wrong or undue severity. On the other hand, when the prisoner feels the Chaplain has been the means of doing him some little good, particularly involving a moral relation—for instance, for good conduct—the way to his heart is made smoother and easier, and his previous, perhaps, coldness and indifference to religion is changed into better and more vivifying sentiments. The treatment of prisoners for faults committed was, especially heretofore, considering their great number, a most difficult matter; and mistakes, sometimes, must have been unavoidable. Having been frequently brought into contact with the officers of this prison in the discharge of my daily duties in wards, cells, hospital, and elsewhere, I should consider it an unfortunate omission were I not to avail myself of this opportunity in paying a just tribute to the zeal and efficiency wherewith they discharge their several duties. The blending of kindness with a due regard for prison discipline, has produced the best results; and so long as this rule is followed up, the impressions made on the prisoners' minds will prove most salutary.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient, humble servant,

Timothy O'Sullivan,
Assistant R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Government
Prisons, Dublin Castle.

Mountjoy Government Prison.

Governor's Report.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
February 28, 1855.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit my Report on Mountjoy Government Prison for the year ending 31st December, 1854.

Keeping in mind the twofold object of strict criminal punishment, in seeking to deter from crime, and at the same time affording the opportunity of personal reformation, it has been my endeavour, during the past as well as in previous years, to unite vigour of discipline with every inducement which discreet leniency and general kind treatment could afford, towards the moral improvement of the convicts committed to my charge; and it is my pleasing duty to report, that, as far as the system I have pursued has been unhindered by circumstances over which I had no control, and to which I shall hereafter refer, its results have justified my anticipations.

In the Statistical Tables annexed, information as regards the details of this Prison is afforded.

Among the changes which have occurred in the prison during the past year, the principal are those which are connected with the manufacturing department. A storehouse, for the reception of manufacturing stock, having been purchased by the Government, in Green-street, the entire stock of raw materials and manufactured goods previously deposited in the basement of Mountjoy Prison were removed there, in the month of July, by order of the Inspector, and by his authority transferred to the trust and keeping of the Superintendent of Trades; whilst, under the same instructions, the accounts of the manufacturing department were, as far as regards all receipts and payments for transactions subsequent to the 30th of June, 1854, taken entirely out of my hands. Having never had the slightest control over either the purchases or sales, and being only the banker of the manufacturing department, by order of the Inspector, to the complication of my own prison accounts, this change was desirable, relieving me as it did from the responsibility of paying very large amounts. At a later period of the year, the system of trade instruction and manufacture, previously carried on in this prison, was suspended, and the convicts (with the exception of a few nine-months and upwards, in separation, employed at mattress-making, and a class of boys learning tailors' work), reverted to the manual labour of fibre-picking.

As it would be beyond the scope of my province, as Governor of this prison, to offer any general opinion on the mercantile

or other features of the system of convict manufacture, so do I deem it essentially within the limits of my responsibility to point out the influence which a system so long and fairly tried exercised upon the general prison discipline. During the time this system was carried out at Mountjoy, I rendered every facility, and acted, as I was bound to do, under official instructions, although, on some occasions, I respectfully adverted to the injurious influence which was being produced on the general discipline of the prison. I can therefore have no scruple in here expressing my conviction, that a system of manufacture and trade is altogether incompatible with prison discipline, unless it be kept in due subordination to other and primary considerations; for I regard the notion that a knowledge of mechanical arts will eradicate criminal tendency as a very apparent fallacy, no amount of industrial acquirements necessarily involving improved powers of self-government. It is to the mainspring of criminal actions, it appears to me, that prison discipline should, in the first place, be directed; to the curbing of unrestrained passions, and the acquirement of those first moral principles, on which the knowledge of crafts, and habits of industry, may afterwards be ingrafted. It has therefore been, with regret, that I have frequently had to yield my inferior authority, when the demands of the department of trade and manufacture have been permitted to infringe upon hours which might otherwise have been devoted to religious and educational training, and when requirements of discipline appeared to have been regarded as subordinate.

Peculiarly evident, however, as were the injurious results of unrestricted trade and manufacture on the separate system of Mountjoy Prison, it is with much pleasure that I can bear testimony to the improved state of discipline, which is already apparent, from those effective measures which your superintendence of the convict service has, within the past few months, enabled me to carry out. By a full development of those various agencies, which are here united in the important work of convict reformation, and their direction upon a system of uniform and judicious authority, I cannot doubt that the benefits of the separate system, pursued at this prison, will become still more manifest, and its maintenance result in a perceptible decrease in the records of Irish crime.

It will be observed that the punishments, although very numerous, have been principally for slight offences, few only being of a grave nature.

From the recent changes which have taken place in the general working of the prison, the Chaplains, who have special charge of the school department, will now have greater facility for carrying out their views, as regards the educational progress of the prisoners.

The state of the building is satisfactory, save the alteration in the cell windows, now so long pending, and so indispensably requisite for the more effectual prevention of any attempt at signs or communications.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

The conduct of the officers, with the exception of some few reported and dealt with, has been good.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ROBT. NETTERVILLE, Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

Statistics.

STATEMENT of the number of Convicts committed and disposed of, from January 1st to December 31st, 1854.

Custody returns.

1854, January 1st, in custody, ...		506
,, to December 31st, committed from County Gaols, .	391	
,, Smithfield Depot, .	1	
,, Philipstown, . .	5	
,, Maryborough, .	39	
,, Spike Island, . .	154	
	——	590
Total, . .		1,096

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Removed to County Gaols, ...	1	
,, Dublin Depots, ...	202	
,, Spike Island, ...	272	
,, Philipstown Depot, . . .	71	
,, on Discharge, ...	38	
,, to Spike Island, for Bermuda, per transport ship "Amazon," . .	5	
Died, ...	9	
	——	598
Remaining in custody December 31st, 1854, .		498
Total, ...		1,096

DEFAULTERS' (Prisoners) RETURN for the Year ended December 31st, 1854

Insubordination.	76	
Disorderly Conduct, ...	87	
Breach of Prison Rules, . . .	89	
Inattention at School, and at Work, . .	8	
Secreting and Appropriating Prison Property, .	24	
Wilfully Damaging and Destroying Prison Property, Breaking Glass, &c., &c.,	82	
Injury to Cell Walls, Floors, &c., . .	8	
Tampering with Gas and Water Pipes of Cells,	8	
Communicating, ...	290	
Attempt to Escape, ...	4	
Feigned Attempt to commit Suicide, . .	2	
Feigning Illness, ...	2	
Theft, ...	5	
Having Prohibited Articles, . . .	8	
Stating Malicious Falsehoods, . . .	3	
Being aware of Meat having been Stolen from Stores and not Reporting, . . .	1	
	—— 697	
Daily Average number of Prisoners Punished during the year, ...		1·909
Daily Average number of Prisoners in Custody during the year, ...		443·175

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

Offences.

Different Crimes of the Prisoners committed during the year ended December 31st, 1854.

Appearing armed by night,	1	Larceny,	98
Arson,	4	„ and previous convictions	57
Assault,	7	„ of Post Office Letter,	1
„ and Robbery,	6	Manslaughter,	2
Attempt at Felony,	1	Obtaining Goods under false pretences,	4
Burglary and Robbery,	142	Pig Stealing,	2
„ and Felonious Assault,	2	Rape,	5
Bestiality,	1	Receiving Stolen Goods,	35
Cattle Stealing,	25	Robbery,	5
Coining and having implements,	2	„ of Arms,	2
Embezzlement, Forgery, and Uttering,	1	Sacrilege,	2
Entering with intent to Steal,	4	Sheep Stealing,	29
Felony,	62	Shooting at,	1
„ (subsequent),	12	Stabbing to endanger life,	1
„ and Assault,	1	Stealing Asses,	4
„ Larceny,	4	„ an Ass-cart,	1
Forgery,	3	„ £10,	1
Highway Robbery,	20	„ Clothes,	17
House Breaking,	10	Unlawful Combination,	2
Horse Stealing,	2	Uttering Base Coin,	1
Killing a Horse,	3	Vagrancy,	2
„ Cattle,	2		
„ Sheep,	3	Total,	590

Ages of Prisoners.

Ages of Prisoners (on Conviction).

Under 15 years,	13	50 years and under 60 years,	10
15 years and under 20 years,	263	Over 60 years,	6
20 „ 30 „	224		
30 „ 40 „	54	Total,	590
40 „ 50 „	20		

Sentences.

Sentences of Prisoners committed during the year, and in Custody December 31st, 1854.

	Penal Servitude.						Transportation.					Total.
	4 Years.	5 Yrs.	6 Yrs.	7 Yrs.	8 Yrs.	10 Yrs.	7 Years	10 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Life.	
Committed during the Year ended Dec. 31, 1854,	279	1	61	2	6	1	125	68	16	22	9	590
In Custody Dec. 31, 1854,	216	–	46	2	5	–	120	71	12	18	8	498

Total number of Prisoners under Sentence of Penal Servitude committed during the Year ended December 31, 1854, . 350
Total number of Prisoners under Sentence of Transportation committed during the Year ended December 31, 1854, . 240
— 590

Time elapsed since the conviction of the Prisoners committed during the Year ended December 31st, 1854.

Five years,	3
Four „	24
Three „	56
Two „	62
One „	21
Less than One Year,	324
	— 590

Summary of the Educational Progress of the Prisoners committed to Mountjoy Prison during the Year ended December 31st, 1854, including also 464 who were retained in Custody from the year 1853.

No of Months under Instruction in Mountjoy.	No. of Convicts.	Attainments.									
		On Reception.					On Removal, and up to December 31, 1854.				
		In Alphabet.	Spelling.	Reading.	Reading and Writing.	Total.	In Alphabet.	Spelling.	Reading.	Reading and Writing.	Total.
Under 1 month, ...	17	5	2	4	6	17	–	3	6	8	17
1 month, and under 2 months, . .	130	45	11	36	38	130	8	16	43	63	130
2 months, „ 4 „ . .	327	130	23	76	98	327	5	39	98	185	327
4 „ „ 6 „ . .	13	2	–	2	9	13	–	–	1	12	13
6 „ „ 8 „ . .	91	29	11	14	37	91	–	5	25	61	91
8 „ „ 10 „ . .	17	7	2	4	4	17	–	2	4	11	17
10 „ „ 12 „ . .	20	3	–	9	8	20	–	–	–	20	20
12 and upwards, . . .	439	144	49	118	128	439	3	17	131	288	439
Total, . . .	1,054	365	98	263	328	1,054	16	82	308	648	1,054

Thomas Fitzpatrick, Teacher.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

March 14, 1855.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to forward you a Report of the sanitary condition of Mountjoy Prison during the year 1854.

Number of prisoners in Mountjoy, January 1, 1854,	506
,, ,, committed during the year,	590
Total,	1,096
Daily average number of prisoners,	443
,, ,, of sick in hospital,	21
Deaths,	9

The prevailing diseases were diarrhœa and fever, the former was attended in many cases with cramps and was very severe; but in no instance did it end fatally; the latter was followed in some cases by pulmonary disease, that proved fatal in three. This consequence of fever occurring under any circumstances, even the most favourable, renders the termination of the case very doubtful; but when it supervenes where the system has been enfeebled by imprisonment, it is generally fatal. This remark is especially applicable to cases of acute organic affections occurring in prisoners that have been subjected to separate confinement over a period of nine months.

There was not a case of cholera during the year, neither of insanity; two prisoners feigned madness, but the deception was easily discovered, and the symptoms vanished. Two attempted to commit suicide by hanging, but it was evident they had no intention of accomplishing the act, and they have got on very well since. Cases of slight illness are prescribed for in the prison, and are not removed to hospital, they are visited by me in their cells when it is requisite.

Prisoners report at times to their warders they "want to see the Doctor." On these occasions the warder brings the prisoner to me to the corridor, without the slightest breach of discipline taking place; if there is more than one prisoner, they are not allowed to communicate, are kept at the regulated distance apart; each man tells me separately of his requirement. Whether it be extra exercise, change of diet, or whatever it may be, I give my order accordingly to my hospital attendant beside me; he enters it in his book at my dictation; and the prisoner is reconducted to his cell in the same order he left it. I am more particular in explaining to the Directors how this part of my duty has been and is performed, as a statement of it has been made to them that is quite incorrect.

The total number of deaths was nine, two of these had been rejected on first admission, being in an unhealthy state and unfit to be retained; therefore, they cannot be considered as coming under the head of the mortality in Mountjoy, they died of consumption at the expiration of two and three months after reception.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

Of the remaining seven, one had been sixteen months in Mountjoy, and died of pulmonary disease consequent on fever; another, fifteen months, and died of gastritis; another, fourteen, and died of dropsy from diseased liver; another, eight months, and died of ulceration of the stomach; another, seven months, and died of fever and pneumonia; another, three months, and died of fever, and the seventh had been but one month in the prison, and died of apoplexy.

Of the cases that have been treated for "severe diseases," had been over six months in Mountjoy.	301
Of this number the deaths, ...	5
The remainder of the cases treated for "severe diseases," amounted to, ...	202
They had been six months and under in Mountjoy, and the deaths amongst them amounted to	2
The average period a patient suffering from severe disease (who has been over six months confined in Mountjoy) remains in hospital is	2 weeks.
,, who has been six months and under, . .	6 days.

The dietary continues the same, it is wholesome and nutritious, and the prisoners are satisfied with it.

The important alterations latterly made in the mode of carrying out the reformatory system in this prison, will cause considerable difference in the circumstances of the prisoners as compared with former periods; in the first place, the system of trade labour being abolished, a less per centage of medical rejections will be required. Heretofore, it was requisite to subject each prisoner previous to admission to a rigid medical examination, and to select those only, that possessed the necessary mental and physical vigour to resist the enervating influences attendant on the employment in trades; the cause for exercising this scrutiny exists no longer, and one of the probable results of this change will be a diminution of 25 per cent. in the medical rejections of prisoners on admission to Mountjoy.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS RYND, A.M., Medical Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Board of Directors
of Convict Prisons, Ireland.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

March 1, 1855.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I beg leave to submit my Report of the prisoners committed to my charge, as Protestant Chaplain of the Mountjoy Government Prison, during the year ending the 31st December, 1854.

The number of men under my care during the past year amounted to sixty; of these nineteen were married, and forty-one single.

Chaplain's Report.

The extent of knowledge in secular affairs possessed by convicts has always appeared to me limited, even in the most favourable instances, to such objects as were calculated to gratify their selfish propensities. The intellectual faculties and noble sentiments of the mind were either wholly uncultivated or most grievously perverted; they have unhappily illustrated the truth "that the soul be without knowledge is not good."

In the means of acquiring useful knowledge, criminals are generally found to be lamentably deficient; the few who read seldom do so in a manner intelligible to themselves, and can therefore take but little pleasure in reading any thing; they pronounce words to which they either attach no ideas or ideas altogether foreign to the purpose of the author, whose work they have before them. The men under my charge have possessed, perhaps, more than an average acquaintance with the elements of learning; thirty-two could write a little, and read tolerably; sixteen could only read, and twelve could neither read nor write. If education consist in the right training of the intellect and moral sentiments, they were, without exception, uneducated.

With respect to religious attainments, I found all deplorably ignorant of the simplest doctrines, promises, and precepts of revealed religion; they were Christian only in name, living without God, without Christ, and without hope—wanderers in a world of iniquity, uncaring and uncared for.

Neglected childhood is, I believe, the great source of crime; excitement is constantly addressed to the mere animal propensities, while the only power fitted to restrain and regulate the passions, the power of true religion has never been brought to bear upon the mind and the affections; to change the practices of men, you must have themselves changed, and it is in childhood the Almighty has given us the best hope of having this change effected.

The means employed for the moral reformation and spiritual welfare of these poor outcasts, now grown up in ignorance and vice, are the public services of religion in the chapel of the prison; regular visiting of the men, and conversing with them individually in their cells; constant catechetical instruction; religious books given to all who can read, not only Bibles and prayer books, but also many other religious works suited to their capacities, and such as are likely to attract attention while they convey profitable instruction; in enumerating the means of moral improvement, the Chaplain feels it would be unwise and unjust to omit the benefit derived from the secular knowledge imparted to the men by the very painstaking teachers now employed in the establishment.

The results already obtained encourage the hope that by the *unremitting application* of suitable instrumentality, many minds now dead to every godly and virtuous principle may become alive to their own best interests, and many now lost to society may be restored to their families, and to labour for the welfare of others.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

On the 25th of November, the Archbishop of Dublin, attended by his Grace's Chaplain, most kindly complied with my request to hold a Confirmation and administer the Holy Communion in the chapel of the prison; on that occasion fifteen of these former outcasts were admitted to the rite of Confirmation and received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

His Grace delivered a plain and suitable address to the men; and they each received a card signed by the Archbishop, to serve as a remembrancer of that day's proceedings, and of the solemn profession which they had made.

The recent changes made in the industrial department of the prison will, I trust, be productive of much and permanent good; increased time is thus given for the communication of moral and secular instruction, and your Chaplain has increased facility of visiting the prisoners in their cells. Without this continual visitation of the men, little benefit could be expected to arise from the public ministrations of religion.

To the Governor and Deputy-Governor I would express my sincere obligation for the valuable aid afforded by them in carrying out the reformatory measures recommended for the welfare of the convicts.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully and respectfully.

GIBSON BLACK.

To the Directors of the
Government Convict Prisons in Ireland.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

March, 1855.

The review of the past year, in the department with which I am connected, is upon the whole satisfactory. Events of only an ordinary character have occurred, while it is believed some progress has been made on the part of the prisoners under my care, in useful knowledge and the corresponding good dispositions. Frequently, as in former years, have the men expressed to me their gratitude to God, that they have been brought to know within the prison walls sound truths, cheering and consolatory, to which they had previously been utter strangers, or to which they had yielded no adequate attention. Making all necessary abatement from professions of men circumstanced as convicts are, it is believed that among some real improvement has taken place.

Public divine service has been conducted as usual during the past year to an audience fully as orderly, decorous, and apparently devout, as is usually found in our churches at large; while some of the men have given marked and earnest attention to the things spoken. It is but justice to record this gratifying fact.

A considerable portion of my time has been employed in

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

weekly visits to the cell of the prisoner. I have a solemn and increasing conviction that thus—next, of course, and subordinate to the divinely appointed service of the Lord's day—may the minister of religion effect the most good, by the blessing of God on his efforts, by entering into the mind and history of the man, ascertaining his knowledge of religious truth, his disposition and tendencies, inquiring kindly into his future prospects in life, and applying such counsel and encouragement as may seem suitable. It is not a little pleasing to know, that the arrangements of this new prison, afford the greatest facilities for this important work.

The progress of the men in school education has been satisfactory. Into this matter I have regularly inquired in my visits to the cell; and while some of the men were beyond the range of the instructions ordinarily given in the prison school, having previously filled respectable situations in life; others who entered the prison ignorant of the alphabet, have surprised me by the quickness with which they learned to read, and I have been much pleased with the assiduity of the teachers occasionally plying the men in the cells with instruction, in addition to what was communicated in school. A suitable schoolroom, however, is still a desideratum in the prison.

During the year an important change has been introduced, at the instance of the present Board of Directors, by the almost entire removal of trades' operations from the prison. The intercourse among themselves and partially with others also, allowed the men by the previous system, and probably inseparable from it, has been judged, and I believe rightly, at variance with the principle of the separate and solitary system, on which the prison was constructed, and thus militating against that salutary discipline that is expected and desired to issue in the reformation of the offender. I cannot but think, that useful employment, if it could be supplied free from the evils complained of, would be highly desirable, and form a suitable auxiliary in promoting the great ends of religious and moral training, for the reclamation of many of these unhappy men. Dissatisfaction exists to some extent among the convicts regarding the change, but the period elapsed since its introduction is too brief to admit of a correct judgement as to results.

In last Autumn, one young man under my care died in the prison hospital, of rapid consumption; and I have good reason to believe he was seriously impressed with religious truth, and that his latter end was peace.

It appeared to me that the arrangements and administration of prison affairs, during the year, were efficiently carried out. The urbanity and kind attention of the superior officers, and the anxiety of the subordinate to facilitate in every way the comfortable discharge of my duty, left nothing to be desired.

WILLIAM WILSON.

For the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit to you my Report for the year 1854.

With very few exceptions, I have been highly satisfied with the docility of the prisoners in receiving religious instructions during the year, as also with their good will and earnest fervour in availing themselves of the other services of my ministry. Such happy dispositions lead to the inference, that they have been brought within the grasp of the law more by temptations of an accidental and extrinsic character, than by habits of inveterate depravity. Hence, also, it may be hoped, that under the discipline of the "separate system," they will become thoroughly reformed, and may ultimately become not only safe but useful members of society, In this reformation religion must have the principal share—in fact, it must be fundamental to every thing else. The other appliances may powerfully aid the work of religion, but their efficacy would be overrated to consider them otherwise than aids. The impossibility resulting from their confinement of continuing a guilty career, habits of order, and conformity with observances rendered necessary by the circumstances of their position, are of little avail. A change produced by such means would be merely superficial, and could not be depended upon against the reaction of recovered liberty and the recurrence of temptations, to which they had previously succumbed.

The reformation which will realize the views of the projectors of our system must be from within. It must be a renewal of the "spirit of their mind," as the Apostle expresses it, producing new tastes, new inclinations, and entirely new principles of moral guidance. It is religion, principally, that is to produce this regeneration of mind and heart. The culprit must be convinced by teaching and reflection, in co-operation with the grace of God, that in his transgressions it was Almighty God principally he offended; that the sentence of the law under which he suffers, is light and inconsiderable in comparison with the sentence of divine retribution recorded against the sinner, and that his greatest concern is to make his peace with God. He is further to be impressed, that at all times, and under all circumstances, he is responsible to a supreme Judge, who will take account not only of his exterior conduct, but of the inmost desires and thoughts of his very heart and soul; and that the greatest misfortune that could befall him would be to offend his divine Majesty. These fundamental maxims of religion must be deeply and lastingly impressed upon his mind, and must operate upon him, so as to govern and control him in the various incidents and accidents of life, as well as in the ordinary routine of his daily conduct.

If I have thus insisted upon the paramount importance of religion amongst the means of reformation devised by our "separate system," it was with a view of asking permission to make some practical observations suggested by a sense of the

obligations I owe to my mission amongst the inmates of our prison.

Firstly. I would suggest that in the treatment of the prisoners the idea of penal infliction would be dissociated as much as possible from their actual position. I am not, of course, insensible to the importance of temptation bearing along with it, as a deterring motive, the dread of punishment. This result, however, is sufficiently realized, as I conceive, by their confinement and its disagreeable concomitants. Beyond this, every thing ought to bespeak hope, and point to encouraging prospects, awaiting their amendment. Their condition is, by the supposition of their case, one of reform. It is right, therefore, to give them credit for efforts on their own part towards such an end; and the kindly treatment which will be thus accorded to them will have the effect of soothing any irritation of feeling caused by the sentence of the law and of thus disposing them for the beneficent influence of religion.

Secondly. The foregoing suggestion inclines me to recommend the strictest care in the selection of the officers and servants for the various duties of the institution. On them depends, to a great degree, the application of the various means of reform projected by the discipline of the prison; consequently, their moral conduct and general bearing, in the duties they have to discharge towards the prisoners, should be in strict accordance with the end and object of the establishment. Disedification given by them would neutralize in a great measure the efficacy of religion and the other advantages afforded by the system.

Thirdly. I regret that the arrangements of the prison make it necessary to use the chapel for school purposes. The evil resulting therefrom, is felt in the greater difficulty which the prisoners have in disposing themselves with suitable recollection and reverential feeling for religious instruction and the solemn duties of divine worship, in the same apartment where, on other occasions, they are released from religious reserve and allowed comparative liberty of conduct. Our moral constitution, as universal experience attests, requires not only separate times, but also a separate place for religious observances.

Fourthly. I regret also, the insufficient accommodation afforded by the chapel. On this account, it becomes necessary to divide the prisoners into two distinct congregations for their various public exercises of religon. My ministry is by this means much impaired. In fact, it is rendered only half as effective as it would be, did the chapel accommodate the entire number of the inmates.

Fifthly. As a consequence of the two foregoing observations, I would very respectfully, but earnestly, recommend, that in any additional buildings proposed to be erected, a chapel of sufficient dimensions would be provided. In the fitting up of it I would not advise the arrangements at present in use for keeping the prisoners apart in separate stalls. I contemplate, that if the chapel be exclusively reserved for religious purposes

Mountjoy Government Prison.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

and if it be sufficiently capacious, the prisoners coming together in it under the influence of religious feeling, would refrain from communication with each other, and religion would be more effective in the absence of those restraints, which keep before their minds the idea of punishment, even in the worship of the Almighty.

Lastly. I have to state, in consequence of the great ignorance of many of the prisoners coming to the institution, it is necessary to instruct several of them apart from the others in the primary and essential truths of religion. This I find to be a serious impediment to the services I owe to the prisoners generally. By way of remedy, I have availed myself of the assistance of the school teachers; and I mention this fact, in order to have your sanction for continuing to use the services of these officers in imparting the elementary instruction required by the particular prisoners in question.

In conclusion, I am happy to say, that I am much pleased with the results of my ministry during the past year, and I trust that the new year upon which we have entered, may not be less productive of fruits in the reformation of the objects for whom we are jointly concerned.

I have the honour to remain,
Very respectfully yours, &c.,

N. M'Cabe.

To the Inspectors of
Government Prisons, &c.

Smithfield Government Prison.

Governor's Report.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Smithfield Government Prison,
5th March, 1855.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit herewith the statistics of this prison, for the year ending 31st December, 1854, and to remark that nothing occurred during that period of sufficient importance to call for special attention.

The general conduct of the prisoners was orderly and good, and I have reason to feel satisfied with their attention to the works (trades) at which they were placed, learning shoemaking tailoring, and other useful branches. Many were discharged after having served a certain portion of their sentence; and it affords me pleasure to state, that from information I have from time to time received, the greater portion of them are doing well, and earning an honest livelihood by employment at the trades which they learned during their imprisonment.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

The cholera broke out in this prison during the year, and, notwithstanding the care and attention of the medical officer, many cases proved mortal. Having been severely attacked by disease myself, I was unable for several months to attend with sufficient attention to the duties of the prison; and, not having a clerk in this establishment for the last two years, my accounts and records were consequently unusually in arrear.

Mr. Good, the deputy-governor and master of works, was very energetic, and attended closely to all the duties of the prison. I beg to submit his statement of manufacturing accounts.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN LAMB, Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, &c., &c.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY COMMITTED and DISPOSED of for the Year ending 31st December, 1854. Statistics.

In custody, 1st January, 1854,	278
Committed for the year ending 31st December, 1854,	194
	472
Disposed of for the year ending 31st December, 1854,	234
In custody, 1st January, 1855,	238

WHERE COMMITTED FROM.

Newgate Prison,	5
Mountjoy „	90
Philipstown,	2
County Gaols,	16
Military,	1
Court of Queen's Bench,	1
Bermuda Convicts,	79
	194

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Discharged, free pardon,	49
To Spike Island Prison,	41
„ Philipstown „	44
„ Mountjoy „	1
„ Newgate „	2
„ County Gaols,	2
Died,	16
Bermuda Convicts discharged on Tickets-of-Leave,	79
	234
Daily average number confined,	286

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

CRIMES.

Arson,	2	Picking Pockets,	2
Assault and Robbery,	1	Rape,	1
Attempting to Steal,	1	Robbery,	1
Ass Stealing,	1	Receiving Stolen Goods,	2
Burglary,	17	Sacrilege,	1
Burglary and Robbery,	11	Sheep Stealing,	5
Bigamy,	1	Shooting at,	1
Cattle Stealing,	13	Vagrancy,	3
Embezzlement,	2	MILITARY.	
Felony,	3		
Felony and Former Conviction,	2	Being Drunk, and Striking his Superior Officer, Lieutenant Woodall,	1
House Robbery,	3	Bermuda Convicts,	79
Highway Robbery,	1	From Court of Queen's Bench,	1
Larceny,	23		
Larceny and Former Conviction,	14	Total,	194
Larceny from Bleach Green,	1		
Killing a Lamb,	1		

SENTENCES.

4 years penal servitude,	28
6 „ „	11
8 „ „	1
7 „ transportation,	30
10 „ „	33
14 „ „	5
15 „ „	5
Life,	1
Bermuda Convicts,	79
Court of Queen's Bench,	1
Total,	194

AGES.

14 years and under 16,	5
16 „ 20,	54
20 „ 30,	34
30 „ 40,	9
40 „ 50,	8
50 „ 60,	2
60 „ 70,	2
Bermuda Convicts,	79
Court of Queen's Bench,	1
Total,	194

REPORT of Smithfield Government Prison School, for the Year ending December 31st, 1854.

Tho total number of Convicts which were in attendance at School during the year was	237
The average number of Convicts in daily attendance at School was	128
The number of Convicts who occasionally attended School, but who were chiefly employed at Trades and Mat-Making, including those who were only a short period in Smithfield Government Prison, was	27
The number of those who were dull, and incapable of any proficiency, together with such as were careless and reluctant, was	23

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

The CLASSIFICATION and PROFICIENCY of Convicts in attendance at School, during the Year, stated as follows :—

Number of Classes.	CLASSES. COMMENCED.	Number in each Class.	Advanced through early Spelling.	Advanced through early Reading.	Through Advanced Reading.	Through a Course of Writing.	Read Simple and Compound Rules of Arithmetic.	Read the Higher Rules of Arithmetic.	A short period at School.	Occasionally at School—chiefly at		Incapable of any Proficiency.	Careless and Reluctant.	TOTALS.
										Trades.	Matting.			
1	The Alphabet, . .	12	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
2	Early Spelling, .	44	–	24	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	13	3	44
3	Early Reading, .	59	–	12	18	10	1	–	4	2	6	2	4	59
4	Advanced Reading, .	65	–	–	12	30	10	3	3	3	4	–	–	65
5	Writing, . . .	29	–	–	–	16	10	–	1	1	1	–	–	29
6	Simple and Compound Rules of Arithmetic,	28	–	–	–	–	8	17	1	1	–	–	1	28
	Total, . .	237	6	42	32	58	29	20	9	7	11	15	8	237

DETAILED PROFIT made on each head of MANUFACTURES.

Mat-making, ...	£322	13	0½
Shoe-making, ...	38	4	10
Tailoring, ...	72	4	3⅓
Brush and Broom making, . . .	108	14	9½
Carpentry, ...	12	5	7½
Tin-ware, ...	7	4	0½
Smiths and Nailers, ...	4	16	11
Net-making, ...	1	11	5
General Employment, ...	39	2	6
	£606	17	5½

Daily average number in custody, ...		286
Less daily average number in Hospital, . .	29	
Do., do., Cooks and Wardsmen, .	21	
Do., do., Aged and Infirm, . .	20	
		70
		216

PRISONERS LEARNED the following TRADES :—

Mat-making, ...	94
Shoe-making, ...	74
Tailoring, ...	39
Brush-making, ...	23
Carpentry, ...	3
Tin-ware, ...	2
Smith and Nailers, ...	2
	237

ANNUAL RETURN.—Expense of Materials for Employment of Prisoners, Work Manufactured, Disposed of for Cash, Prison Use and Value, in Store and Value, 31st December, 1854.

Materials Received.	Value of Materials.	Work manufactured, performed, &c.	Sold. Cash received.	Prison use, &c. Value.	In Store. Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Stock remaining in store, 31st Dec., 1853,	867 11 11	Mat-making,	907 18 3	6 19 5	552 1 10
Coir, Woollen, Tow, Yarn, Tools, &c.,	611 1 0	Shoe-making,	149 12 4½	30 16 0	164 3 5½
Leather, Findings, Tools, &c.,	208 5 11	Tailoring,	285 11 10½	26 14 8	372 4 0
Clothing to make, Trimmings, Tools, &c.,	527 0 9	Brushes and Brooms,	227 14 3	8 9 6	162 3 6½
Bass, Broomstocks, Tools, &c.,	191 12 7	Carpentry,	14 3 10	32 0 4	9 3 3
Timber, Tools, &c.,	22 6 9½	Tinware,	21 3 1½	8 13 8	26 18 5½
Tin, Solder, Wire, &c.,	24 13 10	Smiths and Nailers,	0 12 5	11 15 9	1 18 8
Iron, Tools, &c.,	8 14 11	Net-making,	2 4 6	4 17 6	2 2 4½
Twine and Line,	1 0 4½	General Employment,	—	39 2 6	—
	2,462 8 1	Sold for Cash,	1,609 0 7½	169 9 4	1,290 15 7
By Balance, being Profit on Prisoners' Labour,	606 17 5½	Prison Articles Supplied, and work done,	169 9 4		
		Stock* in Store, sold and not paid,	1,290 15 7		
	3,069 5 6½		3,069 5 6½		

*Particulars of Stock Remaining.

Amount due by Mountjoy and Green-street Government Stores,		£1,223 1 1	Out of which there is due to Mountjoy, &c., for materials, £863 12s. 5d., leaving a balance remaining due to Smithfield of £364 8s. 8d.
Do., by Sundries,	£35 17 6		
Do., by Grangegorman Prison,	5 3 2		
Value of Materials remaining in store,	21 13 10		
		62 14 6	
		£1,290 15 7	

FRANCIS GOOD, Deputy-Governor and Master of Works.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

1, Synnot-place, Dublin,
February 12, 1855.

During the year 1854 the number of prisoners under my charge far exceeded that of any former years. When this prison was first established in 1844, it was used merely as a depot in which convicts remained but for a few weeks previous to embarkation, but latterly it has been constantly full; and as the Government Prison of "Newgate" is exclusively devoted to Roman Catholics, the proportion of Protestants confined here is greater than in any other Government prison. Further, all convicts who, from age or infirmity, are not deemed fit for the solitary system of Mountjoy Prison, are sent here; and thus, not only the amount of my duty is increased, but that very trying branch of it—attendance on the sick, is considerably augmented. Also, for a very considerable time past, there has been no Presbyterian chaplain for this prison, and, of course, the charge of all convicts of that persuasion devolved on me.

My ministrations consist of divine service on each Sabbath, and, generally, three visits in the course of every week. On one of those I give instruction to all the Protestants assembled for the purpose; the other two days are devoted to personal visits to the sick, and to those individuals whose circumstances and dispositions seem to indicate as requiring peculiar attention.

It is with great satisfaction I reflect on the appreciation of divine truth exhibited by many of those who have spent some time in this prison; and some whom the Lord has been pleased to call to himself gave evidence of their being monuments of mercy to which one could confidently direct the attention of the survivors; while the great majority exhibited the greatest desire for improvement in religious knowledge, and attend divine service and instruction with an attentive earnestness and decorum which is not, I am sure, exceeded by the congregation of any parish church in this city.

In contrast to this pleasing view of the general state of feeling among those poor men, I found, with great regret, that three or four (all from Belfast) had come up deeply imbued with Deistical opinions, which they dissembled for a long time, but insiduously endeavoured to spread among others. I have spared no pains in endeavouring to reclaim them from their error, but I do not find that my efforts were successful; and I have used every means to prevent their disseminating such opinions, and, in this respect, I trust my labour has not been in vain.

The want of previous education in the majority of the convicts is a great impediment to their profiting by religious instruction; and it has often occurred to me that such impediment would be greatly lessened if they were placed under instruction for a greater portion of time each week, when they

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

could learn those merely elementary parts of religious knowledge, which would enable them to understand more readily the teaching of their chaplain.

It is a great pleasure to me to refer to the uninterrupted harmony which has always prevailed among all the officers of this prison, and to bear my testimony to the cordial co-operation I have uniformly received from the governor, the deputy-governor, and every subordinate officer of the establishment.

THOMAS R. SHORE, Protestant Chaplain,

Smithfield Government Prison.

To the Directors of Government
Prisons in Ireland, &c.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

St. Paul's Church, Arran-quay,
March 1, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your wish, I beg to submit to you the following remarks on Smithfield Government Prison for the year 1854:—

In the first place, I must state, I was much pleased with the general conduct of the prisoners under my care. I can say all evinced a great desire to be instructed, and obtain opportunities of approaching the sacraments. Their proficiency in the Catechism afforded the greatest pleasure.

You will excuse me, gentlemen, if I now allude to a matter to which, in my last report, I called particular attention—the necessity of having accommodation in prisons so arranged that only one prisoner should be allowed, during sleeping and meal hours, to occupy any cell. When the vigilant eye of an officer is over prisoners there is little danger of vice; but when three or four are locked up together, then there exists the greatest danger to morality.

Before I conclude, I must express my sincere thanks for the promptitude with which the spiritual wants of the prisoners were attended to. The religious books that were distributed did much to enlighten their minds and improve their hearts. I must also tender my gratitude to the excellent governor, Mr. Lamb, and the deputy-governor, Mr. Goode, for the uniform kindness, not only to me, but to the unfortunate prisoners, who, by a kind word, are found to execute the orders of superiors without a murmur.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRIMLEY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Directors of
Government Prisons.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

11, Lower Gardiner-street.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report on the Convict Prison, Smithfield, for the year 1854.

The following is a general statement of the movement in the prison hospital during the year:—

Number of patients in hospital, January 1st, 1854, from former year,	36
Number admitted since, to 31st December, inclusive,	330
Total under treatment in the year,	336
Of these there were discharged,	328
Died,	16
Remaining in hospital, January 1st, 1855,	22
	366

The average daily number of patients in hospital amounted to twenty-nine. The mortality on the cases (344) treated to a termination, was 4·7 per cent.

Table 1.—This table exhibits the ages, the dates of conviction, of committal to Smithfield, of admission to hospital, and of death; the duration of residence in hospital, and the diseases of the patients that died.

No. in Registry.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Committal to Smithfield.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.
						1854.		
6227	T.M'D.	23	July 16, 1851,	Aug. 18, 1851,	Jan. 2, 1854,	Mar. 20,	Pulmonary Consumption,	57
5689	J.M'G.	52	June 26, 1850,	Oct. 24, 1850,	Nov. 7, 1853,	Mar. 28,	Chronic Diarrhœa,	141
6548	P.M.	32	Jan. 10, 1853,	Feb. 25, 1853,	Jan. 31, 1854,	Apl. 25,	Pulmonary Consumption,	84
6558	T.M'I.	22	Feb. 20, 1852,	Mar. 17, 1853,	Feb. 8, 1854,	May 7,	Do.	96
6462	A.C.	20	Oct. 22, 1851.	Nov. 17, 1852,	Nov. 30, 1853,	May 13,	Tabes Mesenterica,	174
6553	P.H.	22	July 26, 1852,	Mar. 2, 1853,	Feb. 27, 1854,	May 17,	Pulmonary Consumption,	79
6563	M.B.	17	Jan. 3, 1853,	Mar. 22, 1853,	March 9, „	July 16,	Disease of Brain,	129
6280	G.M.	43	July 23, 1851,	Sep. 1, 1851,	May 12, „	July 26,	Pulmonary Consumption,	75
6576	F.M'G.	61	Mar. 7, 1853,	April 23, 1853,	Feb. 25, „	Aug. 31,	Do.	187
6755	J.M.	20	Mar. 4, 1851,	April 4, 1854,	July 5, „	Sep. 30,	Do.	87
6091	J.C.	43	Mar. 27, 1851,	May, 21, 1851,	Oct. 5, „	Oct. 6,	Cholera Epidemic,	1
6565	J.C.	51	Mar. 7, 1853,	Mar. 23, 1853,	„ „	„ „	Do.	1
5959	J.M'G.	61	Oct. 30, 1850,	Jan. 30, 1851,	Oct. 10, „	Oct. 11,	Do.	1
5693	P.G.	54	July 19, 1850,	Oct. 24, 1852,	June 19, „	Nov. 15,	Pulmonary Consumption,	149
6750	J.W.	23	June 28, 1851,	April 5, 1854,	Nov. 26, „	Dec. 9,	Typhus Fever,	13
6742	W.C.	25	April 5, 1851,	April 5, 1854,	Nov. 8, „	Dec. 18.	Diffuse Inflammation,	40

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

Table 2.—This table is a specification of the diseases with which the patients admitted in the year were affected.

Fever,	19	Disease of Kidneys,	3
Bronchitis,	59	Ophthalmia,	16
Catarrh,	95	Colic,	2
Epidemic Cholera,	6	Rheumatism,	6
Epidemic Diarrhœa,	32	Chronic Arthritis,	1
Chronic Diarrhœa,	16	Varicose Veins,	2
Pulmonary Consumption,	38	Piles,	4
Scrofulous Diseases,	34	Itch,	2
Softening of Brain,	1		
Disease of Heart,	1		330
Diffuse Inflammation,	2		

Those tabular returns show that, with the exception of the occurrence of epidemic cholera, there was nothing peculiar or unusual in the sickness that prevailed in this prison during the past year. Almost all the serious sickness was of a chronic character, and all the mortality (the cholera cases and a case of typhus fever excepted) resulted from chronic diseases, and, in particular from pulmonary consumption, and scrofulous affections of a kindred nature. The prevalence and fatality of these maladies among the convicts in this country have been signalised in former reports. They are developed early in predisposed persons, apparently from the influence of confinement, and usually run a rapid course. They are most prevalent among the class of prisoners from fifteen to twenty-five years of age, but may originate at any period of life, especially after a long period of imprisonment. Of the eight fatal cases of consumption in the table, four were under 25 at the time of death; one was 32; and the others were 43, 51, 54 years of age. The three last had been, respectively, 3 years, $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ years in confinement.

In the autumn of 1853, when an apprehension of the approach of cholera prevailed, I prepared, on the request of the Inspector of Government Prisons, a statement of the means that it seemed to me advisable to adopt in Smithfield and Newgate Prisons, with a view of meeting an invasion of the epidemic. The apprehension at that time proved unfounded; but benefit resulted, even then, from attention being strongly directed to some sanitary provisions connected with the prisons. I shall only observe that the sewerage of both was rendered more complete and efficient. When, however, in September last, the disease made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Dublin, the recommendations embodied in my report were efficiently carried out. The danger of overcrowding, in such circumstances, either in the prison generally, or in the workshops, was as far as possible avoided; the most vigilant attention was directed to the ventilation and cleansing of the prisons, and to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners; the dietary was improved, and rendered more suitable by the omission of some articles that might tend to keep up any accidental disturbance

Smithfield Government Prison.

Medical Officer's Report.

of the bowels; and the warders were instructed to watch the occurrence of bowel complaint in those under their charge, and report it to the hospital assistant, who had the patient immediately removed to hospital. These measures, I have every reason to think, were attended with good results. Of thirty-two cases in Smithfield, and thirty-one in Newgate, of cholera, in its first or diarrhœal stage, none proved fatal. In six cases in Smithfield, and two in Newgate, the disease assumed from the first its most malignant form, passing rapidly into collapse; three of the former and one of the latter recovered.

As the same individual is often admitted to hospital during the year, for different diseases, the number of admissions (330) must not be taken to represent the number of persons that entered the hospital, or were sick, which, in 1854, was only 251, out of a fluctuating population in the year of 472 prisoners. Again, many very slight cases of sickness are admitted at once to hospital, both because their non-removal, while unable to work, would seriously interfere with the economy of the prison, and that slight ailments, if left to the ordinary prison regime, might become serious diseases. Thus, the 145 cases registered under the heads catarrh and bronchitis were, for the most part, only common colds of more or less severity. Many of the other cases in the registry, as the ordinary diarrhœa, were also slight affections, but, under the circumstances, equally requiring residence in hospital for the reasons stated above. Hence it is obvious, that the really serious sickness of the year was confined to a comparatively small number of the inmates of the prison. Lastly, it may be observed, that, with the exception of cholera and fever, no epidemic or contagious disease occurred in the prison, though small-pox, measles, and scarletina prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the city during the year, and the two former made their way into Newgate Prison.

It appears from these circumstances, that the health of the great majority of the convicts in this prison was well maintained during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thomas Brady.

To the Directors of Convict
Prisons, Ireland.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Newgate Government Prison.

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Newgate Government Prison,
13th March, 1855.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the statistical tables of this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1854.

There is nothing of any special importance to report.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

The buildings are in a fair condition, but the hospital accommodation is represented as insufficient.

The manufacture department and bakery have been worked steadily, many of the prisoners learned useful trades; and for some time past the four Dublin convict prisons have been supplied with bread from the bakery, and a great saving thereby has accrued to the public.

The want of a regular teacher has caused the school to be seriously neglected.

The conduct of the prisoners has been in general very good; and the officers have given satisfaction (with trifling exceptions) in performance of their duty.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN LAMB, Governor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
&c., &c., &c.

Statistics.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed and disposed of, &c., for one year, commencing January 1, and ending December 31, 1854.

In custody 1st January, 1854,		272
Committed from County Gaols,	–	
,, Smithfield,	2	
,, Mountjoy,	112	
,, Philipstown,	1	
,, Spike Island,	39	
,, Cork Depot,	8	
Committed during the year ending 31st Dec., 1854,		162
		434

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Removed to County Gaols,	1	
,, Smithfield Prison,	44	
,, Mountjoy, ,,	–	
,, Philipstown, ,,	73	
,, Spike Island, ,,	74	
Free pardon or discharged,	32	
Died,	17	
		241
Remaining in custody 31st December, 1854,		193
Viz., Convicted in 1848,	1	
,, 1849,	10	
,, 1850,	54	
,, 1851,	64	
,, 1852,	85	
,, 1853,	143	
,, 1854,	38	
Bermuda prisoners (no return of date of conviction),	39	
		434

AGES.	
10 years and under 14,	8
14 „ 17,	39
17 „ 20,	148
20 „ 30,	133
30 „ 40,	36
40 „ 50,	14
50 „ 60,	12
60 „ 70,	4
70 and upwards, –	1
Bermuda prisoners, –	39
Total,	434

PERIOD OF SENTENCES.	
4 years,	68
6 „	12
7 „	174
10 „	121
14 „	9
15 „	10
Life,	1
Bermuda prisoners,	39
Total,	434

CRIMES IN CONFORMITY WITH GAOLER'S RETURNS.

Assault, Malicious,	1	Larceny,	46
Assaulting House,	1	„ from House,	16
Assault and Robbery,	4	„ „ Shop,	11
Assault endangering Life,	1	„ „ Person,	9
Assault and Rape,	1	„ „ Clothes,	8
Attacking Habitation,	2	Manslaughter,	2
Arson,	8	Pocket Picking,	4
Bigamy,	2	Robbery,	3
Burglary,	38	„ from Person,	9
Burglary and Robbery,	45	„ „ Dwelling,	7
Burglary and Felony,	3	„ „ Shop,	3
Coining,	2	Receiving Stolen Goods,	12
Cattle Stealing,	14	Rape,	1
Cattle Killing,	3	Sacrilege,	1
Cow Stealing,	24	Sheep Stealing,	34
Embezzlement,	2	„ Killing,	5
Felony,	18	Shooting at,	1
Fowl Stealing,	2	Stealing Potatoes,	1
Feloniously Wounding,	1	Sending a Threatening Letter,	1
Goat Stealing,	1	Uttering Forged Notes,	1
Horse Stealing,	4	Vagrancy,	4
Highway Robbery,	8	Bermuda Prisoners,	39
House do.,	8		
Housebreaking,	14	Total,	434

NEWGATE BAKERY.—STATEMENT for YEAR ending DECEMBER 31, 1854.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Stock in Store, 1st January, Flour, Barm, Bread,	18	3	9
„ Flour supplied,	3,905	14	6
„ Barm „	53	14	8
„ Salt „	3	10	8
„ Fuel „	27	0	0
„ Cartage of Bread,	42	19	6
„ Bakers' Wages,	62	10	0
„ Contingencies—Implements, Repairs, &c.,	17	14	9
	4,131	7	10
Profit,	564	15	3
	£4,696	3	1

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

Cr.			£	s.	d.
By Bread and Flour supplied Smithfield Prison,			1,430	1	4
,, ,, Newgate do.,			1,369	3	5½
,, ,, Mountjoy do.,			1,009	8	4
,, ,, Grangegorman do.,			781	14	7
,, Stock in Store 31st Dec.—Flour,	£88 18 0				
,, ,, Bread,	16 12 0½		105	15	4½
,, ,, Barm,	0 5 4				
		£4,696	3	1	

JOHN LAMB, Governor.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

11, Lower Gardiner-street.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report on the Convict Prison, Newgate, for the year 1854.

The following statement shows the movement in the hospital of the prison during the year:—

Number of patients in hospital, Jan. 1, 1854, from former year,	14
Number admitted since, to 31st December, inclusive,	383
Total number under treatment in hospital during year,	397
Of these there have been discharged,	368
Died,	17
Remaining in hospital, 1st January, 1855,	12
	397

The mortality on the cases (385) treated to a termination was 4·4 per cent. The average daily number of patients in the hospital was seventeen.

From the want of sufficient hospital accommodation at this prison, many of the less serious cases of sickness were treated in the adjacent cells; hence the average daily number of patients in hospital does not express the average daily number of sick, which amounted to about twenty-seven for the year.

TABLE 1.—This table gives a specification of the diseases with which the patients admitted in the year were affected:—

Fever,	26	Pulmonary Consumption,	25
Small-pox,	4	Disease of Heart,	7
Measles,	7	Chronic Diarrhœa,	30
Epidemic Cholera,	2	Dysentery,	7
Epidemic Diarrhœa,	31	Scrofulous diseases,	30
Erysipelas,	3	Ophthalmia,	11
Catarrh,	70	Rheumatism,	28
Bronchitis,	65	Skin diseases,	14
Inflammation of Lungs,	4	Piles,	5
Pleurisy,	3	Varicose Veins,	3
Asthma,	1		
Insanity,	3		383
Epilepsy,	4		

TABLE 2.—In this table are shown the age, the dates of conviction, of committal to Newgate, of admission to hospital and

of death, the duration of residence in hospital, and the diseases of the patients that died.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

No. in Registry.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Committal to Newgate.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.
						1854.		
1271	M.P.	35	Jan. 12, 1852,	Feb. 2, 1853,	Nov. 4, 1853,	Feb. 6,	Disease of Heart,	94
678	M.N.	52	„ 2, 1851,	May 23, 1851,	Dec. 9, „	June 17,	Dropsy, Disease of Liver,	190
1031	T.P.	60	Feb. 26, 1850,	Aug. 17, 1852,	Feb. 19, 1854,	Feb. 28,	Acute Bronchitis,	9
351	J.O.	58	Oct. 10, 1848,	Apl. 9, 1850,	Mar. 5, „	Mar. 5,	Disease of Heart,	1
1119	J.M.	16	Mar. 30, 1852,	Nov. 19, 1852,	„ 8, „	„ 15,	Typhoid Erysipelas,	7
632	T.C.	20	July 1, 1850,	May 21, 1851,	„ 23, „	„ 23,	Disease of Heart, Sudden Death,	–
1491	J.F.	36	Oct. 13, 1853,	Jan. 26, 1854,	Apl. 18, „	Apl. 23,	Inflammation of Lungs,	5
1525	P.G.	18	Jan. 6, 1854,	Apl. 3, „	May 15, „	Sep. 26,	Pulmonary Consumption,	134
1396	J.N.	71	Apl. 5, 1853,	June 27, 1853,	June 28, „	July 21,	Dysentery,	23
1508	M.B.	19	Sep. 23, „	Jan. 26, 1854,	July 19, „	Oct. 6,	Pulmonary Consumption,	79
1516	L.N.	22	Oct. 31, „	„	May 17, „	Aug. 19,	Do.,	94
1604	T.G.	15	Jan. 9, 1854,	June 27, 1854,	July 5, „	Sep. 21,	Do.,	74
1157	D.P.	19	Oct. 22, 1852,	Dec. 16, 1852,	Sep. 4, „	Nov. 5,	Do.,	62
1633	T.B.	25	Mar. 10, „	Sep. 30, 1854,	„ 30, „	Dec. 6,	Do.,	67
1639	P.H.	19	Oct. 22, „	„	„	Nov. 30,	Do.,	61
1640	J.S.	52	Mar. 16, 1853,	„	„	Oct. 12,	Disease of Heart,	12
1609	T.K.	31	„ 13, 1854,	June 27, 1854,	Oct. 8, 1854,	„ 10,	Cholera,	2

The observations made in the report on Smithfield, with reference to the general character of the sickness at that depot during the year are, as might be expected, to a considerable extent applicable to this prison. Much of the serious sickness, and nearly all the mortality resulted from chronic diseases. In seven cases, death occurred from pulmonary consumption; the patients being all of that early age at which, as I have already remarked, the disease is so frequently developed, and runs in general a rapid course under the influence of confinement in prison; one being only 15 years of age, one 18, three 19, one 22, and one 25; and their periods of imprisonment 8, 9, 10, 12, 24, 24, and 33 months respectively. No death occurred at this depot from senile phthisis; but in four cases death resulted from disease of the heart, a malady of rather advanced life, and which is occasionally slowly developed from the influence of the same physical and moral circumstances as phthisis; the ages of these patients were, 20, 35, 52, and 58 years, and their periods of imprisonment, 4, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ years respectively.

A remarkable difference, however, existed between the two prisons in respect to the amount and variety of acute disease during the year. Thus, it may be observed, that while fever and cholera prevailed in each, small-pox, measles, acute inflammations of the chest, and dysentery, occurred at Newgate only. Some cases of epilepsy also appear among the diseases at this prison, and, what is very unusual, three cases of acute maniacal excitement. It is not easy to account satisfactorily for this discrepancy, in a sanitary point of view, between two prisons

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

so similarly circumstanced in all respects. It no doubt resulted, in some degree, from the accidental circumstance of a much greater number of unhealthy, broken-down prisoners having been committed to this prison than to Smithfield in the course of the year, a fact that is strikingly illustrated by a comparison of the tables of mortality of the two prisons. Thus, it appears from these, that of the sixteen patients that died at Smithfield, only two were persons committed there during the year; whereas of the seventeen deaths at Newgate, nine, or more than the half, occurred in prisoners who had been committed in the year, and three of whom had been taken into hospital the day they came to the prison.

It appears also from the tables, that the number of cases admitted to hospital in Newgate (not taking into account the slighter forms of diseases which were here treated in the cells), exceeded the number of admissions in Smithfield, where the prison population for the year was greater.

From these considerations it is apparent that the sanitary state of this prison was much less favourable than that of Smithfield during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BRADY,

Medical Attendant.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbytery, Halston-street,
May 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to have it in my power to report that the conduct and demeanour of the prisoners under my spiritual care is quite what I could desire. Their attention and docility to my instructions is exemplary, and in no particular have I to make the smallest complaint in their regard, their observance of their religious duties is uniform and punctual, and its good effects are seen in their compliance with the discipline of the house.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH C. M'CANN,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

March, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my Report on the general affairs of this prison for the year 1854.

I believe I have omitted nothing material connected with its statistics and finances, and it only remains for me to advert to the general occurrences of the year, at the commencement of which I took charge of the prison, and found a good system of discipline established, ample employment for all classes, and an effective staff of officers.

The building works which were in progress had all been decided on, and I had no grounds for interference; they went on to completion, and were quite suited to the wants of the prison as it then stood; but great embarrassment followed from the large number whose usual occupations were discontinued in consequence. The Report states the quantity and value of work performed.

Other trades, such as shoemaking and tailoring, were in active employment for a time, but the demand for sale to the public subsided, and there was a long cessation of the former activity.

Those interruptions to the general course of works and labour, affecting nearly 200, were attended with the usual ill effects of such. The prisoners became discontented. I had difficulty in substituting other employments, and being thrown together to work in large parties, it was not easy to enforce order and strict discipline, and the evil-disposed had too many opportunities of creating and exciting disorder; several cases of insolence to their officers occurred, and many punishments became unavoidable. The effective strength of the staff was also at the time much reduced, and with the reduction of the military guard, was not unnoticed nor unconsidered by the propagators of mischief; nothing, however, very serious followed, and the ordinary discipline was found to be sufficient.

In the last quarter of the year, your Board thought proper to make extensive changes in the prison, by removing the adult and able-bodied prisoners chiefly to Spike Island, and replacing them by invalids and juveniles, conformably with your intention to convert it into a prison entirely for those classes. A total change became necessary in all respects, and I believe the best was done under all the circumstances.

It remains to be seen how far the prison is adaptable for a large number of juveniles, who require particular treatment, constant and great variety of employment, incessant care and watchfulness, and a special description of officers to control them. Hitherto there has been much to contend with; many evince very vicious and intractable habits, and it will require

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

some time to subdue and train them into a satisfactory state. I am in hope, however, that when your plans on the subject shall be fully matured, such as enlarging the general accommodation, providing more occupation for them, and an improved school, a better state of things must arise, and this unfortunate, but interesting class, whose condition all must pity, will be greatly improved, and become qualified for something permanently useful.

With regard to the invalid prisoners, their arrival obliged a removal from the former hospital, and the allocation of a portion of the centre building for their exclusive use; a change which affected the accommodation of the whole prison.

The general result of all those changes was, that the year which opened with 249 prisoners, of whom twenty-one were in hospital, closed with 393 prisoners, of whom 118 were in hospital.

The staff of officers was in a very unsettled state during the year, and many changes took place which caused embarrassment. They were as follow:—Deputy-governor removed to Cork and Spike Island; clerk, same; six warders, same; Storekeeper removed to the office as registrar; schoolmaster resigned; one warder, same; the chief warder, from his state of health, was seldom efficient; five warders (including the cook) were dismissed; one warder died. Of those dismissed, two were for drunkenness, one for general misbehaviour, one for assisting in clandestine correspondence for a prisoner, with parties outside, one (the cook) for theft of prison clothing.

This was a very bad case; to accomplish it he corrupted and bribed prisoners. A prosecution was ordered against him, but, after being for some months in the county gaol, he was discharged for want of legal proof, the material witnesses being prisoners, who refused to support their informations before the Grand Juries, at two sessions.

The new appointments to the staff were—One Presbyterian chaplain; one storekeeper and assistant registrar; one schoolmaster; nine watchmen, or fourth-class warders.

With the exception of those cases of dismissal, I had no reason to find fault with the general conduct of the warders. Other occurrences were the ordinary casualties to which such an establishment is liable; and although cases of sickness, and other causes of absence were frequent, and deranged their general routine of duties; yet the effective men bore the inconveniences with good feeling; and their patience and good sense were remarkable and praiseworthy, often under very trying circumstances.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD GRACE, Governor.

The Directors of
Convict Prisons.

Statement of Number of Convicts Committed and Disposed of from January 1 to December 31, 1854.

Philipstown Government Prison.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

1st January, 1854, Number of Convicts in custody,		249
Received during the year,		496
Total,		745
Removed to Spike Island Prison,	280	
„ Mountjoy Prison,	5	
„ Smithfield Prison,	2	
„ Newgate,	1	
„ Cork—Tradesmen,	8	
Discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant (commuted sentences),	43	
Died,	13	
Total,	352	
December 31, remaining in custody,	393	
		745
Highest Number confined,		397
Lowest Number,		248
Daily average number, Not in Hospital,	291	
Daily average number, In Hospital,	33	
Total Daily average,	324	

Ages of Prisoners in Custody:

Under 18 years,	138	
„ 25 „	91	
„ 35 „	53	
„ 45 „	36	
„ 55 „	31	
Over 55 „	44	
		393

Sentences:

Transportation 7 years,	160	
„ 10 „	143	
„ 14 „	7	
„ 15 „	14	
„ Life,	3	
Penal Servitude 4 years,	55	
„ 6 „	10	
„ 8 „	1	
		393

Time elapsed since Conviction:

6 to 7 years,	3	
5 to 6 „	23	
4 to 5 „	35	
3 to 4 „	73	
2 to 3 „	96	
1 to 2 „	125	
Under 1 „	38	
		393

Prison Punishments:

Solitary Cells and bread and water,	163	
Average duration of same, hours,	35	
Placed in Irons, of the above,	24	
Average duration in Irons, days,	5	
Sentenced specially by Director,	1	
Sentence, days,	28	

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

OFFENCES PUNISHED:

Injuring Prison Clothing and Property,	16	
Refusing to work, inciting others,	18	
Quarrelling and fighting,	48	
Theft,	13	
Disorderly conduct in School, Chapel, and at work,	19	
Disobedience and mutinous conduct,	11	
Insolence to Prison Officers,	27	
Assaults on same,	5	
Attempt to escape,	6	
		163
Once punished,	121	
Twice,	24	
Three times,	14	
Four times,	3	
Five times,	1	
		163

Many stoppages of Diet for lighter offences.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS:

Daily average for 301 days.

Tailors,	33
Shoemakers,	22
Carpenters and Coopers,	12
Sawyers,	2
Masons, Bricklayers, and Stone Cutters,	15
Blacksmiths,	3
House Painters,	2
Slaters and Plasterers,	1
Labours—Building, Quarrying, Gardening, Lime Burning, &c., &c.,	142
Tinsmiths,	1
Picking Fibre, Wool, &c.,	15
Mat-making,	3
Knitting,	7
Sweeping, Messing, and Cleaning,	24
Cooks,	3
Unfit for Labour,	6
In Hospital,	33
Total,	324
Attending School,	91

WORK AND LABOUR PERFORMED.

		£	s.	d.
Tailors,	Making 1,306 Articles, Repairing 500 Articles,	442	11	6
	Making Clothes for sale, 567 Articles,	240	0	0
	Officers and Servants' Clothing,	118	2	6
	Making Prison Shirts, 819, at 1s. 6*d.*,	61	8	6
Shoemakers, Making 885 pairs, Repairing 1,766,		356	8	0
Knitting, Making Stockings, 855 pairs, at 6*d.*,		21	17	6
Coopers, Buckets, Repairs, &c.,		6	4	1
Tin-work, made 706 articles,		8	5	4
Mat-makers, 5cwt. 1q. 8lb., at 5*d.*,		12	6	8
All Building works, excavations, &c., &c., per measurement,		1,745	10	10
Garden produce for Prison use,		18	0	0
Sweeping, Messing, Cleaning Lamps, &c., &c., 7,336 days' work, at 6*d.*,		183	8	0
Cooks, 1,228 days' work, at 6*d.*,		30	14	0
Total,		£3,244	16	11

NUMBER WHO HAVE BEEN TAUGHT TRADES:

Tailors,	53
Shoemakers,	40
Stone-cutters, Masons, Bricklayers, &c.,	23
Carpenters,	17
Blacksmiths,	4
House Painters,	4
Total,	141

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for 1854.

Jan. 1, 1854. *Dr.*	£	s.	d.
To Balance in favour of the Public,	2,337	12	7
,, Paymaster of Civil Services,	5,780	9	9
,, Barrack damages,	5	7	11
,, Repayment by Chief Warder,	3	6	8
,, Fines,	0	10	0
,, Manufactures,	43	8	9½
,, Contingencies,	13	12	0
,, Incidents,	1	1	8
	£8,185	9	4½

Dec. 31, 1854. *Cr.*	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages,	2,063	19	1
,, Victualling,	2,588	16	8
,, Fuel and Light,	8	1	10
,, Furniture and Repairs,	26	12	6
,, Incidental Expenditure,	22	19	0
,, Rents and Taxes,	57	0	2
,, Manufactures,	536	3	11
,, Implements,	67	14	0½
,, Medicine and Surgical Instruments,	65	5	4
,, Medical comforts, extras for sick,	24	5	6
,, Prisoners' Labour,	50	7	11
,, Freights and charges,	10	7	0
,, Travelling charges,	39	6	1
,, Prisoners on discharge,	29	2	9
,, Funeral expenses,	4	17	0
,, Washing and Soap,	99	14	4
,, Advertising,	27	17	11
,, Building Materials,	1,379	7	0½
,, Prison Clothing,	3	8	10
,, Contingencies,	21	4	9
	£7,126	11	8
,, Balance in favour of the Public,	£1,058	17	8½
	£8,185	9	4½

COST OF DIET, MEDICINE, MEDICAL COMFORTS, &c., 1854.

	£	s.	d.
All Articles of Food received and consumed,	2,863	18	7
Medicine and Instruments,	46	12	9
Medical comforts, extras for the sick,	24	5	6
Total,	£2,934	16	10

Divided as follows:

Ordinary Diet of Prisoners not in Hospital, 291, at £8 5*s.* 0*d.*, or 5⅗*d.* per diem,	2,401	2	7
Diet, Medicine, and Medical comforts for Prisoners in Hospital, 33, at £11 4*s.* 11*d.*, or 7⅗*d.* each, per diem,	371	1	0
Officers' Rations, average 20⅕,	162	13	3
Total,	£2,934	16	10

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

STAFF OF PRISON OFFICERS AND EXPENSE FOR 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Governor,	350	0	0
Deputy Governor,	200	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	85	0	0
Presbyterian Chaplain, 9 Months,	48	16	1
Medical Officer,	137	10	0
Registrar,	71	5	0
Storekeeper,	71	5	0
Schoolmaster, 11 Months,	36	13	4
Chief Warder,	60	0	0
Gate Porter,	52	0	0
Warders, 1st Class, 4,	196	0	0
,, 2nd ,, 6,	232	14	3
,, 3rd ,, 5,	135	12	10
,, 4th ,, 4,	91	18	1
Trades' Instructors, 3,	136	13	10
Hospital Warder,	38	15	0
Cook, 10 Months,	24	13	5
Messenger,	26	0	0
Salaries,	2,034	16	10
Value of Rations,	162	13	3
,, Uniform Clothing, &c.	85	0	0
Total,	£2,282	10	1

Statement of Receipt and Expenditure on Account of Buildings, Repairs, and Alterations, from the commencement, 1st July, 1852, to the 31st December, 1854.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Paymaster of Civil Service in sundry Receipts; Special Grant for Buildings,	4,000	0	0
June 5, 1854. To same; Grant in Estimate for 1854, 1855, for Buildings,	500	0	0
Dec. 31, 1854. Balance over expended,	116	0	4
	£4,616	0	4

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Amount for Boundary Wall, Entrance Gate, &c.,	1,423	1	7
Subsequently paid to Creditors of the Contractor, balance due to him for above work,	111	4	9
„ Repairs of Old County Gaol,	70	0	0
„ Constructing Bridewell in County Court-House,	103	11	3
„ Bells, Stoves, Eave Gutters, Down Pipes, &c.,	79	4	8
„ Boilers for Cooking Kitchen,	32	13	4
„ Pump in Barrack Square,	13	15	0
„ Cesspools in Barrack and Prison,	61	10	4
„ Materials, consisting of Timber, Stone, Bricks, Iron, Lime, Nails, Flagging, Slates, Laths, Culm, Screws, Roman Cement, Plaster of Paris, &c., &c.,	1,937	9	4
„ Wages, to Masons, Carpenters, Slaters, Plasterers, Stone-cutters, Labourers, Horse hire, Bell Hanging, Smiths, &c., &c.,	518	1	0
„ Scaffolding,	17	0	4
„ Purchase of Land for Building and Sewerage purposes,	10	0	0
„ Salary of Clerk of Works, to 31st December,	238	8	9
	£4,616	0	4

Statement of the Value of Works Performed in Building Department.

To Amount paid for Materials,	£1,937	9	4
,, ,, Wages,	518	1	0
,, ,, Clerk of Works' Salary,	238	8	9
Excess of Value over Expense,	1,096	3	4
	£3,790	2	5

By Value in fitting-up Cook-House and Provision Store,	£93	12	0
,, Repairs and Alterations in Old Prison,	281	6	5
,, Removing Old Barrack Offices, Dust-pits, &c.,	12	10	0
,, Building, Palisading, and Sunk Fence, Old Prison,	7	7	8
,, Alterations in Sewerage and Cesspools, ,,	15	7	6
,, Repairs & Alterations in Prison Officers' Quarters,	130	12	0
,, Building Privies and Sewers in Old Prison Yard,	10	4	0
,, Removing old Stable fixtures, clearing off rubbish, and fitting-up Right and Left Wings for Prisoners,	468	7	3
,, Building Carpenters' Shop and Smiths' Forge,	115	7	8
,, Fitting-up old Forge for Guard-room and Shoe shop,	24	12	0
Excavating, filling-up, and preparing grounds for Soldiers' use,	37	15	0
,, Building Sewers in Prison grounds,	120	12	0
,, ,, Lime-kiln, Culm store, and yard,	17	10	6
,, ,, Dead-House and fittings,	45	14	0
,, ,, Right Wing Yard, Workshop, & Privies,	220	3	0
,, ,, Left Wing do.,	207	10	0
,, Fitting-up Soldiers' Barrack, & Stairs to both Wings,	25	7	8
,, Building Chapel and all fittings,	642	3	8
,, Store, Cells, Guard-room, and present Shoe-maker's shop,	780	8	7
,, Coal yard, Dust-pit, and Privies,	96	6	6
,, Sundry work in Carpentry, not included,	106	11	3
,, ,, Smiths' work,	60	17	6
,, ,, Stone-cutting and Masonry,	47	4	0
,, ,, Painting and Glazing,	30	6	0
,, ,, Slaters and Plasterers,	42	6	3
,, Lime-washing Prison, &c.,	150	0	0
	£3,790	2	5

Richard Grace, Governor.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Philipstown Convict Prison,
March 10, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit my report on the sanitary state of Philipstown Prison for the year 1854.

The following table gives a general view of the work done in the hospital during the year :—

Number of patients remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1854, from former year,	21
Number admitted since, to 31st December inclusive,	413
Total under treatment during the year,	434
Of these there were discharged,	303
Died,	13
Remaining in hospital, 1st January, 1855,	118
	434

The annexed table specifies the diseases with which the patients admitted during the year were affected :—

Simple continued Fever,	6	Earache,	6
Inflammation of the brain,	2	Ophthalmia,	40
Epilepsy,	3	Whitlow,	1
Paralysis,	3	Abscess,	19
Catarrh,	23	Anthrax,	1
Bronchitis, chronic and acute,	39	Hernia,	2
Asthma,	7	Swelled testicle,	1
Hæmoptysis,	1	Rheumatism,	17
Phthisis,	18	Lumbago,	2
Pleuritis and Pneumonia,	4	Neuralgia,	10
Epistaxis,	1	Scrofula,	5
Dyspepsia,	25	Tumors,	4
Disorders of Liver,	16	Ulcers,	60
Jaundice,	2	Varicose veins,	1
Diarrhœa,	39	Diseases of elbow joint,	2
Dysentery,	6	Injury of leg,	4
Choleraic Diarrhœa,	3	Mercurial pains,	6
Constipation,	15	Irritable bladder,	1
Spasmodic Colic,	4	Perrigo Favosa, or scald-head,	2
Ague,	1	Psoriasis, or scaly tetter,	2
Palpitation sympathetic,	4	Lepra,	2
Dropsy,	2	Impetiginous eruptions,	6
Gastritis,	1	Fractures,	1
Mania,	1		
Erysipelas of head and face,	1		413

In reference to this table, I may remark, in the first place, the great increase in the number of admissions to hospital, 413, as compared with that of the preceding year, 141. For this the following reasons may be adduced : 1st, the augmentation of the depot; the daily average number of prisoners, which in the year 1853 amounted only to 142, rose in this year, 1854, to 324; 2nd, when the Ennis Temporary Depot was closed early in the month of February, 91 convicts were transferred from thence to this prison in such a wretched condition as to warrant me in calling the attention of the late Inspector of Government Prisons to the subject by special report, they were all in appear-

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

ance half-starved, badly clothed, and a considerable number were the subjects of a very severe form of ophthalmia; and 3rd, the change in the constitution of the prison, from a depot for convicts generally to one for invalids principally, which had been under the consideration of the Government for some time previous, was finally determined on, and carried out to a great extent early in the month of December, by the transfer from other prisons of 245 invalid convicts, thereby, almost immediately, increasing the numbers in hospital from 25 to 119. Acting still upon the principle laid down in my report of last year, I admitted many slight cases, requiring little medical treatment, and a few days' confinement in hospital on a restricted diet, for their cure; it has the effect of preventing the occurrence of more serious disease, for example, fevers and inflammatory affections, and tends directly to check malingering, which is constantly practised amongst convicts. All the serious cases, almost without an exception, occurred consequent on the transfer of prisoners from the various other depots; and I cannot feel much surprised at this fact, as it appears that in many instances the medical officers did not sign the transfer sheets, and I think it only reasonable to conclude that they must have declined to attach their signatures to documents which, in my opinion, might with truth in some instances be more properly styled death warrants. I have to lament the occurrence of one case of mental disease, which was transferred, after some months, to the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum; it would be very desirable to have such cases transferred immediately, if possible, after the medical certificates have been returned, testifying to the belief of the insanity of the prisoner. In this particular instance, a period of three months elapsed after report before the removal took place, and, I have been informed, for want of accommodation.

The following table shows the ages, dates of conviction, committal to Philipstown Prison, of admission to hospital, and of death, the length of time spent in hospital, and the diseases of the patients that died:—

No. in Registry.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Arrival at Philipstown.	Date of Admittance to Hospital.	Date of Death.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Disease.
						1854.		
168	J. C.	17	Jan. 27, 1851,	Aug. 8, 1853,	Jan. 7, 1854,	Jan. 10,	3	Gastro Enteritis.
285	P. T.	20	Oct. 9, 1850,	Oct. 28, 1853,	Nov. 15, 1853,	Feb. 6,	92	Phthisis.
333	P. C.	18	Apr. 16, 1853,	Feb. 8, 1854,	Feb. 13, 1854,	Feb. 21,	8	Gastritis.
315	P. M.	22	Mar. 8, 1853,	Feb. 6, 1854,	Feb. 8, 1854,	Mar. 8,	28	Phthisis.
305	J. K.	25	Jan. 8, 1853,	Feb. 6, 1854,	Apr. 11, 1854,	Apr. 19,	8	Meningitis.
369	R. G.	25	Apr. 11, 1853,	Feb. 10, 1854,	Mar. 2, 1854,	May 18,	77	Phthisis.
38	J. B.	24	Oct. 25, 1850,	Jan. 25, 1853,	Jan. 9, 1854,	May 28,	140	Phthisis.
456	J. B.	23	Oct. 24, 1850,	May 16, 1854,	May 16, 1854,	June 17,	32	Phthisis.
428	A. B.	24	Oct. 27, 1852,	May 9, 1854,	May 9, 1854,	June 20,	42	Phthisis.
413	M. F.	23	Mar. 31, 1852,	Apr. 10, 1854,	Mar. 10, 1854,	July 16,	127	Phthisis.
223	T. W.	28	Oct. 19, 1852,	Sep. 14, 1853,	July 3, 1854,	July 27,	24	Abscess of Lungs.
106	E. M.	26	Oct. 25, 1849,	June 25, 1853,	July 29, 1854,	Sep. 4,	35	Phthisis.
731	J. B.	31	Mar. 1, 1850,	Dec. 12, 1854,	Dec. 16, 1854,	Dec. 28,	13	Dysentery.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

On examination of this table, it will be seen that in five cases, death resulted from acute disease. The first on the list, Reg. No. 168, J. C., died whilst I was on leave of absence; and the evidence of the medical officer in charge was to the effect that death was produced by English cholera. Reg. Nos. 333 and 305 were of the transfers from Ennis, and when attacked with acute disease were unable from their debilitated state to resist its influence; and Reg. No. 731, the last on the list, was seized with dysentery in a few days after his committal here in December.

The cases of scrofula treated in hospital, though not numerous, were of a troublesome as well as serious nature, and were all transferred from other prisons, and not attributable to any cause arising from their confinement in this prison. The diet, a copy of which I enclosed with my report for 1853, is, as stated by me then, sufficient; but I think it might be very judiciously amended by apportioning one pound of the three of potatoes, which is served out with the Sunday's dinner, to each of the other days on which meat forms part of the scale, and subtract instead a proportionate amount of bread on the said days, at the same time that you make up for the loss to that of Sunday. I think it unnecessary to repeat my objections to the present hospital, but I cannot close this report without again calling attention to the almost total absence of provision for cleanliness, which, in an hospital more particularly, is indispensable.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JEREMIAH HUBERT KELLY.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Philipstown Government Prison,
February 26th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—In obedience to your desire, I proceed to furnish you with my report, for the past year, as follows:—

Its commencement found me with a considerable number of convicts under my pastoral care, whose moral and religious interests required the most anxious attention. Besides my performance of the regular Sunday Services, these prisoners received from me, at stated periods during the week, such moral and spiritual instruction as I judged best fitted to their condition. The instruction so offered to them was received, with scarcely a solitary exception, not only with attention but with gratitude; and the prevailing desire of a majority of them appeared to be to make such advances in knowledge as would qualify them, when released from imprisonment, to become

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

more creditable members of society, and to be no longer a scourge and calamity to their country. The benefits and blessings of religion, necessary as they are to man under all circumstances, are peculiarly valuable to prisoners in their captivity. I found that if it had not been for them, some of them would have been disposed to take discouraging views of themselves, their faith in God's goodness would have been obscured, and their leaning would have been towards despair, under a crushing sense of their condition.

The experience of every day convinced me more and more that the opinion, in some degree prevalent, that convicts are a hopelessly degraded class of individuals, is an unworthy prejudice, and that some of them are open to the highest degrees of mental culture.

The subjects which I have selected for instruction have generally been such as were calculated not only to impress the heart, but also to exercise the memory and understanding.

I cannot remember any instance of irreverence or indecorum during their attendance on divine service; on the contrary, many of them seemed to feel it to be a precious privilege to frequent the courts of the Lord's house.

During the period I refer to some of them were discharged, and I have not heard that since their departure from this any of them have disgraced their Christian profession, or returned to renewed criminality. These observations apply exclusively to the adult prisoners.

In addition to them, a portion of a different class of prisoners has been placed under my spiritual care, I mean the juvenile criminals. The time which has elapsed since their arrival here has been too short to enable me to speak, except very speculatively, respecting their probable improvement and reformation.

The moral and religious instructor will at once perceive that in dealing with them he has to contend with difficulties not so prevalent amongst the adult prisoners. He has to encounter, almost at every step, the inexperience, the thoughtlessness, and the headstrong passions of early youth; and the instructor who can be in any degree instrumental in changing the current of their thoughts from its evil channel, may well congratulate himself on his success.

I have endeavoured, however, to study the mental character of these boys, and, though prepared for many discouragements, I do not fear but that much good may ultimately be done. As almost a preliminary step, I have invigorated them with the language of hope, and pointed them to the time when, having submitted themselves to a wise system of prison discipline, they may reappear in the world with altered characters.

They will be subjected here to a sound system of secular instruction. With this advantage, and with the blessing of God (without which nothing is strong, nothing is holy), resting on the endeavours of man, I confess that I am somewhat sanguine in believing, that in the minds of these young persons moral and intellectual light will be awakened; that they will

obtain power over themselves; that the benevolent hopes of the Legislature respecting them will be realized, and that many of them will return to society to be no longer a pest and a reproach to it, but on the contrary to prove, by future lives of virtuous usefulness, how much can be achieved, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, by a judicious and persevering course of moral and religious instruction.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

In conclusion, I beg to add, that the cases of these young prisoners appeared to be of such a nature as to require from me almost daily tuition.

I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM LITTLE, Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

Queenstown, 12th March, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the request conveyed to me by your Chairman, in his letter of the 9th inst., I beg to submit the following Report.

I entered upon my duties as Presbyterian Chaplain of the Philipstown Convict Prison on the 20th of April, 1854, from which time till the close of the year divine service was regularly performed every Sabbath; and I am bound to state, in justice to those committed to my charge, that my ministrations were attended to with an apparent earnestness and seriousness that would do credit to any worshipping assembly. I do not recollect a single instance of any thing approaching to levity of deportment, or, I might almost say, even of inattention on the part of the prisoners, during divine worship.

In addition to the services on the Lord's Day, I attended during the week to impart religious instruction. The majority of the convicts with whom I have had any thing to do manifest an anxious desire for information, especially on subjects connected with religion. In gratifying their desires in this respect the want of a library was seriously felt. Were the prisoners supplied with books containing historical and general information, and with religious works void of any sectarian element, not only would they be preserved, in a great measure, from the temptations to idle and profane conversation to which they are exposed in their leisure hours, but salutary and saving impressions might possibly be made on the minds and hearts of many by perusing the writings of some eminent servant of God.

From past experience, I am of opinion, that the Chaplain's greatest influence for good may be exerted in his private interviews with the convicts. It is as absolutely indispensable for

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

a religious teacher to understand the mental and moral constitution of the individuals to be instructed, in order to adapt his instructions to their several wants and capacities, as for the physician to be acquainted with the physical constitution of his patients and their particular diseases, that he may apply the most suitable remedies; and it is not to be expected that any one, in the hearing of his fellow prisoners, would speak freely of his spiritual state; nor can the chaplain, in such circumstances, address himself so pointedly or personally to particular cases with the same likelihood of his counsels or reproofs producing the desired effect. The want of a room in which to converse with each individual separately I often felt to be a great drawback. The discharge of my duties, however, was in no small degree facilitated by the attention of those to whom the general management of the prison was intrusted; and I cannot fully express my obligations to the governor, deputy-governor, and every officer of the depot, for the readiness which they evinced to accommodate me in every possible respect.

The hospital required frequent attention, as, in proportion to the aggregate number of Presbyterians in the prison, a large number were generally in hospital. This was owing to the circumstance that for a considerable time nearly all the Presbyterian convicts in Ireland, except those undergoing the separate system at Mountjoy, were sent to Philipstown, and consequently all the invalids were collected there. I mention this lest I should be understood to cast any reflection on the medical attendant. Dr. Kelly's assiduous attention to those requiring medical treatment merits my entire approval.

There is a marked improvement in the efficiency of the school department since the appointment of a regular teacher; and from the late arrangements, by which the juveniles have been assigned a separate part of the prison, I would anticipate the most favourable results. The young and comparatively inexperienced will thus be preserved from the contamination of intercourse with those more accomplished in crime; and by attention to their religious and moral training, teaching them habits of industry, and having them properly instructed in some useful art by which to gain a livelihood in afterlife, there is every prospect that many of those who now throng our prisons may yet become honest and useful members of the community. I may here take the liberty of suggesting that in every instance boys should be allowed to choose their own trade. They will naturally succeed best in whatever accords with their own taste or inclination.

In conclusion, I have only to observe that, with few exceptions, I have been much gratified with the conduct of the prisoners of whom I have had the spiritual oversight; and whilst I am far from supposing that their behaviour under prison discipline is, in every instance, a true index of what it would be if unrestricted by any human authority, I trust there are a

few, at least, who have experienced a saving change of heart, and who have renounced for ever their former ways. PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, *Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.*

JAMES B. HUSTON,
Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT. *R.C. Chaplain's Report.*

Philipstown, February 27th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting my report for the year ending December 31st, 1854, I beg to state that the Roman Catholic Convicts of this prison, with very few exceptions, manifest a thorough change of heart and desire of reformation; so that I am convinced they may with safety be restored to society hereafter.

The adult convicts, by their general demeanour and exact compliance with their religious obligations, afford ample and gratifying proof of the success of our prison discipline. I have often heard them state, with an earnestness scarcely compatible with insincerity, that they regard their committal as a great grace from God, since otherwise they never would have known the enormity of sin, and would die as they lived, reprobates and enemies to God.

The frequent transfer of juvenile convicts from this prison elsewhere, and *vice versa*, has interfered in some measure with our exertions in the cause of reformation. It is difficult to instruct, and convince, and realize a thorough practical reform in the case of a shifting congregation, since an adequate time must be taken to individualize and study the dispositions of each of our hearers before our instructions can tell on their minds.

The juveniles, while they constitute the most important class committed to our care, present at the same time great and peculiar obstacles to the success of our system of moral training, in consequence of the very early development of vicious habits previous to their committal, when they were exposed to all the influences of demoralization resulting from the depressed moral condition of their parents during the late years of famine. The absence of parental care and moral restraint, added to an early exposure to all the contamination of a dissolute and depraved society, have, in some very few instances, baffled our exertions, and partially deprived them of their legitimate fruits.

It is to be feared that the present accommodation which the prison affords for the juvenile delinquents precludes the possibility of sufficient moral supervision after lock-up hour. They sleep in cells, each of which contains three inmates. It is easy to conceive how boys, left together, unrestrained by the vigilant eye of an officer, may vitiate each other. Dormitories, in each of which a steady wardsman might be placed, and hear and see what passes amongst its juvenile inmates, would obviate this

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R.C. Chaplain's Report.

evil, and enable us the more effectually to eradicate the seeds of vice, elevate their sentiments, and give lasting religious impressions to their minds.

The number of names on the class rolls would suggest the appointment of another teacher in addition to the present schoolmaster.

I am happy to be in a position to state, that I and my reverend assistants have experienced from the governor the most cordial sympathy and co-operation in carrying into effect every detail of our system of moral training and religious instruction.

The kindly feeling that exists among the several officers of the prison teaches a silent lesson of charity and forbearance to the convicts, excludes party zeal and sectarian acrimony, and thus enables us with greater fruit to bring religious influences to bear on their minds.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

PATRICK DOYLE,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Governor's Report.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Grangegorman Convict Prison,
Dublin, March 1, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1854.

Abstract number of female convicts received and disposed of in the year 1854—

	Convicts.	Children.
In Prison on 1st January, 1854,	272	21
Received during the year,	67	5
Born in the Prison,	–	2
	339	28

	Convicts.	Children.		
Sent to Cork Prison,	90	–		
Died,	6	1		
Sent to County Gaols,	2	–		
„ Lunatic Asylum,	1	–	99	1
In custody on 31st December, 1854,			240	27

Age of convicts,	Twelve years and under twenty,			17
„	Twenty,	„	25	60
„	Twenty-five,	„	30	65
„	Thirty,	„	35	43
„	Thirty-five and upwards,		–	55
				Total, 240

Of these forty-one could read and write—ninety-three read; all the others, except the aged and infirm and those in hospital,

attend school and receive elementary instruction. One hundred and eighty-nine can sew and knit well; twenty-five of these are also good embroiderers, and all are pretty good laundresses; many of the remainder are improving in these useful branches of female industry. GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT. *Governor's Report.*

The attendance of the non-resident officers, as will be seen by the following table, has been indeed very regular, and the zeal and attention with which they have performed their duties afford ample matter for congratulation.

Number of visits of non-resident officers during the year—

Protestant Chaplain, . . .	173
Roman Catholic, . . .	322
Presbyterian, ...	154
Physician, ...	357
Surgeon, ...	175

My accounts to 31st March, 1854, have been certified by the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts as correct. [See General Abstract.]

The amount earned by the convicts to 31st March, 1854, and brought to the credit of the General Account for the year was £523 19*s.* 8*d.*

The staff of this prison consists of the following officers—

Governor, .	1	Deputy and Store Matron,	1
Protestant Chaplain,	1	School Matron, .	1
Roman Catholic do.	1	Hospital Matron, .	1
Presbyterian, do.	1	Kitchen do. .	1
Physician, .	1	Laundry do. .	1
Surgeon, . .	1	Class, . .	5
Head Matron, .	1	Guardsman, .	2
Clerk, . .	1	Messenger, .	1

The sanitary condition of the prison has been very much improved during the year; the old dust-pits which disfigured the yards have been removed, and flushing tanks have been erected at the back of the privies; by means of these tanks, at least five hundred gallons of water twice in the day are allowed to pass through them, thereby, keeping each thoroughly cleansed and preventing any accumulation of filth; a large filtering tank has also been erected, so that the water used by the prisoners for drinking is of a very pure description. The Board of Works is at present erecting lavatories for personal cleanliness, a matter of very great importance and much required. It will thus be perceived, that in a sanitary point of view, the prison is in a very perfect state.

The conduct of the officers during the year, with one exception, has been good. The Deputy Head Matron was transferred to Cork Prison, to be placed at the head of that establishment, a position for which, in my opinion, she was eminently qualified. The Laundry Matron was also removed to Cork, as Hospital Matron; she was an active, intelligent, and good officer. Their situations were filled up immediately after their promotion.

The health of the prisoners, generally speaking, during the

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Governor's Report.

year has been good, notwithstanding that in the Autumn of the year there was an outbreak of Asiatic cholera; this, I presume, is fully set forth in the Report of the Medical Officers. One prisoner was sent to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

The dietary consists of seven ounces oatmeal, made into stirabout, with a pint of new milk for breakfast; one pound of bread and one pint of milk for dinner every day except Thursday, when three-quarters of a pound of meat is allowed; this I do not believe to be of a sufficiently varied kind for prisoners suffering years of confinement. The medical officers sanctioned a form of dietary, upon which I regret there was no action taken.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, on the whole, very satisfactory; one case, however, occurred, in which very angry feelings were manifested on the subject of religion, and some time elapsed before the bad passions it evoked completely subsided. The origin of this unpleasant affair I consider attributable, to a certain extent at least, to an officer previously referred to, and who has since been dismissed.

There are at present in the prison twenty-eight children, the offspring of the prisoners, several of whom are grown up and intelligent. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of their being placed by Government in some good school where their moral as well as literary and industrial training would be properly attended to.

The punishments, except in the above matter, have been light, and of the ordinary kind.

Prisons, no matter what the amount of unceasing care chaplains and other officers may bestow on the inmates, are confessedly bad schools for the moral training of youth. The impersonations of crime, as their inmates too frequently are, can communicate but what they are familiar with—crime; and our daily experience too painfully convinces us of how susceptible are youthful minds, when uninfluenced by the principles of morality, of receiving the most wicked and depraved impressions. It is easy to conceive how numerous are the perils to which the convict on quitting the prison is exposed—a character that will not bear investigation; a pittance only sufficient for a very limited period; the strong conviction that no prudent matron will admit into her household a female, however well qualified in other respects, the history of whose career closes with a liberation from prison; former associates watching the hour of liberation to entice her into a new career of guilt;—these and many other obvious perils, seem to me to prove the absolute necessity of some reformatory institution, into which the convict should be voluntarily admitted after enlargement from prison.

A continuance in such an establishment for from one to two years, would fairly prove that the recipient of its bounty was fully convinced of the guilt of her former life; that prison instruction had produced its fruit, and that, in fact, a thorough and permanent reformation had been effected. She who voluntarily submitted to such a course of probation would see in the

not distant future the day when she might appear again in her proper sphere and become a useful member of society. GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Such an institution, could, I think, be easily provided and cheaply maintained, particularly, when we recollect that most of the class of convicts I am considering, can, as will be seen from the instances I cite, contribute largely to their own support. It seems, too, that viewed in an economical light, such an establishment would be highly desirable; for it is an undeniable fact that very many of those dismissed from prison, being unable to procure employment, are driven by penury into the commission of fresh crime, and soon again find themselves the inmates of a prison and a burden on the community. *Governor's Report.*

I shall now take the liberty of directing your attention to some convicts, for whom such an institution would be a great desideratum.

1st. Mary C——, at present a convict in this prison, twenty years of age; her father died when she was very young, her mother was twice transported but in neither case was she sent out of the country, owing to some internal disease. This girl became so familiar with crime, that she was sixteen times in the City Prison; and it was only after sentence of penal servitude was passed upon her, that she became well-disposed; she can now read, knit, sew and wash.

2nd. Margaret M——. This girl is twelve years of age; her mother is living, but very poor; she ran away from home and commenced a system of thieving; was four times in the City Prison, and, on each release, returned to her former associates, and of course relapsed into her former crimes; she can now read, sew, and knit, and manifests serious symptoms of reformation.

3rd. Ellen K——, is fourteen years old; her father living, but in the country; her mother is also living, but very poor; she left her mother and was five times in the City Prison; she is now very much improved and has a nice sense of religion.

4th. Catherine C——, is now sixteen years old, and was transported for seven years, two of which have expired. Her parents are pickpockets, and have been unhappily her guides in crime. She can now read, sew, knit and embroider.

5th. Sarah R——, seventeen years of age—six times in City Prison; father dead; mother living, but don't know where.

6th. Maria F——, sixteen years of age; father dead; mother living in the country; this girl can read and write, and is industriously inclined.

7th. Mary Ann K——, sixteen years of age; has been three times in City Prison. Father a bailiff and drunkard; mother a servant and living from home; she is now well-disposed.

8th. Mary A. D——, similarly situated; age seventeen; frequently in City Prison.

Mary C——, fourteen years of age, may be described as No. 4, C. C. She is now an orderly and well-behaved girl.

I shall not now trouble you, gentlemen, with any further instances of individuals for whom such an institution as I advo-

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Governor's Report.

cate, would be so desirable, but shall conclude on this subject, by expressing my full conviction that, if existing and fairly at work, it would confer immense benefits, not alone on those admitted to its shelter, but on society at large.

Industrial training forms an important feature in the occupation of the convicts; it is gratifying to notice the gradual improvement in the different departments, and I have little doubt, that many, could they but procure employment on their release from prison, would be qualified to earn an honest livelihood.

I would beg to trouble you with another suggestion; it has reference to a section of the prisoners, who, for the most part, deprived alike of kindred and character, and yet influenced by a spirit of laudable shame, would feel the deepest reluctance, because of their degraded condition, to reappear in their native districts. To such, I would propose the alternative of emigrating to some of the colonies or to the United States, where a new field would be open for their labours, and where that ill repute that would not cease to adhere to them at home would be unknown. Literary improvement, good conduct, and a proficiency in some industrial department, would form the conditions on which the realization of their hopes in this respect should depend. A compliance with each of these conditions should be rewarded with a small premium at stated times; this, added to the allowance given to each prisoner at the period of liberation, would form a considerable item in the sum of the emigrant's expenses; of course, I would expect Government to supply the balance. The more minute details of such a plan, if adopted, could present but little difficulty.

A small sum, by way of remuneration, is paid to each on the expiration of the term of servitude; this, I believe to be a great stimulus to industrious habits. They work seven hours per day in summer, and four and a-half in winter. The absence of gaslight in the interior of the prison is the cause of limiting the hours of labour in the latter portion of the year.

The number in each class is very large; the matron, consequently, cannot, however well disposed, pay much attention to individual training. I would, therefore, suggest that the original intention, which received the sanction of the Treasury, viz., the appointment of at least two trades' instructresses, should be carried out.

I have always advocated the principle of placing large public institutions like this under the National Board of Education, and I feel much gratification in learning that such is your intention. The occasional visits of the inspector to our schools would be productive of considerable advantage. By the aid thus afforded, the convicts will be the better able to learn their duty to society and the respect due to those laws they so frequently violated. Education, in fact, is the first step on the road to reformation. It acts as a powerful auxiliary to the Chaplains in the discharge of their sacred duties, by enabling the convicts to comprehend and appreciate the lectures delivered

and the religious works placed in their hands for their improvement. Religion and education must go unitedly to work to effect the good you desire from these unfortunate people. GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

I may here advert to an observation made by me in my Report of 1851. "Religion is the main element in the reformation of the convict, and whether transportation or home penal prisons be adopted in future, moral reformation is the chief aim, with a view of transmitting to the colonies, or eventually restoring to society, not a transplantation of criminals, but good subjects permanently and voluntarily improved, to the advantage of the public and of the convicts themselves." *Governor's Report.*

I have now submitted, gentlemen, for your consideration, such suggestions as after mature reflection, seem to me best adapted to improve the condition of the well-disposed prisoner, and thereby confer advantages on the public at large.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS L. SYNNOTT,
Governor.

To Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

General Abstract of the Accounts rendered for the year ended 31st March, 1854.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 31st March, 1853,	389	9	1	By Cash paid Salaries,	887	19	8
„ Cash from Paymaster Civil Services,	2,953	15	5	„ Provisions,	1,901	19	9
„ Do. from Anne Dwyer, overpaid her salary,	2	10	0	„ Materials for work,	220	13	5
„ Do. from Crown Solicitor, for support of Free Settlers	11	9	7	„ Soap and Starch,	100	1	1
„ Do. for manufactured goods and prison labour,	523	19	8	„ Prison labour,	33	15	6
				„ Contingencies,	124	19	5
				„ Medicines,	112	18	0
				„ Works and repairs,	41	18	3
				„ Lighting,	20	5	7
				„ Advertizing,	7	0	5
				„ Furniture,	43	19	2
				By Balance,	385	13	6
	£3,881	3	9		£3,881	3	9

Profit and Loss to 31st March, 1854.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount paid to Governor for carriage of clothes to and from Government Prisons, for twelve months, to date,	42	0	0	By Sundry works,	436	3	6
To balance for net profit,	550	13	2	„ Materials for work,	62	5	9
				„ Yarn,	94	3	11
	£592	13	2		£592	13	2

Thomas L. Synnott, Governor.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Medical Officer's Report.

Mountjoy-square, March, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Grangegorman Female Government Prison for the year 1854; and although the following table shows a slight increase in the number of patients admitted to the medical wards as compared with the two preceding years, its sanitary condition may be considered to have been on the whole satisfactory:—

Remaining in Hospital under my care 1st Jan., 1854,	12
Received during the year,	159
Total,	171
Of these have been discharged,	159
Died,	3
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1854,	9
Total,	171

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of SICK for three years ending 31st December, 1854.

	1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Interns.	Externs.	Interns.	Externs.	Interns.	Externs.
January,	12·71	2·00	14·74	4·03	11·74	5·03
February,	15·14	4·37	16·03	4·90	11·18	4·46
March,	14·00	6·30	14·00	7·00	13·40	6·00
April,	13·03	5·37	16·46	5·87	13·86	3·46
May,	11·00	3·94	15 00	7·00	11·55	4·30
June,	9·00	4·59	14·30	8·23	10·16	4·26
July,	13·45	6·61	12·03	8·23	11·00	7·00
August,	15·42	9·20	6·52	5·60	11·25	5·61
September,	13·93	6·70	8·80	5·43	16 24	7·66
October,	16·64	5 30	10·39	4·71	13·84	6·39
November,	13·46	4·03	11·86	3·45	9·86	6 26
December,	14·42	4·58	11·32	5·42	9·32	2.68
Average each year,	13·55	5·18	12·58	5·82	12·04	5·26
Total number of Admissions to Hospital,	137		127		159	

The diseases of those admitted to hospital and treated by me during the year are shown in the subjoined table:—

Bronchitis and Catarrhal Complaints,	32
Pulmonary Consumption,	4
Fever and Febrile Complaints,	14
Diarrhœa and Dysenteric Complaints,	30
Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, and Kidneys,	17
Asiatic Cholera,	1
Choleraic Diarrhœa,	8
Epilepsy and Hysterical Affections,	7
Diseases of Debility,	10
Dropsy and Anasarca,	4

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Medical Officer's Report.

Parturition and Diseases connected with it,	5
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and other painful affections,	15
Ophthalmia, Simple and Strumous,	5
Malingering,	3
Hospital Nurses and Assistants,	4
Total admitted during the year,	159
Number of Medical Visits during the year,	357

The particulars of the three fatal cases which occurred are given in the following table:—

Name,	Native County.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Admission to Depot.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Mary Kiely,	Cork,	1852. Sept. 20, 1853.	1852. Nov. 27, 1853.	1854. June 4,	1854. July 22,	Dropsy.
Johannah Collins,	Limerick,	Jan. 8, 1852.	Feb. 24,	March 3,	June 5,	Consumption.
Mary Jane Wilson,	Down,	July, 1,	March 4,	Oct. 13,	Oct. 15,	Cholera.

It will be seen that one of the fatal cases was from cholera, with which disease we were visited to a serious extent in the month of October last amongst the city prisoners adjoining the Government Prison. Under these circumstances I thought it my duty to adopt certain precautions—a temporary change in the diet was made, white bread and heated milk were used at each meal, and rice in all cases of diarrhœa. The buildings were kept thoroughly warm, and Sir William Barnett's disinfecting fluid extensively employed in correcting foul odours from the sewers and privies throughout the prison, with much success. Strict orders were given to the officers of each class to take over at once to the hospital every convict complaining in the lightest degree of any derangement of the bowels, which the hospital superintendent had received directions how to manage until my arrival. It will be observed that although we had but one death from cholera, several cases of choleraic diarrhœa occurred, which, owing to the early stage in which they were placed under treatment, all terminated favourably. Considering the number of convicts confined in this prison, the prolonged periods to which their imprisonment generally extends, and the fact that many of them were broken in constitution at the time of their conviction, and not a few of them advanced in life, it is not a little surprising that the health which they have latterly enjoyed has been so good. This may be in some degree owing to the acknowledged salubrity of the site on which the prison is built, and no doubt also to the sanitary improvements which have been recently adopted under the directions of the Board of Superintendence. These consisted in a thorough cleansing and re-construction of the prison sewers, and the erection of a filtering apparatus on an excellent principle, by means of which the water used by the convicts, which heretofore contained many impurities, has been

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Medical Officer's Report.

rendered sufficiently pure and wholesome for their use. In the Report of the Board of Superintendence for the past year, an extract is given from an analysis of this filtered water by Professor Davy, "that the amount of saline substances commonly found in waters used for domestic purposes is less than that usually met with in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and that it appears to be very pure and well adapted to all the common purposes of life." I think it but justice to state that it is to Mr. Gavin, the Local Inspector of the City Prisons, to whom the Board of Superintendence confided, on our representation, the erection of this filter, that we are principally indebted for so great an improvement. To these causes, and to the strict attention to order and cleanliness which is observed, particularly in the hospital department, I, in a great degree, attribute the highly satisfactory sanitary state which the prison has laterly maintained. The prison dietary I consider to be sufficient, the only change which suggests itself to me is that it may be with benefit somewhat varied by the substitution of tea or cocoa for milk on certain days in the week for breakfast, and the occasional addition of vegetables at dinner. The debilitated and infirm from time to time required a certain amount of extra diet, including wine, which I only order on the case being brought under my notice, and that some special reason exists for doing so; all such orders, as well as the hospital dietary, are daily initialed by me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. BANNON, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

The Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

Surgeon's Report.

13, Hume-street, February, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with your desire as communicated to me, I beg leave to transmit my report relative to the surgical department of the Grangegorman Government Prison for the year 1854. I have endeavoured to compress the classification of diseases into as brief a form as the subject will admit:—

1. Inflammation, including Ulcers, Abscess, Anthrax, Erysipelas, Otitis, and Ophthalmia,	13
2. Scrofulous diseases of the Bones, Joints, Lymphatic Glands, Eye and Ear, Skin and Mucous Membrane,	25
3. Diseases of the skin, including Lepra, Psoriasis, Impetigo, and various forms of Perrigo,	16
4. Syphilitic Diseases, primary and secondary, including Diseases of the Sexual Organs, the Osseoros and Articular Structures, the Throat and Eye, and various Eruptions,	16
5. Diseases of the Uterine and Urinary System, and Herina,	4
6. Wounds, severe Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations,	4
	80

Out of the above list, thirteen were children and sixty-seven

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

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were adults, a still larger proportion of the convict prisoners and their children were prescribed for as extern patients, but no special record of this class appeared to be necessary. Two deaths occurred in the surgical hospital within the year.

Referring to the foregoing table, it may be seen that scrofulous complaints, syphilitic diseases, and affections of the skin and scalp, occupy a prominent place with regard to number, especially the former; and I have to remark that the change of punishment from transportation to long terms of imprisonment *decidedly aggravates* all the forms of scrofulous complaints, and tends inevitably to induce the development of this disease in internal and vital organs, giving rise to phthisis or marasmus in numerous instances.

Such being my observations upon this subject, so far as may be practicable I limit the stay of scrofulous patients in the hospital. I take this opportunity to represent what I consider a great defect in this prison, the want of a convalescent day room, and also an airy and spacious dormitory for those dismissed from hospital with a view to accelerate convalescence, as it is my opinion that sleeping in the cells, scantily lighted and imperfectly ventilated, contributes to aggravate diseases, and increase mortality amongst those subject to long terms of confinement.

I have honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ALEXANDER READ,

Surgeon to the Grangegorman Government Prison.

The Board of Directors of the Government
Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

Chaplain's Report.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Dublin, February 27, 1855.

In addition to the stated performance of divine service on Sundays during the past year, I have given religious instruction to the convicts under my charge in this prison at least twice in each week. I have also visited them in their cells, in the classes, the schools, and the hospital. As a body I have found them attentive and docile, and have reason to hope that there have been some instances of genuine improvement among them. I should wish, if the arrangement is feasible, that the Church of England prisoners be assembled for a short time every morning and evening, and that prayers be read with them by a matron of their own persuasion.

The great importance of secular instruction in its bearing on the religious condition of the prisoners, and on their prospects after their liberation, led me, in my Report for 1850, to urge the appointment of a schoolmistress, which took place soon afterwards. Hitherto, however, the arrangements of the school have not been such as to render it as serviceable as I anticipated.

Thus, for instance, there are at present twenty-four Church of England convicts in the prison; of these eight can read well, and five imperfectly; four can write a little, and three have barely a notion of arithmetic; while not more than one-fourth of the entire number attend school. On this head, therefore, it is for the present sufficient for me to offer the following suggestions, in which, with their permission, I am happy to say both the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian chaplains entirely concur:— *Grangegorman Female Depot.* *Chaplain's Report.*

1. That all the prisoners be required to attend the daily school. The attendance of those who from age or other causes are unable to learn, can be discontinued after trial.

2. That all who are able shall learn reading, writing, and arithmetic.

3. That a Report Book be left in the school, in order that the chaplains, when they visit, may have an opportunity of entering such observations as they wish.

If these regulations are adopted, several improvements in the detailed management of the school will necessarily follow.

Wm. Maturin, Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, &c.,

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT. *Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.*

29, Blackhall-street, Dublin,
27th February, 1855.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your request of furnishing a Report, I beg to state, that I have attended at the Grangegorman Government Prison during the past year at least three times in each week, for the purpose of communicating religious and moral instruction to the female convicts belonging to the Presbyterian Church committed to my care. I am happy to report that, in general, they have evinced an anxious desire to receive instruction in the Sacred Scriptures, as well as in that excellent summary of theology, the Shorter Catechism.

The majority can read well, and others are improving. Their demeanour has been, upon the whole, highly satisfactory to me, which can be testified by the head matron. Some of them are usefully employed in the laundry and hospital, which is beneficial not only to the health of the body but also of the mind.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

Samuel Simpson,
Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Board of Directors, Convict Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT. *Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.*

Grangegorman Prison, Dublin,
1st March, 1855.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit to you my Report for 1854.

Before the late change in the law for the punishment of con-

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

victs the female prisoners were, as an ordinary rule, removed, as soon as convenient, after the passing of sentence, to the colonies; hence it was impracticable to carry out for them any thing like a perfect reformatory system in this country. The lamentable results of this are well known, and have been clearly set forth in both public and private communications from Van Diemen's Land.

The regulations hitherto observed in this prison, though well suited for a temporary depot, are not such as would advance most effectually the reformation of the moral character of its inmates. As I take it, all the rules of the prison ought to be framed with a view to this object; hence the efforts of the chaplain to change the heart, and instruct in religion, should be supported by the general arrangements of the prison. It is not to be forgotten that vice is contagious, and that amongst criminals, various grades of guilt are to be found; wherefore it is most desirable to adopt such a classification as would prevent the extension of depravity, and act as an inducement to propriety of conduct.

To make this institution as near as might be self-supporting seems to have been the object hitherto aimed at; hence the prisoner is occupied not at the employment most suited for her, but often at that from which the largest profit may be realized. Without questioning the legitimacy of this regulation, so long as the prisoners were left here but for a short period, I would venture to say its perpetuation would evince a short-sighted economy; for by it the system of classification above mentioned is prevented, and the education of the convict, in very many instances, suspended. I would, therefore, beg special attention to this matter, in order that henceforward no mere physical employment, how pressing soever its necessity, be allowed to interfere either with the moral training or education of the prisoners. I think it would be very advisable to limit the duties of the schoolmistress to the instruction of the prisoners; and to render the school as effective as possible, it would be well to have it visited occasionally by an authorized inspector, and to have a book in care of mistress wherein the chaplains would, from time to time, make reports on the details of the school.

There are many convicts in this prison who are altogether unskilled in any useful employment; several of these would be honest members of society if they had any means of supporting themselves by industry. To such a class it would be advisable to impart a knowledge of some trade or occupation, whereby it might be reasonably expected that the necessities under which they violated the laws would not exist after their discharge. I am not singular in believing that thirty prisoners are as many as any one class matron can properly attend to; wherefore, it would be advisable to increase the number of these officers, and to require as a qualification in each of those who would be engaged, the capability of filling the position of trade instructress.

It may not be out of place to venture a remark on a question

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

of very great importance, viz., the course to be pursued towards the convict when the term of her imprisonment shall arrive. We need not refer to the sad records of the city gaol to prove how ill-advised it would be to permit the prisoner to return to her old associates, or the scenes of her previous delinquencies. There can be no second opinion on the imprudence of such a step; hence it is most desirable to establish an asylum, into which many prisoners might be induced to enter, on their discharge from custody. There the good work commenced in prison might be perfected, and the penitent be qualified for such situation as would be suited to her circumstances. Many, no doubt, would not be anxious to avail themselves of such an institution; to meet their case it might be advisable, as a reward for good conduct, to shorten the term of imprisonment, with the proviso of immediate departure to some other country. Their industry would be promoted by making them earn, either by manual labour or progress in education, their passage-money to their adopted country.

It is to be hoped the old practice of submitting to the chaplains samples of the provisions supplied to the convicts will be resumed, no valid reason having been given for its suppression.

I have to express my approval of the general conduct of the prisoners during the past year; they ordinarily seem anxious to improve themselves, and willingly attend to instruction.

From the Sisters of Charity I have received much and valuable assistance, for which I am deeply grateful.

I cannot conclude this report without making known the kindness and co-operation I have invariably experienced from the governor, matron, and other officers of the prison.

Gentlemen, I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

H. BEARDWOOD, R. C. Chaplain.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

Cork Government Female Prison.

CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE PRISON.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
February 27, 1855.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit my Report for the Cork Female Convict Prison up to 31st December, 1854; and in doing so, to observe that it can contain but little matter in connexion with the usual details of management. So limited a period having elapsed since its opening for the reception of prisoners, that I am afforded but little to communicate beyond the details of a few months' operations, and the prison repairs and alterations.

The buildings, formerly used as a lunatic asylum, were handed over to the convict department on the 20th of May, 1854, under an order from the Commissioners of Public Works. I found the premises, from long disuse, in a very bad condition. The roofs, particularly those of the lower building, much damaged; all extern wood-work in a decayed state; no glass in the windows; locks unserviceable; no cooking apparatus; pumps and waterworks defective; sewerage, where such existed, choked up and insufficient; in fact, the whole concern in a most dilapidated and insecure state.

A sum of £200 was placed at my disposal to carry out the necessary repairs; and it being ordered, that the work was to be executed as far as possible by convict labour, fifty prisoners were drafted from Spike Island, and seven trades' convicts from Philipstown Prison for the purpose. But prior to their reception, it was necessary, to some extent, to secure the premises to prevent escape; and this, together with roof repairs and prison fastenings, had to be executed by contract or paid labour; the remainder of the work was performed by the convicts, and late in August, all that could be done with the means at disposal, was finished and reported accordingly.

The premises consist of three buildings unconnected with each other, and consequently difficult of management, except at an expensive cost for staff. I calculate the accommodation at 233 as follows:—

In separation in cells, . . .	143
In association in rooms, . . .	50
In hospital, ...	40
	233

There are also five day rooms and two large apartments converted into Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels, and school room, stores, laundry, wash-house, drying house, &c.; but these latter are all many years constructed, and more or less defective.

The sewerage from the upper buildings has been rendered operative where practicable, but from the lower building none exists except for surface water. The closets here have to be cleared out weekly. This has been a great defect and inconvenience, even during the winter season; and I would urge the expediency of establishing effective sewerage from this portion of the premises, and constructing pits in the upper yards, where there is no communication with the sewerage, before the summer season sets in. CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE PRISON.

It took some time to procure the outfit of bedding, furniture, utensils, and equipments of various kinds contingent on the establishment of a prison, which were generally obtained from the Ordnance and Prison Departments, and on the 20th of October, a portion of the staff of officers having been got in under Mrs. Lidwill, the head matron, the prison opened by the reception of thirty convicts from Grangegorman, Dublin; and on 6th November, a further draft of sixty were ordered from same prison. The conduct of the prisoners has been for a time far from satisfactory. The head matron has met with many difficulties in establishing proper discipline, supported (with but one exception) by a newly appointed and inexperienced staff, all of whom had to be instructed in their duties; they are, however, generally diligent and attentive, and some of them will make excellent officers.

My present position as Governor of Spike Island Prison, prevents me from furnishing you with the statistical details which usually accompany an Annual Report; but being at a distance from the records, from which such information could be procured, I find it impossible to do so, without absenting myself from my duties here, which at the present moment would be most inconvenient.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS HOGREVE, late Superintendent,

Cork Female Convict Prison.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Cork Government Prison,
February 28, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—It gives me great pleasure to report that the sanitary condition of the Cork Government Prison has been in a very satisfactory state from the period of its being opened, on the 20th of October, to the 31st of December, 1854. Thirty prisoners were received on the 20th of October, and sixty on the 6th of November. The health of the inmates has been extremely good, and some prisoners who arrived in delicate health having completely regained their usual condition, proves that the *regular exercise* and discipline of the establishment have been conducive to the health of the inmates. No epidemic has manifested itself during the period above mentioned, and the diseases which have been most frequent are of that class incidental to the season of the year, or some natural delicacy on the part of the individuals. I have annexed a list of the patients; none of the cases were of a very aggravated character, and after a little time regained their usual health and strength. From this it will be perceived that the general character of diseases has been that of affections of the mucous membrane, the most prevalent form of disease in this locality. Since the establishment was opened to the end of the year 1854, there were admitted twenty-six patients into hospital, and sixty-two extern patients were prescribed for, the complaints of the latter not being sufficiently severe for hospital attention. No death has occurred.

English Cholera,	1	Coughs,	7
Simple continued Fever,	1	Scrofula,	4
Indigestion and Biliary Derangement,	10	Tooth-ache,	4
Rheumatism,	6	Inflammation of Eyes,	2
Pain in the Stomach,	8	Inflammation of Face,	3
Headache,	7	Deafness,	1
Bronchitis,	2	Tumour on Pelvis,	1
Dropsy,	1	Inflammation of Ankle-joint,	2
Constipation,	5	Abscess in the Breast,	1
Diarrhœa,	2	Ulcer of Leg,	1
Colic,	3	Ulcer of Hand,	2
Sickness of Stomach,	6	Varicose Veins,	1
Hysteria,	1	Inflammation of Tonsils,	2
General Debility,	1	Abscess in Gum,	1
Nervousness,	2		88

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

BARRY DELANY, M.D.,
Medical Attendant.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Cork Government Female Prison.

Chaplain's Report.

Cork, March 3rd, 1855.

Gentlemen,—In forwarding a report from the Cork Female Convict Depot, for the portion of the year ending 31st December, 1854, I beg to state that I commenced my duties as Protestant Chaplain there in the month of October last. The number of convicts under my charge has been nine, who have, with the exception of one who has been in hospital since her arrival, regularly attended divine service once every Sunday, and twice each week assembled for religious instruction.

The demeanour of all has been, in general, most orderly and attentive, and in some cases seemed to evince considerable interest.

The shortness of the period since opening the institution, has not, of course, afforded much opportunity for observing any effects produced by the system therein pursued, and seems not to call for any lengthened remarks from me.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

G. M. M'Cord,

Protestant Chaplain.

The Directors of Government
Prisons, Ireland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

R.C. Chaplain's Report.

Cork, February 27, 1855.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your request, conveyed to me through the Governor of the Cork Government Prison, I have the honour to furnish my report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of that establishment. The very short period which has elapsed since its erection into a prison, and, in consequence, its still incomplete organization, will account, I trust, for the necessary brevity of this report.

I can say, generally, of the prisoners in the Cork Female Convict prison, the far greater proportion of whom are entrusted to my ministry, that their dispositions, as testified by their personal demeanour, give no uncertain promise of their ultimate reformation.

With few exceptions I find them most assiduous in the discharge of their religious duties, and even edifying in their attention to the doctrinal teaching and moral instructions which, in my office of Roman Catholic Chaplain, it is my duty to impress upon them. All the prisoners who had been under my spiritual care at the recent holy festival of Christmas were admitted to sacramental communion; and even since I have had the satisfaction of administering sacraments to no inconsiderable number of the convicts. To qualify them for this high privilege is in itself a guarantee for their greater improvement.

CORK GOVERNMENT FEMALE PRISON.

R.C. Chaplain's Report.

The design of the Government, I assume, being not so much the punishment as the moral and religious amelioration of the unhappy, and, in many cases, most ignorant beings, confined in this prison, I would respectfully, yet most earnestly request of the gentlemen to whom I have the honour of submitting this report, that they will promptly authorize the admission, at certain intervals, of the ladies, the Sisters of Mercy, to the Cork Female Convict Prison, who are ready to afford me their gratuitous and invaluable assistance for the better religious instruction and consequent personal reformation of the Roman Catholic prisoners detained in said prison.

The Chaplains of other prisons in Ireland, (Grangegorman, for instance, and the Cork County Gaol), are permitted to avail themselves of the like assistance, to the great advantage of those establishments, because of the uniformly beneficial and peculiar influence which those truly charitable and disinterested ladies always acquire over those females, however obdurate or fallen, whom it is their holy mission to reclaim from vice and ignorance. The increased and still increasing number of the Roman Catholic convicts in the Cork Prison has already made the necessity urgent for the Roman Catholic Chaplain to have every such legitimate assistance for their greater improvement, and this irrespective of any secular teaching or industrial training such as is in progress of arrangement for the benefit of the prisoners generally.

In conclusion, I would very respectfully urge upon the Government, through the Directors of Her Majesty's Prisons in Ireland, that the philanthropic objects generally ascribed to the establishment of the Cork Female Convict Prison would be greatly promoted or absolutely secured if the respective chaplains of the Prison were enabled, by sufficient remuneration, to give attention exclusively to their prison duties, and undivided by those pecuniary anxieties (so fatal to human energy) entailed by the sheer poverty to which, under the existing system of remuneration, they are so injudiciously, and, as far as the prison is concerned, so injuriously condemned.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Cork Female Convict Prison begs finally to assure you, gentlemen, that he is personally but little interested in your adoption, should you entertain it, of the foregoing suggestion, as by favour of his diocesan, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, he hopes for a speedy and final removal from his present most embarrassing (because most needy) connexion with Her Majesty's Government Prison in the city of Cork.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, your humble servant,

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Her Majesty's Government Prisons in Ireland.

MARYBOROUGH GOVERNMENT PRISON.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Maryborough Government Prison.
April 30, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit herewith my Report, together with the Statistical Return of the Convicts confined in this Prison, for the year ending 1854.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the marked improvement in the conduct and demeanour of the prisoners—different altogether from that of former years, when obscene language, riot, and insubordination was the rule. Now—unless in very rare instances—peace, order, industry, and a thirst for knowledge is the general practice. I had only to inflict punishment in two or three instances, and these were new comers, that soon cooled down, finding no support. The prisoners were constantly employed learning useful trades, and at prison duties. The juveniles, and those capable of receiving school instruction, made, I am happy to say, considerable progress under the superintendence of the chaplains, who were indefatigable in their endeavours to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the prisoners.

I beg to enclose the Report of the Protestant chaplain, Rev. Mr. Goodwin. In consequence of the lamented death of the Very Rev. Nicholas O'Connor, no report can be sent from the Roman Catholic chaplain. Under the care of the physician, Dr. Jacob, who was unremitting in his attention, the health of the prisoners was extraordinarily good; not a single death during the year, and very few cases of sickness—principally scrofula, brought here from other prisons.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JAMES YOUNG, Governor.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed and disposed of for one year, commencing January the 1st, and ending 31st December, 1854. *Statistics.*

1st January, 1854, in custody,		13
Committed from County Gaols,	3	
,, Ennis Government Prison,	50	
,, Philipstown Government Prison,	13	
Committed for the year ended, 31st Dec., 1854,	—	66
		79
HOW DISPOSED OF.		
Removed to County Gaols,	1	
,, Bermuda,	5	
,, Mountjoy,	39	
,, Philipstown,	15	
,, Spike Island,	13	
,, Discharged,	3	
	—	76
Remaining in custody 31st December, 1854,		3
		79

MARYBOROUGH GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

Convicted in	1849,	1
„	1850,	–
„	1851,	1
„	1852,	37
„	1853,	37
„	1854,	3
		79

AGE.

10 yrs. and under	14 yrs.,	1
14 „	16 „	4
16 „	18 „	16
18 „	20 „	13
20 „	30 „	33
30 „	40 „	6
40 „	50 „	2
50 „	60 „	3
60 „	70 „	1
		79

SENTENCES.

7 years,	44
10 „	23
14 „	6
15 „	3
6 yrs. penal servitude,	1
4 „ „	2
	79

Roman Catholics,	72
Protestants,	5
Presbyterians,	2
	79

CRIMES.

Arson,	1
Assault and Robbery,	1
Burglary,	11
Burglary and Robbery,	5
Cattle Stealing,	3
Cow Stealing,	5
Forgery,	1
Felony,	8
False Pretences,	1
Highway Robbery,	1
Horse Stealing,	1
House Breaking,	1
House Robbery,	1
Larceny from Shop,	3
Larceny from Person,	5
„ Wearing Apparel,	7
„ of Meal,	1
„ of Money,	1
„ after former Conviction,	6
Robbery,	4
Receiving Stolen Goods,	4
Stealing a Calf,	1
Sheep Stealing,	5
Sacrilege,	1
Stealing Books,	1
	79

SCHOOL Classification and Proficiency for the years 1854.

No. of Class.	CLASSES COMMENCED.	No. in each Class.	Advanced through early Spelling.	Advanced through early Reading.	Advanced through Reading and Writing.	Advanced through the Rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced through the Rule of Three.	Advanced through the higher Rules of Arithmetic.	Chiefly at Prison Duties and in Hospital.	TOTALS.
1	In the Alphabet,	23	10	7	–	–	–	–	6	23
2	In early Spelling,	14	–	6	4	–	–	–	4	14
3	In early Reading,	13	–	–	6	4	–	–	3	13
4	In Reading & Writing,	13	–	–	–	10	–	–	3	13
5	In early Rules of Arithmetic,	8	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	8
6	Rule of Three,	8	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8
	Total,	79	10	13	10	14	5	6	21	79

JAMES YOUNG, Governor.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Maryborough Convict Prison.

I compliance with the request made of me, I beg briefly to state my impression with regard to the moral state of the prisoners who came under my charge as chaplain of the Maryborough Convict Depot. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the thankfulness, on their parts, wherewith my services as such were received and acknowledged by them, and I am led to indulge the hope that they have not been altogether unattended with good and happy results to some. Those who, prior to incarceration, appear to have been quite careless and inattentive to the requirements and duties of Christianity, I fondly hope have been led to see their importance. The Sabbath services were marked by extreme decorum and attention on their part; and in my week-day conversations with them, the instructions on religious truths I was enabled to give were received with every seeming mark of reverence and respect. There were one or two, of whom I am disposed to think so favourably as to indulge the expectation that they will be led to "walk in newness of life," and be no longer a bane to society, or a pest to themselves.

WM. GOODWIN,

Chaplain of Maryborough Convict Prison.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A Return of the Average Number of Male and Female Convicts in Confinement in the Government Prisons in the year 1854, and the Mortality.

A RETURN of the AVERAGE NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE CONVICTS in Confinement in the GOVERNMENT PRISONS in the Year 1854, and the Mortality.

Names of the Government Prisons.	Average Number of Convicts in Confinement in 1854.		Number of Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Spike Island, .	1,956	–	228	–
Philipstown, .	324	–	13	–
Mountjoy, . .	443	–	9	–
Smithfield, . .	286	–	16	–
Newgate, . . .	275	–	17	–
Maryborough, .	40	–	–	–
Grangegorman, .	–	287	–	6
Cork, . . .	–	90	–	–
Totals, .	3,324	377	283	6
	3,701		289	

Gratuities.

GRATUITIES.

1 No prisoner, during the period of his confinement, has any claim to wages or remuneration of any kind, but as a reward for good conduct and industry a certain fixed gratuity will be credited to deserving men, of such an amount and under such regulations as may from time to time be established.

2. Gratuities will be credited to Prisoners according to the Classes in which they may be, and their industry at work.

The gratuities according to Classes will for the present be as follows:—

Probation Class, . . .	Nil.
Third Class, . . .	1*d.* per week.
Second Class, . . .	2*d.* ,,
First Class, (for first 6 months), .	3*d.* ,,
First Class, (after first 6 months), .	4*d.* ,,
Exemplary Class, . . .	7*d.* ,,

Prisoners, by extra exertion and industry, will be eligible to be recommended for a further gratuity, *not exceeding*, for the First, Second, and Third Classes, 2*d.* per week; under such rules as may from time to time be approved by the Directors.

3. The amount of gratuity credited to a prisoner will be paid to him on his discharge, by instalments after his discharge, or be laid out for his benefit at the discretion of the Directors, under such regulations as the Chief Secretary may from time to time sanction.

4. Prisoners misconducting themselves, or under punishment, or not executing their work or task in a satisfactory manner, forfeit all claim to gratuities during the months in which they shall have so misconducted themselves; and any prisoner who attempts to escape, or who shall be guilty of any act of violence or outrage, or who may be deemed incorrigible, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Directors, to forfeit any gratuity which may have been previously placed to his credit.

Gratuities.

5. The cases of prisoners of advanced age, or of invalids, or of those who, from any other circumstances, may be unable to perform work, while in the Exemplary, the First, or Second Classes, will be specially considered with a view to some small gratuity being credited to them, provided that their conduct be in all respects satisfactory.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY A CANDIDATE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE IRISH CONVICT SERVICE.

Form to be filled up by a Candidate for Employment in the Irish Convict Service.

PARTICULARS.

Date of Application,_____

Name,_____

Country,_____

Age,_____

Single or Married,_____ Number of Children, _____

Residence or Address,_____

Situation applied for,_____

Trade or Occupation,_____

Present or latest employment,_____

If receiving any Pension, Amount,_____

How soon ready for proposed duties,_____

Recommended by,_____

Signature of the Candidate,_____

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED.

To be of unexceptionable moral character, of which Testimonials will be required.

To be under or about 40 years of age.

To be 5 feet 6 inches or upwards in height.

To read and write well; furnishing specimen of latter, viz., application for required appointment.

To know the first 4 rules of arithmetic.

*To be in good health, free from any bodily disease, and of a sound constitution.

To be active, intelligent, and of good temper.

The Candidate must send in with this paper copies of satisfactory Certificates as to his or her possessing the above qualifications, and be prepared to produce the originals if required. One of which to be from the clergyman of the church which he or she attends.

All appointments in the Convict Service are on probation for Six Months.

* Every Candidate, before being approved, will be medically examined by a Surgeon, to ascertain if he or she has health and strength to undertake the duties of the situation applied for.

Superintendent of Trades.

SUPERINTENDENT OF TRADES.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. He shall give such security for the due performance of the duties of his office as shall be required.

2. He shall not be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in any trade or business, occupation or employment whatsoever, other than such as belongs to his office.

3. He shall take charge of and be responsible for the business of the Government Prisons' Store Depot.

4. He shall have the general management and direction of the trades and manufactures carried on in the various prisons, and shall make himself acquainted with the nature of such manufactures as may be introduced, and shall suggest, for the consideration of the Directors, any observations that may occur to him for the increase, improvement, or discontinuance of any manufacture.

5. He shall be prepared to give his opinion, in writing, to a Director upon any subject connected with the employment of the prisoners; also upon any contract within his department; and he shall report to a Director any breach of contract that may come to his knowledge.

6. He shall receive, examine, and take account of all materials and stores connected with the clothing of the prisoners, and the supplies of every description required to be issued by him to the several prisons, and shall be responsible for all deficiencies. He shall immediately report to a Director any defect in quality, or deficiency in the weight or measure of any articles, or irregularity in the delivery thereof, and shall take his directions thereupon.

7. He shall not, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of any articles or stores, nor in any sale made for or on account of the Government Prison service; nor shall he receive, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatsoever, any fee, gratuity, or present from any contractor, or person tendering any contract with the Government Prison service.

8. He shall submit, periodically, as far as possible, for the approval of a Director, his demands on the contractors for the supply of such stores, materials, &c., as may be required for the prison service. All such demands shall be prepared on the prescribed forms, and submitted in triplicate, and if approved, the Director so approving shall forward one copy to the contractor, who, on the receipt thereof, will be bound to furnish the articles required, according to the terms of his contract; one copy will be retained in the office of the Director, for reference when examining the store accounts; the other copy will be returned to the Superintendent of Trades, to be retained by him as his authority for receiving such articles, and entering the same on his store and account books.

9. He shall not at any time, or under any pretence whatsoever, order any article on account of the public service from any contractor or tradesman without having previously obtained, in writing, the authority and sanction of a Director for so doing.

10. He shall keep regular accounts of the receipt and issue of all goods and articles intrusted to his charge, and shall make requisitions, through a Director, in due time, to insure there being at all times a proper supply in the stores' depot to meet the requirements of the service.

11. It shall be his duty to see that the store-rooms, &c., in his department are kept in proper order, and that all stores are properly and systematically arranged therein, and that they are duly and properly labelled.

12. He shall, from time to time, inspect the various scales, weights, and measures in use throughout his department, and be held responsible for their correctness.

13. He shall issue from the stores' depot all clothing and stores, and all articles required for manufacture which may be demanded by the Governors or officers in charge of the various Government Prisons, such demands having been previously approved by a Director.

Superintendent of Trades.

14. He shall, when forwarding stores or articles of any description to any of the Government Prisons, send by post to the Governor or officer in charge thereof an invoice showing the articles supplied, their prices, and the mode of conveyance by which they have been or are about to be sent.

15. He shall take back and place in the store-rooms all goods which shall have been manufactured in the various Government Prisons. He shall not, however, take back such goods without having previously received a requisition to do so, approved by a Director, from the Governor of the prison in which they shall have been manufactured.

16. He shall carefully examine all manufactured goods returned to him from the various prisons, which shall, previous to their transmission, be so labelled as to show the class of prisoners by whom the work has been performed, and such other information respecting the same as shall be required. Should he find reason to consider that the work has been carelessly or badly performed, or that the materials have been damaged or injured in any way, he will immediately bring the subject under the notice of a Director.

17. He shall examine the returns of work required to be furnished from the various prisons in which manufactures shall be carried on, and he shall report thereon to a Director.

18. He shall have the management of the sales of all articles which have been manufactured in the various prisons; but he shall not make any such sales except at such prices as shall, from time to time, be approved of by a Director.

19. He shall receive the money for all sales of manufactured articles effected on account of the Government Prison service, and shall enter the same in his cash-book, and all such monies shall be paid by him into the bank, weekly, or as may, from time to time, be ordered by a Director.

20. He shall forward to a Director, weekly, a return on the form prescribed showing the sales which shall have been made, and the monies which shall have been received by him, and the disposal thereof. This return, when payments shall have been made to him, shall be accompanied by certificates of payment on the forms prescribed, signed by the parties by whom such payments have been made; and should the monies received by him have been paid into the bank, such payment shall be certified by the bank receipt.

21. He will pay all amounts due from the Government Prisons' Store Depot to the contractors, tradesmen or other parties, monthly; but such payments are not to be made without the approval and written authority of a Director.

22. He shall keep books of accounts in such manner as will show the amount of goods and articles purchased; their disposal in manufactures or otherwise; the goods sold, work done, and the profit and loss upon each particular branch of manufacture.

23. He shall, once every year, take an inventory, to be signed by him, of the stock of goods and materials manufactured and unmanufactured, tools, implements, &c., on hand, and transmit the same as soon as may be practicable after the 31st of March.

24. All his accounts of receipts and issues, and his account books, shall be submitted monthly to a Director for examination, at such time as may be appointed.

25. His cash accounts shall be balanced every month, and a statement thereof, accompanied by proper vouchers for all payments, and certificates of receipts, shall be submitted to a Director for examination, after which they shall be duly forwarded to the Board of Audit.

26. He shall keep a correct inventory of all furniture, tools, utensils, &c., used in the stores, which shall also show the several parties responsible for the same, and shall be signed by them; and no article whatever shall be taken out of such inventory without the written authority of a Director.

27. The Governors or officers in charge of the various Government Prisons shall, on the 1st day of each month, transmit for the approval of a Director, demands, on the prescribed forms, for all articles of clothing, and stores and materials for manufacture, which will be required to be supplied from the Stores' Depot for the service of their respective prisons during the following month, which demands, if approved, will be forwarded to the Superintendent of Trades, who shall forthwith make demands on the contractors, in the

APPENDIX.

Superintendent of Trades.

manner laid down in paragraph 8, for such articles as he may require, in order to enable him to meet the demands made on him.

28. He shall, on the 25th day of each month, forward to a Director a report, according to the prescribed form, stating whether the demands made by him on the contractors for the stores, &c., authorized to be issued by him to the various prisons, have been complied with, and whether he is in a position to make the required issues, or otherwise, on or before the first day of the following month.

29. He shall forward to a Director on the 2nd day of each month, a report stating whether the stores, &c., required to be issued by him to the various prisons for the current month, have been actually forwarded; and he shall particularize any case or cases in which the demands shall not have been complied with, detailing the reasons thereof.

30. Requisitions for clothing and stores required for the use of the various prisons are not to be made on the *same demands* with those for articles or materials required for manufacture; and the Superintendent of Trades must be careful that *a clear and proper distinction* is made in all his books and accounts between the articles supplied by him for the use of the prisons, and those issued for manufacturing purposes.

31. He shall keep such books, accounts, and render such returns as may from time to time be required by a Director.

32. He shall keep all official letters addressed to him, and cause to be entered in the letter-book, copies of all such letters as may be written by him, or under his directions.

33. He shall be responsible for the safe custody of the registers, account books, and all other books and documents required to be kept by him, or confided to his care, and see that they are preserved unmutilated and unaltered; and shall, when required by superior authority, produce such books and documents for inspection.

34. He shall, by every means in his power, promote the utmost economy in his department.

35. He shall frequently inspect the various store-rooms, yards, divisions, and all parts of the building and premises, in order to see that every thing is kept clean and in proper order.

36. He shall cause a daily examination to be made of all the windows, doors, bars, locks, and fastenings, and take every precaution necessary for the safe keeping of the stores.

37. He shall cause proper precautions to be taken against fire, and shall not allow any lights to be carried about or used in any of the store-rooms, or other parts of the building or premises, except in his own office and those of the clerks, and in the private apartments occupied by the porter or servants, who may be required to reside in the building, unless inclosed in lanterns. No lights or fires are to be left burning unnecessarily, or unattended to in any part of the building or premises.

38. He shall be allowed such assistance as may be deemed necessary, for carrying on the general business of his office.

39. He shall have power to suspend any officer or servant employed in his department; and in the event of his finding it necessary to exercise this power at any time, he shall, without delay, report the particulars to a Director; and any officer or servant so suspended shall give up any keys intrusted to his charge, and if required, shall leave the premises forthwith.

40. The business of his office shall commence at nine o'clock in the morning, and, under ordinary circumstances, all the store-rooms, offices, &c., shall be locked up at five o'clock every evening, and a report in writing shall then be made to him by the appointed officer, that all lights and fires used therein have been extinguished, and that the necessary precautions for the safety of the building and premises have been attended to.

Comparative Abstract of the Estimates

FOR THE

MAINTENANCE OF THE CONVICT PRISONS,

FOR THE YEARS 1853–54 AND 1854–55.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of the Estimates for the Maintenance of CONVICT PRISONS in IRELAND, s
of the Expenses for all the Establishments, and the A

HEADS OF SERVICE.	MOUNTJOY, 530 Prisoners 1853-54. 530 „ 1854-55.				SMITHFIELD, 320 Prisoners 1853-54. 320 „ 1854-55.				NEWGATE, 300 Prisoners 1853-54. 300 „ 1854-55.				FEMALE DE Grangegorm 300 Prisoners 300 „			
	1853-54.		1854-55.		1853-54.		1854-55.		1853-54.		1854-55.		1853-54.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
Salaries of principal officers and clerks,	1,065	0	0	1,290	0	0	608	0	0	558	0	0	282	0	0	312	0	0	445	0	0	5
Cost per prisoner,	2	0	2	2	8	8													1	9	2	
Wages of inferior officers and servants,	1,558	0	0	1,551	0	0	905	0	0	898	0	0	564	0	0	587	0	0	244	0	0	3
Cost per prisoner,	2	18	10	2	18	7													0	16	5	
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department,	695	0	0	665	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0	140	0	0	130	0	0	76	0	0	1
Cost per prisoner,	1	6	3	1	5	1															1	
Total amount of salaries,	3,318	0	0	3,506	0	0	1,603	0	0	1,546	0	0	986	0	0	1,029	0	0	765	0	0	1,0
Total cost per prisoner,	6	5	3	6	12	4													2	11	10	
Rations for officers,							95	0	0	114	0	0	50	0	0	84	0	0	66	0	0	1
Cost per prisoner,							0	5	11	0	7	1	0	3	4	0	5	7	0	4	5	
Uniforms for officers and servants,	135	0	0	192	0	0	69	0	0	60	0	0	45	0	0	52	10	0	8	0	0	
Cost per prisoner,	0	5	1	0	7	2	0	4	4	0	3	7	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	0	6	
Victualling prisoners,	3,352	5	0	3,710	0	0	1,832	0	0	2,080	0	0	1,717	10	0	1,950	0	0	1,567	10	0	1,7
Cost per prisoner,	6	6	6	7	0	0	5	14	6	6	10	0	5	14	6	6	10	0	5	4	6	
Clothing prisoners,	530	0	0	662	10	0	320	0	0	400	0	0	300	0	0	375	0	0	75	0	0	2
Cost per prisoner,	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	5	0	
Bedding prisoners,	66	5	0	132	10	0	40	0	0	80	0	0	37	10	0	75	0	0	30	0	0	
Cost per prisoner,	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	2	0	
Medicines and surgical instruments,	60	0	0	80	0	0	40	0	0	70	0	0	40	0	0	65	0	0	120	0	0	1
Cost per prisoner,	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	2	6	0	4	4	0	2	8	0	4	4	0	8	0	
Medical comforts (extra for the sick),	40	0	0	50	0	0	20	0	0	36	0	0	20	0	0	32	0	0	60	0	0	
Cost per prisoner,	0	1	6	0	1	10	0	1	3	0	2	3	0	1	4	0	2	1	0	4	0	
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation,	5	0	0	1,005	0	0	10	0	0	25	0	0	10	0	0	25	0	0	5	0	0	
Cost per prisoner,	0	0	2	1	17	6	0	0	7	0	1	6	0	0	8	0	1	8	0	0	4	
Furniture and fittings,	50	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	
Cost per prisoner,	0	1	11	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	1	4	
Kitchen utensils,	10	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	
Cost per prisoner,	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	
Fuel and light for general purposes,	650	0	0	650	0	0	150	0	0	200	0	0	130	0	0	180	0	0	80	0	0	1
Cost per prisoner,	1	4	6	1	4	6	0	9	5	0	12	6	0	8	8	0	12	0	0	5	4	
Washing, including repairs of linen,	50	0	0	190	0	0	80	0	0	95	0	0	64	0	0	95	0	0	20	0	0	
Cost per prisoner,	0	1	10	0	7	2	0	5	0	0	5	11	0	4	3	0	6	4	0	1	4	
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	40	0	0	30	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	12	10	0	25	0	0	
Cost per prisoner,	0	1	6	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	11	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	1	8	
Brushes, brooms, mops, &c.,	16	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	
Cost per prisoner,	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	
Funeral expenses,	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	
Cost per prisoner,	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	
Rents, rates, and taxes,	40	0	0	40	0	0	10	0	0	75	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	.			
Cost per prisoner,	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	0	7	0	4	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	.			
Various small disbursements,	90	0	0	90	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	80	0	0	1
Cost per prisoner,	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	5	4	
Gross total cost of maintenance,	8,454	10	0	10,393	0	0	4,324	0	0	4,837	0	0	3,475	0	0	4,030	0	0	2,951	10	0	3,5
Gross total cost per prisoner,	15	18	11	19	12	2	13	10	3	15	2	5	11	11	7	13	8	8	9	16	9	
Deduct—Earnings of Prisoners, *	1,945	0	0	.	.		534	0	0	.	.		660	0	0	.	.		538	0	0	
Net total cost of maintenance,	6,509	10	0	.	.		3,790	0	0	.	.		2,815	0	0	.	.		2,413	10	0	
Net total cost per prisoner,	12	5	8	.	.		11	13	11	.	.		9	7	8	.	.		8	0	11	

* Under a new arrangement these Receipts instead of bei

Amount under each Head of Service; the Number of Prisoners, and the Cost per head; with a Summary
st per Prisoner, for the Years 1853–54, and 1854–55.

Spike Island,		Fort Camden,		Fort Carlisle,		Maryborough,		Philipstown,		Summary,	
380 Prisoners 1853–54. 380 „ 1854–55.		132 Prisoners 1853–54. 132 „ 1854–55.		130 Prisoners 1853–54. 130 „ 1854–55.		120 Prisoners 1853–54. 100 „ 1854–55.		400 Prisoners 1853–54. 480 „ 1854–55.		4,612 Prisoners 1853–54. 4,592 „ 1854–55.	
1853–54.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1853–54.	1854–55.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
707 0 0 0 14 4	1,700 0 0 0 14 3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	155 0 0 1 5 10	155 0 0 1 11 0	850 0 0 2 2 6	1,020 0 0 2 11 0	5,112 0 0 1 2 2	5,575 0 0 1 4 3
862 0 0 2 0 10	4,776 0 0 2 0 1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	145 0 0 1 4 2	145 0 0 1 9 0	933 0 0 2 6 8	970 0 0 2 8 6	9,211 0 0 1 19 11	9,289 0 0 2 0 5
239 0 0 0 2 0	241 0 0 0 2 0	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	215 0 0 0 10 9	180 0 0 0 9 0	1,455 0 0 0 6 4	1,416 0 0 0 6 2
608 0 0 2 17 2	6,717 0 0 2 16 5	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	300 0 0 2 10 0	300 0 0 3 0 0	1,998 0 0 4 19 11	1,170 0 0 5 8 6	15,778 0 0 . .	16,280 0 0 . .
555 10 0 0 4 8	555 0 0 0 4 7	. . . .	33 0 0 0 5 0	. . . .	27 10 0 0 4 1	. . . .	. . . .	60 10 0 0 3 0	102 0 0 0 5 4	827 0 0 0 3 7	1,017 10 0 0 4 5
324 0 0 0 2 9	280 0 0 0 2 4	. . . .	20 0 0 0 3 0	. . . .	24 0 0 0 3 8	10 0 0 0 1 8	10 0 0 0 2 0	105 0 0 0 5 3	98 0 0 0 4 10	696 0 0 0 3 0	743 10 0 0 3 2
990 0 0 5 10 0	14,280 0 0 6 0 0	858 0 0 6 10 0	924 0 0 7 0 0	845 0 0 6 10 0	910 0 0 7 0 0	624 0 0 5 4 0	650 0 0 6 10 0	2,290 0 0 5 14 6	2,600 0 0 6 10 0	26,176 5 0 5 13 6	28,844 0 0 6 5 2
975 0 0 1 5 0	2,975 0 0 1 5 0	165 0 0 1 5 0	165 0 0 1 5 0	162 10 0 1 5 0	162 10 0 1 5 0	120 0 0 1 0 0	100 0 0 1 0 0	500 0 0 1 5 0	400 0 0 1 0 0	5,147 10 0 1 2 4	5,465 0 0 1 3 9
548 15 0 0 4 7	549 0 0 0 4 6	16 10 0 0 2 6	16 10 0 0 2 6	56 10 0 0 8 1	55 0 0 0 8 5	90 0 0 0 15 0	25 0 0 0 5 0	200 0 0 0 10 0	. . . .	1,085 10 0 0 4 8	978 0 0 0 4 3
120 0 0 0 1 0	120 0 0 0 1 0	. . . .	. . . .	15 0 0 0 2 3	15 0 0 0 2 3	15 0 0 0 2 6	10 0 0 0 2 0	100 0 0 0 5 0	80 0 0 0 4 0	510 0 0 . .	540 0 0 . .
120 0 0 0 1 0	120 0 0 0 1 0	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	5 0 0 . .	5 0 0 . .	30 0 0 . .	10 0 0 . .	295 0 0 . .	293 0 0 . .
140 0 0 0 0 4	2,100 0 0 0 17 7	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4 0 0 0 0 8	4 0 0 0 0 9	10 0 0 0 0 6	10 0 0 0 0 6	84 0 0 0 0 4	3,239 0 0 0 14 4
30 0 0 0 0 3	25 0 0 0 0 2	10 0 0 0 1 6	12 0 0 0 1 9	50 0 0 0 7 8	50 0 0 0 7 8	20 0 0 0 3 4	10 0 0 0 2 0	3,500 0 0 8 15 0	. . . .	3,710 0 0 0 16 1	152 0 0 0 0 7
15 0 0 0 0 2	20 0 0 0 0 2	5 0 0 0 0 9	5 0 0 0 0 9	8 0 0 0 1 3	10 0 0 0 1 6	5 0 0 0 0 10	5 0 0 0 1 0	. . . .	50 0 0 0 2 6	63 0 0 0 0 3	120 0 0 0 0 6
236 0 0 0 7 8	1,237 0 0 10 4	57 0 0 0 8 8	75 0 0 0 11 4	56 13 0 0 8 9	76 0 0 0 11 8	40 0 0 0 6 8	35 0 0 0 7 0	200 0 0 0 10 0	310 0 0 0 15 6	2,299 13 0 0 9 2	2,863 0 0 0 12 5
60 0 0 0 0 6	70 0 0 0 0 7	12 0 0 0 1 9	7 0 0 0 1 2	10 0 0 0 1 6	7 0 0 0 1 0	15 0 0 0 2 6	15 0 0 0 3 0	100 0 0 0 5 0	100 0 0 0 5 0	411 0 0 0 1 10	604 0 0 0 2 7
70 0 0 0 0 7	80 0 0 0 0 8	3 0 0 0 0 6	5 0 0 0 0 9	3 0 0 0 0 6	5 0 0 0 0 9	6 0 0 0 1 0	6 0 0 0 1 2	20 0 0 0 1 0	20 0 0 0 1 0	167 0 0 0 0 8	198 0 0 0 0 8
75 0 0 0 0 7	50 0 0 0 0 5	4 0 0 0 0 8	5 0 0 0 0 9	5 0 0 0 0 9	5 0 0 0 0 9	3 10 0 0 0 7	3 0 0 0 0 7	20 0 0 0 1 0	10 0 0 0 0 6	143 10 0 0 0 7	114 0 0 0 0 5
20 0 0 0 0 2	20 0 0 0 0 2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4 0 0 0 0 8	4 0 0 0 0 9	10 0 0 0 0 6	10 0 0 0 0 6	56 0 0 0 0 3	59 0 0 0 0 3
. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	10 0 0 0 1 8	10 0 0 0 2 0	10 0 0 0 0 6	60 0 0 0 3 0	80 0 0 0 0 4	195 0 0 0 0 8
300 0 0 0 2 6	300 0 0 0 2 6	30 0 0 0 4 6	30 0 0 0 4 6	30 0 0 0 4 7	30 0 0 0 4 7	46 10 0 0 7 9	32 0 0 0 6 4	200 0 0 0 10 0	200 0 0 0 10 0	816 10 0 0 3 7	822 0 0 0 3 6
987 5 0 . . .	29,498 0 0 . . .	1,160 10 0 8 15 10	1,297 10 0 9 16 7	1,241 13 0 9 10 5	1,377 0 0 10 11 8	1,318 0 0 10 19 8	1,224 0 0 12 4 9	9,353 10 0 23 7 8	6,230 0 0 15 11 6	58,345 18 0 12 13 0	62,477 10 0 13 10 7
24 4 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,901 4 11	. .
63 0 1 .	. .	1,160 10 0 8 15 10	. .	1,241 13 0 9 10 5	. .	1,318 0 0 10 19 8	. .	9,353 10 0 . .	. .	53,444 13 1 . .	. .

minution of the Estimate are paid direct into the Exchequer.

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.